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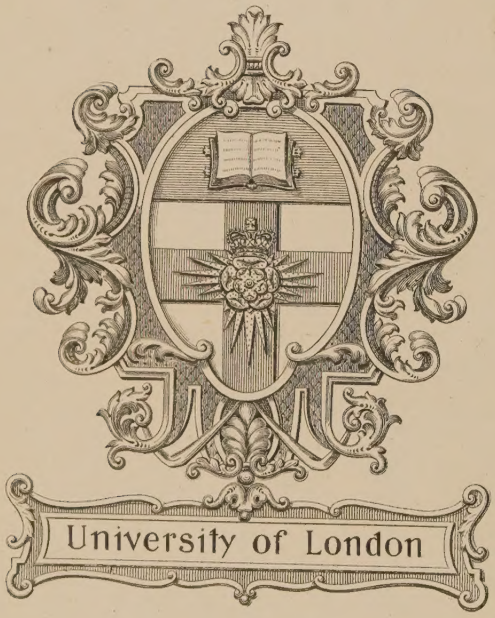
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—(16.)—

LUNACY; LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND); LUNACY (SCOTLAND).

Session

19 *November* 1867 — 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. XXXI.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1867-8.

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered by The House of Commons *to be Printed,*
15 *June* 1868.

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THE TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31*st March* 1868.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

As in previous years, we annex to this Report Tabular Statements (Appendix A.) of the numbers of insane persons in the several Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st of January 1868.

Numbers of Insane Persons in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses. (Appendix A.)

The new Licenses granted, Licenses expired, and changes of Proprietorship, since the date of our last Report, are set forth in Appendix B.

Licenses and changes in Proprietorship. (Appendix B.)

In Appendices C. and D. will be found statements of the weekly cost of maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of patients in the several County and Borough Asylums, and Hospitals.

Average Weekly cost in Asylums and Hospitals. (Appendices C. and D.)

In Appendix E. will be found copies of the entries made by Commissioners in the various County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales during the past year.

Entries by Commissioners at County and Borough Asylums. (Appendix E.)

Plans have been submitted for the erection of the new Asylum, near Wallingford, for the accommodation of 285 patients belonging to the county of Berks and the boroughs of Reading and Newbury; and after various amendments, the most important being that of bringing the Medical Superintendent's residence into close connection with the main building from the remote position originally assigned to it, they have received the Secretary of State's approval. The esti-

County and Borough Asylums. Berks.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Berks.

mated cost is 43,400 *l.*, including that of farm buildings and a detached chapel. In the course of the correspondence the Commissioners had to express the strong objection they entertain to the interment in special cemeteries of patients dying in Asylums, and, to prevent its adoption in the particular case of this Asylum, they suggested that an arrangement should be made for the enlargement of the parish churchyard. This, however, has not been done.

Bucks.

It having been determined to enlarge the Asylum of this county, so as to give increased accommodation for 50 patients of each sex, plans for that purpose have been submitted and approved. The proposed new wing upon the male side corresponds in every respect with an addition formerly made to the female division. The new wing upon the female side will be somewhat inconveniently situated; but owing to the impossibility of procuring more land (an addition not undesirable in other respects), no better site was available.

A new detached chapel is also to be erected; the outlay upon the whole of the additions being estimated at 10,500 *l.*, including the cost of furniture and fittings.

A contract for a trifling purchase of land on the western boundary, amounting to 16 poles, at the price of 30 *l.*, has also been approved.

Chester.

The Secretary of State's sanction has been given to the purchase of a site, as well as to plans which have been prepared, for the erection of an additional Asylum for this county. The site, within a short distance of Macclesfield, was described in our 21st Report. The plans provide for the accommodation of 610 patients, at an estimated expense of 68,000 *l.*, exclusive of the remuneration of the architect and clerk to the works; and the building will be upon what is called the block or pavilion system, having an administrative block in the centre, separating the male and female divisions. The plans originally submitted were found to require considerable alteration in matters of arrangement. Among others, that of the Medical Superintendent's residence, for which a detached building had been designed, led to a very strong expression of opinion on the part of the Commissioners, that every such arrangement by which the only officer having direct responsibility does not pass his nights within the walls of the Asylum, involves too much unavoidable interruption to the continual and viligant supervision which is indispensable in all such establishments, to be satisfactory in any case; and

and the principle involved was deemed of sufficient general importance to be made the subject of a special resolution by the Board, to the effect that they would in future consider it to be their imperative duty to advise the Secretary of State to withhold his sanction from all plans of new county Asylums, or of additions to or alterations in existing Asylums, in which provision is proposed to be made by means of a house, separate and apart from the Asylum itself, for the residence of the Medical Superintendent. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Chester.

Pending the construction of this new Asylum, which is expected to take three years, temporary day-rooms have been erected at the existing Asylum, and the day-rooms in the old building thereby vacated have been converted into dormitories, thus providing additional accommodation for about 80 patients. Plans for such temporary enlargement were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in January 1867, the estimated expense being 1,005 *l.*

Plans for a portion of the permanent enlargement of this Asylum, to which reference was made in our last Report, and which have been under consideration for some months as to various matters of detail, received lately the necessary official sanction. Durham.

In the meantime the construction of smaller additions, also of a permanent character, had been commenced. These additions consist of a small building in the female division to accommodate 30 patients; and of a corridor on the east side of the main building, which will connect it with the proposed new wing when built, and which will be meanwhile adapted for occupation and be made auxiliary to the day-rooms; the cost of such enlargements being 400 *l.* and 500 *l.* respectively.

In view of the impending dissolution of the union between the counties originally contributory to the Abergavenny Asylum, steps have been taken to build an asylum by the authorities of the county and city of Hereford, with whom it is assumed, and to be desired, that a new union will be ultimately concluded by the county of Radnor. A site having been selected about two miles from Hereford, called the Little Burlton Estate, and consisting of 50 acres, it was inspected by two members of the Board, who reported very favourably of its position and the quality of the land, but expressed grave doubts upon the practicability of obtaining an adequate supply of water. This difficulty led eventually to the rejection of the site; but another site having been proposed Hereford.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Hereford. upon the adjoining land called the Burlton Court Estate, whereon a spring was available which could be relied upon for an efficient water supply, an inspection was made, and the site favourably reported upon. Possessing the unusual advantages of the former site in point of position and commanding views, it offers the additional convenience of 10 more acres of land, besides facilities for further acquisition if needed: but, on the other hand, it is a mile further from the city. Plans for the erection of the Asylum have been submitted, and are still under consideration. Some alterations have been suggested in them; the principal of which, determining the position of the Medical Superintendent's residence, has been adopted.

Kent. Contracts for the purchase of seven acres of land adjoining the Asylum, as well as for a trifling exchange with a view to the diversion of a highway, have been approved during the past year.

Rainhill. The admitted necessity for increasing the asylum accommodation for the county of Lancashire induced a proposal to be entertained by the Visitors of the Rainhill Asylum for its enlargement, so as to accommodate 1,000 patients instead of the present number of 750; and as a corresponding addition to the asylum land was found to be impracticable, the Commissioners were solicited to sanction the projected enlargement without insisting upon such corresponding increase to the land as it is their invariable practice to require. To this application the Board gave a decided refusal; expressing at the same time a further opinion that the asylum premises were already scarcely commensurate with the number of inmates.

Leicester. The whole of the accommodation in the Leicester Asylum being occupied, the Visitors in October last submitted a plan, which has since been carried out, for meeting the emergency by means of a temporary building for the reception of patients of the more harmless class. The building is of wood, consisting of two storys, and has been constructed so as to last for the period of two years now likely to elapse before the present pressure is relieved by the completion of the new asylum for the Borough of Leicester. The cost is 1,150 *l.*

Abergavenny. It has been resolved, as above intimated, to terminate the union which has subsisted since the year 1847 between the counties

counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor, and the city of Hereford; the dissolution to take effect at the close of June 1871. The existing Asylum at Abergavenny will be retained by the counties of Monmouth and Brecon; and a new asylum built by the county and city of Hereford, and (it is proposed) the county of Radnor. An addition of about 20 acres of land has been lately made to the Asylum, by purchase, with the approval of the Secretary of State. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Abergavenny.

The plans stated in our last Report to have received the necessary sanction for such an extension of this Asylum as will admit of the reception of 65 more patients of each sex, have been subjected to further revision, in consequence of a suggestion subsequently made by two of our colleagues at their annual visit. The alterations, which had reference chiefly to the position of the new dining-rooms, received the Secretary of State's approval, and the consequent increase to the estimate was 40 *l.* Northumberland.

The purchase of a strip of land (1 A. 3½ P.), intervening between the asylum boundary and the railway, has had the sanction of the Secretary of State. Oxford and Berks.

Plans having been submitted for the erection of a new Chapel close to, and by means of covered ways connected with, the main building, strong objections were offered by the Board to the proposed position of it; on the ground that a Chapel should in all cases, if practicable, be a detached building, at a suitable distance in the grounds, having as far as possible the appearance of a village church, and forming a pleasing object from the wards. The Committee of Visitors having urged, on the other hand, that to carry out these views, in the particular case, would involve a departure from the conditions upon which the Quarter Sessions' grant had been made (the principal object being to appropriate as day-room accommodation the entire space of the existing Chapel, and this rendering necessary immediate provision of a place of worship readily accessible for every class of the inmates in all weathers), the Commissioners withdrew their objection, and the plans have since received sanction. Somerset.

The new Asylum for the county of Surrey, at Brookwood near Woking, was opened in June 1867; and 160 males and 168 females having been received during the remainder of that year, the number of inmates on the 1st of last January Surrey (New Asylum.)

County and Borough Asylums.

was 307; 152 males and 155 females. The defective water supply, remarked upon in former Reports, still retards the full development of this Asylum.

Sussex.

A contract has been approved for the purchase of two small plots of land adjoining certain cottages already purchased for this Asylum, and in use as infectious wards.

York, E. R.

The purchase of a site near Beverley, for the erection of the proposed new Asylum for the East Riding, has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The site, although not identical with that referred to in our last Report, forms part of the same estate; the change from the original intention having been necessitated by the difficulty, also adverted to in that Report, of obtaining upon the first site a sufficient supply of water. Upon the site now chosen a well has been sunk, 340 feet deep; and this, according to a report made at our request by Mr. Rawlinson, may be relied upon for an abundant supply of water of good quality, which will require, however, on account of its hardness, to be supplemented by storage of rain water for washing purposes. Such other objections as were raised to a site appearing to be in most respects very eligible, are expected to be entirely removed by the purchase, ultimately, of 33 additional and adjoining acres of land; when the total extent of the estate will be 96 acres. Plans for the building are in course of preparation: the number to be at first accommodated being 250.

York, W. R.

Plans are still under consideration for the erection of the new asylum for the West Riding, which it is proposed to call the South Yorkshire, upon the site obtained at Wadsley Park near Sheffield, as described in our last Report. The numbers to be accommodated, as at present intended, are 310 males and 344 females.

Boroughs.
Birmingham.

A contract for exchange of land between the Guardians of the Poor and the Visitors of the Asylum, alluded to in our last Report, has received approval.

Ipswich.

Plans have been sanctioned for the Asylum to be erected for this Borough, upon the site referred to in our 21st Report. It is intended to accommodate 120 patients; but provision has been made in the plans for a possible future extension, so as to accommodate 200. The Commissioners had strongly advised that the building should have been made capable of receiving at once this larger number; and they think it matter for regret, even on grounds of economy, that this course

course was not taken; because the surplus space not immediately required for Ipswich would have been available for the pauper lunatics of the borough of King's Lynn, or others of the Norfolk and Suffolk boroughs yet unprovided with Asylums. The estimated cost is 16,500 *l.* BOROUGHS. IPSWICH.

Reduced copies of plans for lately erected Asylums or additions to Asylums, are given in Appendix (F); to show the character of the arrangements that have had our recent approval. PLANS OF ASYLUMS.

The Broadmoor Criminal Asylum was visited by two members of the Board on the 20th of last December, pursuant to the provisions of the 15th section of the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 75. A copy of their report will be found in the Appendix (G). STATE ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

The Hospitals named in the margin, were duly visited during the past year. The reports made respecting them will be found in the Appendices (H. and I.) FORT PITT. YARMOUTH. NAVAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

We have been informed that the new Asylum for the Isle of Man is approaching completion, and Mr. J. T. Hingston, formerly assistant medical officer at the North Riding Asylum, and latterly at the lunatic asylum, Northampton, has been appointed the resident medical superintendent. ISLE OF MAN.

It is expected that the building will shortly be opened for the reception of patients.

We now submit to your Lordship a short statement, compiled from entries made during the past year, of the present condition and management of each of the Metropolitan Houses licensed by us and within our immediate jurisdiction. They are 41 in number, 5 of them receiving pauper as well as private patients. METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

During the last 10 years the changes in these houses have not been numerous, and there has only been an increase of four in their number.

We elsewhere allude to the want of proper provision for the insane poor belonging to the county of Middlesex, and to the restrictions which have been placed upon the reception of patients at the new Surrey Asylum, owing to the failure of the water supply.

The result has been an excessive pressure for accommodation at all the Metropolitan Licensed Houses receiving paupers, which have been constantly filled to their utmost limits, whilst a large number of recent and acute cases have been refused admission, and of necessity have remained for

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

long periods in the wards of Workhouses where no proper means for their care and treatment are provided.

To meet these urgent requirements in some degree, and as a temporary measure only, we have, after assuring ourselves that there was sufficient space, and that proper accommodation had been provided, consented to extend the License at Hoxton House for 35 pauper females, and at Camberwell House to permit the reception of 10 additional patients of each sex.

As regards the condition and management of the Metropolitan Houses generally, there is no doubt that upon the whole a progressive improvement has taken place, and that in many of them a more liberal and enlightened system has been adopted in the treatment of the patients. We have still indeed to make frequent and numerous suggestions, and to advert to many shortcomings; but, as a rule, our recommendations are now more readily attended to, and more speedily carried out.

One of the matters upon which we have very strongly insisted, and in regard to which we have had the least ready compliance, especially in some of the houses receiving pauper patients, has been the provision of an ample staff of well-qualified and respectable attendants and nurses. We have also very frequently had occasion to advert to the inadequacy of the wages to secure and retain the services of competent persons, and to the numerous changes which consequently occur among them.

We have now very rarely to complain of the dietaries, and, as a rule, much greater liberality is displayed in matters relating to furniture and decoration. Strong and special furniture is no longer used, and the accommodation provided for patients of the private class in no way differs from what is usually found in an ordinary dwelling-house. The occupation and entertainment of the patients is also far better attended to, and a much larger proportion of them are now taken beyond the Asylum precincts for exercise, and to visit theatres, exhibitions, or other public places of amusement.

The use of mechanical restraint, except for surgical reasons, has been almost entirely abandoned, and seclusion is more sparingly used than formerly.

One evil not dependent upon the proprietors of these establishments, but which still exists to a very considerable extent, is, the neglect shown towards patients by their friends and relations, who in numerous instances rarely or never visit them. This has frequently been commented on. The neglect is often felt most painfully by patients, and we have done our best to

to counteract the evil by ourselves addressing the friends on the subject, or by directing that a copy of our remarks entered in the books at the Asylum be forwarded to them. Another subject of complaint has been the scanty supply of clothing furnished by relatives, rendering it impossible to keep patients in a neat condition, and often preventing them from the enjoyment of walks beyond the Asylum precincts. METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

We had occasion in our last Report to comment unfavourably upon the condition of Bethnal House, and the first entry made respecting it during the past year was still unsatisfactory. Bethnal House.

The Commissioners observed that some of the rooms were overcrowded; that the clothing of some of the pauper women was of inferior quality. There was a deficiency in the means for indoor occupation and amusement in the pauper men's wards, and the Case Book had again been neglected. They also commented on the numerous changes which had taken place amongst the attendants, as many as 17 having left during the preceding year. This evil they attributed to the low wages offered, viz., 20 *l.* a year; a sum, in their opinion, too small to secure or retain the services of efficient and respectable men. In later entries, however, these defects are stated to have been remedied, and the Establishment has again been brought into a satisfactory condition. Various and important structural improvements have also been effected, and eight new single rooms, with three waterclosets and other conveniences, have been constructed. A new kitchen, with separate serving rooms for each division, has been built; and the new wards, the erection of which had been so long delayed, are progressing rapidly. Much painting has been done in various wards, and new carpeting and furniture has been liberally supplied.

The general arrangements for occupation and recreation are satisfactory, and about 80 of the men and 60 of the women take exercise beyond the premises.

The cases of seclusion reported have not been numerous, and restraint has not been employed.

To some extent Grove Hall differs from other Metropolitan Houses receiving paupers, in consequence of the reception therein, under an agreement with the Secretary for War, of insane soldiers for whom no provision has yet been made by the Government. These men occupy the accommodation which would be otherwise devoted to male pauper patients, who during the past year have rarely been more than 10 in Grove Hall.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

number, whilst the average number of soldiers resident has been 216.

Grove Hall.

The reports relative to this Establishment have been favourable, and the treatment and management of the inmates generally satisfactory. To this, indeed, some occasional exceptions were found; as when, in one of the wards, the beds were not well supplied with blankets; and when, on another occasion, the dresses of some of the soldiers were not good, nor properly attended to. These matters were remedied forthwith; but a grave and continued neglect to make proper records in the Case Book called for very strong reprobation on the part of the visiting commissioners.

Various improvements suggested by us have been carried out during the year. Among them may be noticed the substitution of wood for tile floors, in a range of 10 single sleeping rooms; the construction of large and cheerful workshops; the erection of a greenhouse for the cultivation of flowers for use in the wards; and the fixing of handrails on the staircases.

At a visit in the month of January, special inquiries were made regarding the staff of attendants and nurses, with the following satisfactory result:—For 257 male patients there are 15 day attendants, and one night attendant, having no other duty. Five of the attendants are married men, whose wives live with them in the Asylum, and pass their whole time in the male wards, where they render the most valuable assistance, especially to the feeble, the paralytic, and the aged. Besides the ordinary attendants, there are five artizans, a gardener, and a cowman, all of whom have charge of patients, working in their respective departments.

In the female division, for 131 patients there are 12 ordinary day nurses, or about 1 to 11 patients. Here there is also a night watch, and five laundry maids, who have charge of the women working in that department.

Proper attention is given to the recreation and amusement of the patients. There are periodical dances and other entertainments in the wards; and during the summer, parties of patients, numbering from 60 to 70, are taken for pic-nics to Epping Forest. About 20 of the private patients, also, went last year to a house taken for them at Southend.

Camberwell House.

The management of Camberwell House has continued to be satisfactory, and the entries have usually been of a favourable description.

Many of the wards have been painted, papered, and improved.

proved. A large greenhouse has been constructed, and a portion of land has been added to the property, on which it is proposed hereafter to erect a large recreation-hall. Metropolitan Licensed Houses. Camberwell House.

The patients have generally been found in a quiet comfortable state, and there has been no mechanical restraint, and very little seclusion.

On two occasions, however, the staff of attendants in both divisions was considered to be short of the proper number, and at the suggestion of the visiting commissioners an additional attendant of each sex was appointed.

We were glad also to find that with the view of securing the services of efficient persons, the wages of the nurses had been raised from 15 *l.* to 18 *l.* for the upper class, and from 12 *l.* to 14 *l.* for assistants.

More attention to the useful employment of male patients has been suggested, but the arrangements for occupation and recreation generally have been considered satisfactory, and the plan of permitting large parties of patients of both sexes to mix together in the garden, has been noticed with approval.

Every year a house is hired at the sea side, and last season about 20 of the patients passed some time at Littlehampton.

Although a further increase of 10 patients of each sex was last year made in the license, the wards have been constantly filled, and very numerous applications for the reception of pauper patients have of necessity been refused.

The condition of Hoxton House has fluctuated, but on the whole the entries show that progress has been made during the year. At the earlier visits it was observed that much required to be done in painting, papering, and otherwise renovating many of the rooms; but these matters were duly attended to, and the whole of the interior was put into proper repair. Hoxton House.

Some inconvenience was experienced owing to the establishment having been for some time without an assistant medical officer, and the entries in the Case Book became greatly in arrear; but the appointment was filled up in the month of April by the engagement of Dr. Wilson, and no further complaint has been made on this head.

Generally our suggestions have received immediate attention from the Superintendent, Dr. Hunt, and the visiting commissioners have noticed with approbation the active measures adopted by him for providing the patients with various means of entertainment.

Excursions into the country in large parties have been frequent,

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

frequent, and a very considerable number of patients have been taken to theatres. Meetings for dancing, music, &c., have also been held.

Peckham House.

The entries respecting Peckham House, as to which we had occasion to report very unfavourably last year, have latterly been somewhat more satisfactory, and the general condition of the establishment has on the whole been improved. An airy and well-furnished room has been added to the women's infirmary. Several of the wards have been cleaned and papered, and other needful structural improvements are in progress.

But the old complaint, always especially applicable to the management of this house, has again been made, of the inadequacy of the staff of attendants and nurses; and the frequent changes among them has been noticed on more than one occasion.

There have been complaints also as to the dresses of some of the pauper women, and the ward and airing court appropriated to the more unfavourable cases has been found in bad order. The want of means for the regular and useful employment of the men has also been noticed.

Later entries, however, show that some of these matters had been attended to, and an additional attendant of each sex has been engaged.

The arrangements for the performance of divine service are sufficient, and there are monthly and weekly meetings of patients of both sexes in the recreation room. A fair proportion of the patients go beyond the premises for exercise.

There has been no record of instrumental restraint for a considerable time past, and the cases of seclusion are not numerous.

Derwentwater House.

Most of the patients in Derwentwater House have resided there for many years. They are old chronic cases, and very little change takes place amongst them.

The house, which is spacious and well furnished, is always kept in the best order, and the gardens are extensive. The majority of the ladies were last year taken to the sea-side.

Effra Hall.

The establishment known as Effra Hall, consists of the original house, a detached cottage or ward built in the garden, and the residence of Dr. W. H. Diamond, the Medical Superintendent. The proprietor is Mr. Elliott, who also holds a license for Munster House.

Twenty-six female patients are received; of these two reside

reside in Dr. Diamond's private house; and 9 or 10 usually occupy the cottage, being generally those of the most noisy and troublesome class. It has been in regard to this department that during the past year, and indeed generally, we have had occasion to report unfavourably. On several occasions the dresses of the patients have been found in an untidy and neglected state. There has been a want of occupation and amusement among them, and they have not had sufficient means for exercise beyond the premises. METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. Effra Hall.

Later reports, however, show that these and other matters of complaint have been attended to.

The accommodation is perhaps generally as good as can be expected, considering the class of patients who are received, and the moderate payments made for the majority of them. A pony carriage is kept, but we have sometimes thought that its advantages were not extended to a sufficiently large proportion of the inmates.

Here, as in many other houses of this class, the utmost difficulty is often experienced in obtaining proper clothing from the patients' friends, and we have frequently had occasion to comment on the infrequency of their visits.

Clarence Villa continues to be occupied solely by two gentlemen, who are relatives. The arrangements are entirely those of a private house, and are satisfactory in every respect. Clarence Villa.

Last year all the entries at Earl's Court House were of a favourable character. The house which had been cleaned and painted throughout, was found in good order, and the treatment of the patients was considered satisfactory. The license is for 30 female patients, of the private class. Two or three of the ladies occupy private rooms of a superior description, but the accommodation generally is suitable for persons of moderate means. The house contains some good apartments, and the grounds are extensive. Earl's Court House.

The means for occupation and amusement are fairly supplied, and a good proportion of the patients go beyond the premises; about 12 of them attending public places of worship, and visiting exhibitions, &c.

Instrumental restraint is never used, and the instances of seclusion have been few.

The license for Montague House is held by Mrs. Roy, to whom it was transferred upon the death of her husband. Twelve male patients are received, and the reports as to their general condition and treatment have been very favourable. Montague House.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

Montague House.

able. They all enjoy the privilege of daily walks beyond the premises; some of them go to theatres and other public places of amusement; and last year eight were taken for a month to the sea-side.

Neither seclusion nor restraint has been employed for a long time past.

The medical officer is Mr. Barnes, who resides near, and attends frequently.

Blacklands House.

Since the death of Dr. Sutherland, Blacklands House has been carried on for the benefit of his family, the license being granted to Mr. A. C. Sutherland and Mr. Hall, who is the resident medical officer.

The establishment continues to be conducted in a very satisfactory manner, and all the reports have been good. Proper provision is made for entertainment suitable to the several cases. Many of the patients are taken to various places of amusement, and theatrical representations are occasionally given in the house. There is a well-kept garden.

Last year 13 of the gentlemen went to Bognor for a month.

Mechanical restraint was deemed necessary in the case of a gentleman, with strong suicidal propensities, but no instance of seclusion was reported during the past year.

Elm House.

Elm House, the license for which is limited to the reception of 10 female patients of a quiet, harmless, and chronic character, has been well conducted, and there have been no complaints respecting it.

Exercise out of doors by walks and carriage drives is occasionally allowed to all the inmates, and four of them went to the sea side last summer.

Manor House.

Manor House, licensed to Dr. Tuke for patients of both sexes, continues to be well conducted, and all the reports have been favourable, although some neglect of the statutory registers has been observed on more than one occasion.

Abundant means of occupation and amusement are provided, and care is taken to afford as many as possible of the patients opportunities of visiting exhibitions and places of public resort.

No instances of restraint or seclusion were reported last year.

Clapham Retreat.

Very satisfactory reports have been made relative to Clapham Retreat, which is under the management of Mr. Bush, who is licensed to receive 18 male and 10 female private

private patients. One gentleman, formerly a patient, has resided here as a boarder during the present year. Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

The house is comfortable, and surrounded by very extensive grounds, in which the patients take exercise. They have also frequent opportunities for walks beyond the premises. Clapham Retreat.

There has been no restraint for a long time past, and only one of the patients (a female) has been secluded.

Brooke House, to which various additions have been made from time to time, is now a large and important establishment, comprising various detached houses and outbuildings. Brooke House.

The license is for 39 patients of each sex, the majority of those received being persons belonging to the middle and upper classes. Changes among the inmates are numerous, and 35 new cases were admitted in the course of last year.

Among the male patients who were received was a gentleman of strong suicidal propensities, who, owing to the want of proper precaution and the misconduct of his attendant, effected his escape, and committed self-destruction by drowning himself in the River Lea. Full particulars of this case will be found under the head of "Suicides," page 75.

With regard to the general condition of this house, the entries have on the whole been favourable; and, although not without frequent suggestions from the Visiting Commissioners, much appears to have been done to improve the internal appearance of the building, and to renew the furniture, &c. The male patients' garden has also, after repeated recommendations, been enlarged and improved.

Some cottages have been erected on the grounds affording increased means for classification.

Many of the patients have separate apartments, but about 24 ladies and gentlemen are assembled together at dinner, and occasionally there are meetings for purposes of recreation. In matters of this description, however, the arrangements are more backward than in other establishments, and more might be done with advantage to relieve the monotony of the patients' lives. The practice of permitting them to visit places of public entertainment has latterly, at our suggestion, been extended to a larger number of the inmates, and last year 16 of them went to the sea-side.

Several patients go to church, and prayers are read in the house

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

house by the Chaplain on Sunday and two other days in the week.

Brooke House.

Restraint has not been employed, and there was very little seclusion last year.

Dr. Gardiner, the resident medical officer, has recently resigned, and Dr. Adams has been appointed in his stead. Dr. Monro does not reside on the premises.

The staff of attendants and nurses is large.

Munster House.

Munster House is licensed to Mr. C. A. Elliott, who is also the proprietor of Effra Hall. Only male patients are received.

We have on more than one occasion had to report unfavourably of the condition and management of this house, but last year there were very few complaints. The practice of sending away attendants "on call," as it is termed, and thus unduly reducing the regular staff, was on one occasion noticed with reproval; nor were the bathing arrangements entirely satisfactory; but the house was generally found in proper order and the patients comfortable.

A fair proportion of them have extended exercise beyond the gardens, which are large and well kept, and a few go to the seaside during the summer.

During the early part of the year, owing to the residence of several very troublesome patients, cases of seclusion were rather frequent, but latterly it has not been employed, and no case of restraint has been reported.

Normand House.

The terms of Miss Talfourd's license for Normand House permit the reception of only quiet chronic cases, and several of the ladies have resided with her for many years. The establishment is conducted in the best manner, and all the arrangements are quite satisfactory.

Otto House.

Otto House, where only ladies are received, is the property of the representatives of the late Dr. Sutherland.

It is regularly visited by Dr. Blandford, and there is a resident matron, under whose management the establishment is kept in the best order, and the patients are exceedingly well attended to. A large proportion of them are taken to exhibitions and places of public amusement. The means of occupation and entertainment within doors are varied and judicious. The gardens are excellent.

London House.

Only female patients are received at London House.

The license formerly held by Dr. Oxley has, since his death, in the early part of last year, been granted to his daughter, Mrs.

Mrs. Ayre, and the establishment is now entirely under her management, the patients being visited twice a week by a medical man. METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

London House.

On the whole the reports have been favourable, but a certain degree of gloom seems to pervade the establishment, and suggestions have been made on more than one occasion for the provision of increased means of amusement within doors, as well as for more frequent and regular exercise beyond the Asylum premises.

This house is only suitable for quiet orderly patients. With excited cases the use of restraint and frequent seclusion becomes requisite, and such was the case in one instance during the early part of the year.

Pembroke House, which is now licensed for the reception of 130 male and 16 female patients, is still devoted almost exclusively to the use of officers and soldiers belonging to the Indian army. The women are either wives or relatives of soldiers. Pembroke House.

The condition and management of this establishment is highly creditable, and all the arrangements relating to the food, clothing, bedding, occupation, recreation, and out-door exercise are liberal and judicious. Notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of many of the cases, a very large proportion of the patients are usefully employed in various trades, which, in many instances, they learn in the Asylum.

Instrumental restraint has not been employed for a very long period, and the instances of seclusion are extremely rare.

The grounds are somewhat small for the number of patients, but this evil is in a great measure counteracted by the large proportion of inmates who regularly go beyond the premises for exercise. It is to be feared, however, that the limited space for airing ground will before long be still further diminished by the construction of an embankment for a branch of the Great Eastern Railway. This line, if carried out as projected, will not only tend to impede the free circulation of air, but cut off a considerable piece of the garden, and will pass directly through the centre of a large recreation hall now in constant use, thus rendering a removal of the establishment to some more suitable site almost a necessity.

The license for Upper Mall House, which is held by Mrs. Gale* and her daughter, Mrs. Cotes, is for eight female patients, Upper Mall House.

* Mrs. Gale has recently died.

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Upper Mall House.

patients, and is granted on the understanding that only quiet and harmless cases shall be received. All the arrangements are of a domestic character, and the comforts of the patients are well attended to.

The entries have for some time past been very favourable, and numerous internal improvements have been noticed with much approval.

Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.

These houses, situate at Hammersmith, are licensed to Dr. Forbes Winslow and Dr. Winn, the latter being the resident medical officer. Sussex House is used exclusively for gentlemen, and in Brandenburgh House only ladies are received. The patients for the most part belong to the middle and upper classes, and the payments are generally liberal.

The earlier reports of the Visiting Commissioners upon the condition of these houses during the past year were not altogether satisfactory. At a visit made in the month of June some of the furniture in Brandenburgh House was found greatly to need renewal or renovation, and a still greater amount of refurnishing and cleansing was yet more urgently called for in Sussex House, where also the bath-rooms were not in a proper state. At the same visit the Commissioners adverted to the small proportion of the ladies who were suffered to pass beyond the premises for exercise or amusement.

At a subsequent inspection it was noticed that some of the rooms had been renovated, and new articles of furniture supplied; and later entries show that attention has been given to all the recommendations that had been offered for improvement.

The privilege of going beyond the premises has also been greatly extended as regards the female patients, and more of them have now opportunities of visiting exhibitions, &c.

The gentlemen have always been allowed much liberty in these respects, and there are generally a few who walk out unattended.

Restraint and seclusion are very rarely employed, but there was one instance of the former last year, in the case of a lady, to prevent self injury.

Lawn House.

Lawn House is now licensed to Dr. H. Maudsley. Only six ladies are received. The house is large and the grounds extensive. At the commencement of the year two very unfavourable cases were admitted, rendering necessary the use of seclusion on several occasions; but as a rule the instances of seclusion are rare, and instrumental restraint is not employed.

Carriage exercise and walks beyond the premises are permitted to all, and the arrangements for in-door occupation and amusement are satisfactory. METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. Lawn House.

Kent Lodge, situate at Hanwell, was first licensed to Mr. T. Waite in 1864, for the reception of three male and two female inmates. Only idiots or persons of weak intellect are received, and several of the patients are children. Kent Lodge.

Very favourable reports have been made as to the condition of this house, and there have been many indications of the care and kindness with which the patients are treated.

Vine Cottage is at Norwood Green, near Hanwell. It is licensed for nine female patients; and only quiet tractable cases are retained. Most of the present inmates have resided for many years past with Dr. Horsbrugh, whose treatment of them has at all times met with our approval. Vine Cottage.

Hayes Park, which was formerly licensed for patients of both sexes, is now appropriated exclusively to the reception of 18 ladies. The house is large, the park and grounds extensive, and the accommodation generally is of a superior class. Hayes Park.

Very good reports were made last year as to the management of this establishment; and the condition of the patients in regard to the accommodation provided, as well as their own personal state and appearance, has been satisfactory. There were generally seven or eight of the ladies who dined at Mr. Benbow's table, and with hardly an exception all have had the opportunity of carriage drives. Last year a house was taken at Bognor and six of the patients passed some time there.

The reports relative to Wood End Grove have been satisfactory. The license is for 19 ladies, and the house is generally well filled. The premises are suitable for their purposes, and the furniture and fittings of the various rooms are very comfortable. Two or three of the ladies have separate sitting-rooms; but the rule is that they are assembled together in a large apartment, which is well supplied with the means of occupation and amusement. They are also associated at their meals. Wood End Grove.

Excursions and drives beyond the premises are frequent, and last year a few of the ladies were taken to the sea-side.

The house is under the superintendence and management of Mrs. Fenton, the patients being visited medically by Mr. James Stilwell.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

Wood End Grove.

On one occasion the Visiting Commissioners had occasion to comment on the neglect of this gentleman to make the necessary entries in the Case Book, but his attendance on patients is frequent and regular.

In the case of one lady, seclusion was employed for about a month after admission, otherwise there has been no seclusion or restraint here.

Hendon House.

Hendon House continues to be kept in the best order. The rooms are airy and excellently furnished, and the gardens cultivated with much care. Only ladies are received. Every attention appears to be given to them by Miss Dence, and proper means are adopted to afford them various occupations and amusements.

Owing to the admission of two or three very troublesome cases, it was found necessary to resort to the use of restraint somewhat frequently during the past year.

Mr. Prance is the Medical Attendant, and the Case Books and other Registers are kept in a satisfactory manner.

Moorcroft House.

By the sudden and early death of Dr. George Stilwell, to whom the management of Moorcroft House had for some years past been entrusted, the establishment has been deprived of a very kind and able Superintendent.

The house, which is now licensed to Mrs. E. S. Stilwell, Mr. J. Stilwell, and Dr. Henry Stilwell, is under the immediate charge of the latter, as resident Medical Superintendent: Mr. Elliot acting as resident medical assistant and companion to the patients, and Mr. Bridgford as dispenser and assistant companion. Dr. Maudsley visits the patients as Consulting Physician once a fortnight, or oftener when required.

Very favourable reports have been made as to the condition and management of this establishment during the past year. There have been no complaints by the patients, whose comforts are well attended to, and the house has always been found in the best condition.

The means of occupation and amusement are abundant, and with very few exceptions the patients have daily opportunities of walking and driving beyond the premises. A considerable number of the gentlemen have yearly the benefit of a few weeks' residence at the sea-side.

Seclusion is very rarely, and restraint never, employed.

Wyke House.

Wyke House continues to be well conducted by the proprietor, Dr. Willett. Private patients of both sexes are received here, and very satisfactory reports of their condition and

treatment

treatment have been made during the past year. There are abundant means for out-door exercise or recreation in the extensive grounds attached to the house, and meetings of the patients are frequently held in a large apartment for dances and other amusements. Between 20 and 30 patients of both sexes usually dine together. METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. Wyke House.

Formerly, in the case of one female patient of extremely violent and dangerous habits, seclusion was employed to a considerable extent; but latterly much of this seclusion has been dispensed with, and the patient passes most of her time with the other ladies.

During the autumn some correspondence took place between the Board and Dr. Willett respecting the medical charge of the patients in his occasional absence, which resulted in the appointment of Mr. George Mickley, who now resides on the premises as assistant Medical Officer.

In our 18th Report we adverted to the inconvenience and discomfort occasioned by the erection of a row of 40 houses adjoining the eastern boundary wall of the garden at Kensington House, whereby these already unsuitable premises were rendered yet more unfit for the purposes of an Asylum. All these disadvantages still exist, and complaints have been made to us on the subject by the patients themselves. Much inconvenience has also been experienced from the facilities afforded for communication between the patients and persons outside. Kensington House.

Although unwilling to press unfairly upon Dr. Wood, the proprietor, the evils incident to this state of things have appeared of so grave a nature that we have constantly urged an early removal of the establishment to some more suitable locality, and have more than once named a period after which we should feel it our duty to refuse to grant a renewal of the license. Circumstances have thus far interposed to suspend this extreme step, which, however, unless early settlement is made, will unfortunately become matter of necessity.

Among the evils consequent upon this state of uncertainty, must necessarily be a want of those repairs, and renewals of furniture and decoration, which are so constantly needed in Asylums; but apart from matters of this description, the condition of the house and its inmates has been satisfactory.

Facilities for exercise beyond the premises are now afforded to the majority of the inmates, many of whom have also carriage exercise, and some were taken to the sea-side during the summer.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

The instances of restraint and seclusion are very rare; the former indeed has not been employed during the past year.

51, Priory Road.

This house is the residence of Mr. Moseley, who only receives two female patients. The ladies who reside with him are sisters. The reports as to their condition show that they have all needful comforts, and are well cared for in every respect.

Great House.

At Great House, Leyton, which is licensed to Mrs. Woods, only a limited number of ladies are received. The house is large and the grounds extensive, and both are kept in the best condition. The treatment of the patients is kind and liberal, and the general arrangements have constantly met with approval.

Southall Park.

The condition and management of Southall Park has been satisfactory. The patients have the advantage of extensive grounds for exercise and recreation, and the majority of them are permitted to pass beyond the precincts of the premises. Several go to the neighbouring church, and five or six of each are associated together at their meals, Dr. Steward and the matron usually presiding at the dinner-table. There has been no restraint or seclusion.

At a visit in July it was found that one of the ladies, for whom a carriage and pair was always held to be available, had not enjoyed the privilege of driving out, except occasionally to church, more than once during the whole year.

By following the recommendations made by the Visiting Commissioners, however, the objections of this lady to carriage exercise were easily overcome, and, at the next visit, they reported that she had for some time been out twice a week with evident benefit.

The Shrubbery, Southall.

The Shrubbery is the private residence of Dr. Steward, who also holds the license, and acts as Medical Superintendent for Southall Park.

The license is for four female patients, but only one has resided here during the past year. She has for a long time been under Dr. and Mrs. Steward's care, and her treatment is entirely satisfactory.

The house, which is roomy and cheerful, with excellent grounds attached to it, is always kept in the best order.

South Lodge.

South Lodge is at Southall. It is only licensed to receive two ladies, who are sisters, and for whom everything appears to

to be done that each respectively requires. One of them is able to make frequent visits to public places of amusement, and both had a trip to Cornwall during the past year. The house is very comfortable. METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

The reports relative to Grove House have recorded a continuance of the kind and homelike treatment which has always characterised this establishment, and there have been no changes among the patients during the past year. Grove House, Stoke Newington.

The management of Northumberland House continues to be satisfactory. The reports show that the patients are properly attended to, and that well-directed efforts are made to interest and amuse them. Northumberland House.

Evening meetings are held twice a week. At Christmas, dances and other entertainments are given; and all who are fit are permitted to go beyond the premises. During the summer, parties of patients are taken to the sea-side.

About 18 of the patients go to church, and prayers are read daily in the establishment, at which 30 gentlemen and 20 ladies are usually present.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been employed here for a long time past.

The house is large and the grounds extensive, but recently a row of semi-detached villas has been erected in close proximity to the principal field and cricket ground. With a view of preventing any inconvenience from this circumstance, the proprietor has purchased the two nearest villas, and these, having been fitted up in accordance with our directions, have now been included in the license, with permission to receive therein five additional patients of each sex, upon the express understanding that they shall be of a quiet and harmless class.

Some structural improvements have been made at Halliford House, which, when completed, will prove advantageous to the patients. Halliford House.

On more than one occasion the Commissioners have thought that sufficient was not done to provide occupation and amusement for them, and once they found that the Case Book had been neglected; but, in general the reports have been satisfactory, and the patients appear to be well treated. Seclusion is occasionally employed.

A grave irregularity was noticed by the Commissioners at one of their visits, in the admission of a male patient without order, certificates, or papers of any sort, and who had

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. Halliford House.

yet been permitted to remain in the house for three days without any authority to justify his detention. The explanation given was, that the order and certificates had been misdirected by the patients' friends; but that, being hourly in expectation of receiving them, Dr. Seaton had thought himself justified in detaining the patient. Dr. Seaton subsequently attended at the Board, when he was cautioned to be more circumspect in future.

Twickenham House.

The reports relative to Twickenham House have been generally good, and the patients are stated to be well treated and comfortable.

On one occasion, a patient was found in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition; but the suggestions made respecting her received immediate attention.

The ladies have the usual facilities for out-door exercise beyond the premises, and two of them go to chapel.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

In our Sixteenth Report we gave a summary of the history and condition of the various Provincial Licensed Houses, and with the view of indicating their present state we append a short analysis of the entries made in each by the visiting commissioners during the past year.

Alteration in the law.

In the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862, several important provisions affecting houses licensed by justices were introduced. By the 14th section no house can now be licensed for the first time without the notice given by the applicant and the plan of the house and premises being submitted to the commissioners, who are required to inspect them, and ascertain whether the situation, structure, arrangements, and condition of the premises are suitable for the patients proposed to be received therein; and no license can be granted by the justices until the report of the commissioners has been received and taken into consideration. Neither can the consent of the visitors of any licensed house be given to any addition to, or alteration being made therein, without the plan and description of the same being transmitted to the commissioners, who are to make such inquiries or inspection as they may deem proper, and transmit a report to the clerk of the peace, stating their approval or not of the proposed changes.

By the 16th section the commissioners in the metropolitan district, and the justices in the provinces, are to give their approval or otherwise of the physician, surgeon, or apothecary required to reside in, or visit houses, the proprietors of which were licensed

licensed prior to the Lunacy Act, Chapter 100 (August 1845). The 17th section makes it penal to receive into any licensed house more than the specified number of patients, or to depart from the terms of the license as to the sex or class of patients to be received. The 16th section provides for the reception, with the assent of two or more of the commissioners or visitors, as a boarder in any licensed house of any person who may have been within five years immediately preceding a patient in any asylum, hospital, or under care as a single patient.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. Alteration in the law.

The reports upon the condition of Springfield House have been of a satisfactory character, and the patients were found quiet and comfortable. The majority walk or drive out in the surrounding country, but few are in a state to go to church. No mechanical restraint had been employed, and only one gentleman had beeen secluded in consequence of a prolonged attack of excitement.

Springfield House.

Winslow Hall is close to the town of Winslow, and was licensed in 1864 for the reception of 15 male and 15 female patients to Dr. Boisragon, formerly proprietor of Duddeston Hall, near Birmingham. The house is an ordinary mansion, affording excellent accommodation for patients, and the grounds attached to it are ample for their use. The house has been reported as in a satisfactory state. No instance of restraint or seclusion had been recorded, and the patients were found free from excitement. The non-visitation of this house by the justices was commented upon at both visits made by the commissioners, and at the last of these, on the 17th December, it was stated that they had not visited since the 27th September 1866.*

Winslow Hall

Since the observations made upon Wye House in our Sixteenth Report, Dr. Dickson has removed to other premises close to Buxton, which had been specially constructed for the purposes of an Asylum, and are licensed to him and his son, Dr. Francis K. Dickson, for 24 male and 20 female patients. On the occasion of both visits made to this house in 1867, the commissioners had to remark upon the unsatisfactory state of the billiard-room and the room used as a chapel, the state of some of the furniture, the untidy condition of the bath-rooms, the want of rules for the guidance of the attendants in bathing patients, and the necessity for

Wye House.

* The house has since been closed.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Wye House.

for changing the water for each. Suggestions were also made as to the gentlemen being taken out more frequently for country walks, and that patients in a fit state should be permitted to attend the parish church. There was no record of either restraint or seclusion having been employed during the year, and the patients were found free from excitement, and generally in a satisfactory condition. At the last visit, the fact of a gentleman having committed suicide shortly before, in whose case no inquest was held, was noticed; and the circumstances attending this event are fully set forth in another part of this Report.

Plympton House.

Although the reports upon Plympton House have for the last year or two been of a somewhat more favourable character, they still continue to be more or less unsatisfactory. Thus on the first visit made in 1867, although the patients were free from excitement, they were described as being in a state of stagnation, and though supplied with books, papers, some games, and latterly with a billiard table, doubts were expressed by the visiting commissioners as to the pains taken to induce the patients to make use of them. Suggestions were made as to taking more of the male patients for walks beyond the airing court, reading prayers on Sunday in both divisions, providing a separate bath-room for each sex, changing the water for each patient, and generally painting and papering the house, and supplying new carpets. The number for which the license is granted, viz., 19 male and 17 female patients, was considered by the commissioners larger than could be properly accommodated, and a bed-room in the basement containing three beds was found so damp, that it was recommended to be altogether disused.

On the second visit the general state and cleanliness of the house were reported upon favourably. One lady was found to have been frequently restrained during paroxysms of excitement, but the occasions and duration of the restraint were not properly recorded in the medical journal. As to the suggestions made at the previous visit, those having reference to prayers being read on Sundays, and the disuse of the basement dormitory, had received attention. Little had been done in promoting the exercise of the male patients beyond their airing court, or in changing the water for each patient when being bathed, in consequence of the inadequate supply of water. To remedy this great defect, the distribution of the bathing over more than two days in each week was recommended.

mended. The license had again been granted by the justices for the same number of patients as before. PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Mr. Langworthy, the former proprietor having died, his son, Mr. Southmead Langworthy, became licensee in 1866.

The condition of Dinsdale Park, and the state of the patients, have been reported upon favourably during the year. A considerable number of the patients of both sexes appear to be taken out for walks in the country, but suggestions have been made for extending this to the class who are usually restricted to their airing courts, which were found less cheerful and well kept than they might be. The condition of the bath-room was also commented upon, and its disuse as a dispensary recommended. Entries were made in the medical visitation book of restraint having been used in the cases of two ladies, each on one occasion, and of one gentleman having been placed in seclusion on one occasion. A lady however who refuses to leave her room, was also found to be frequently locked in during the day; and this not having been entered as seclusion, Dr. Mackintosh was requested in future to make an entry of every such instance. Dinsdale Park.

The reception of pauper patients into Dunston Lodge has been discontinued, and the house is now licensed for 42 males and 38 females of the private class, to Messrs. C. D. and W. Garbutt, in the place of Mr. Cornelius Garbutt, deceased. Dunston Lodge.

Although the house generally has been reported upon favourably during the past year, and no complaints made as to the substantial comforts of the patients not being properly attended to, defects have been pointed out on the occasion of both visits, referring chiefly to the condition of some of the privies and bath-rooms; to the want in the latter of printed or written instructions for bathing the patients, and especially as to the change of water for each; to the state of the clothing and the personal condition of many of the patients; and to the want of more care and neatness in the mode of serving the dinners. Doubts were expressed at one visit whether the male attendants were of a class fitted for such situations; and the need of further exertions on their part to induce the patients to occupy and amuse themselves, was pointed out. In consequence of the excited and troublesome cases which had been received, seclusion was resorted to rather more frequently than has been usual in this house, 14 patients having been secluded altogether on 21 occasions. Mechanical restraint had also been employed with two patients.

In

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Essex Hall.

In order to provide for the increased number of applications for admission into Essex Hall, a separate license was granted to Mr. Millard in 1864 for the occupation of a cottage in the grounds by 26 patients, in addition to the 99 for which the hall itself was licensed. Doubts having arisen as to the legality of this proceeding without the appointment of a resident medical officer, the separate license for the cottage was withdrawn in 1867, and a license for the reception of 99 patients granted. The reports have continued to be of the same satisfactory character as on former occasions. The employment, instruction, and amusements of the inmates are carefully followed up, and various improvements are noticed as having been effected in the house and grounds. Personally the patients were found in a very satisfactory state, their cheerful and happy manner affording unmistakeable evidence of the care and gentleness with which they are treated. We regret to say that a low form of fever broke out in the Institution in August, and continued up to November. The schoolmaster and 17 patients were attacked, seven of the latter having died. Defective drainage and pollution of the well which supplied the establishment with water, was ascertained to be the cause of the fever, which disappeared as soon as water from the town waterworks was laid on, and the well water disused.

A well-constructed detached infirmary to contain 12 patients, built principally of wood, was also provided, but the disorder was fortunately arrested before it was finished.

Witham.

The reports upon the condition of Witham Asylum during the past year have been satisfactory. The house was found in good order, and the patients free from excitement, and well dressed. Abundant opportunities for exercise in and beyond the grounds, are given to the patients, in addition to which croquet, or some such game, was recommended to be introduced. No instance of seclusion was recorded, but mechanical restraint had been employed in the cases of five of the male patients, on account of excitement or disposition to injure themselves.

Vernon House.

The condition of Vernon House, as described in our Sixteenth Report, was anything but satisfactory. At that time the house contained upwards of 200 pauper patients at payments of 12*s.* and 14*s.* per week each; but, in consequence of the erection of Asylums at Carmarthen for the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and the borough of Haverfordwest, and at Bridgend for Glamorganshire, the paupers

paupers belonging to these parts have, with one or two exceptions, been removed; and, at the last visit in November, of the 55 patients then seen, 23 were of the private class, and 32 paupers; 20 having been removed from the Abergavenny Asylum in consequence of its over-crowed state. PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. Vernon House.

In 1864 Mr. Leach retired from the proprietorship of Vernon House in favour of his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Pegge, who is now sole licensee. The diminution in the number of patients has tended materially to improve the condition and accommodation of those now in the house, and the out-buildings, which so constantly were commented upon as being unfit for the reception of insane patients, have been now almost entirely disused. The reports during the past year have, consequently, been of a more favourable character. The rooms in the house were found in good order and well furnished, and the patients generally free from excitement, and in a satisfactory condition. The Case Book, which had been much neglected, had been attended to. Mechanical restraint had not been employed, and only 1 male and 3 females were entered as having been secluded; another female, however, was found to be often locked in a room for short periods without the fact being mentioned, as it ought to have been, in the Medical Journal. Attention was directed to the condition of the bath-room in the lower ward, and to the necessity that the key of the hot-water tap should be kept by the attendant, and that rules for the guidance of the attendants should be drawn up and hung in the bath-rooms. A sufficient distinction was remarked upon as not being made between the second class private patients and the paupers. We much regret to find that, in consequence of the pressure which exists in many parts for asylum accommodation, the justices have lately increased the license to Vernon House by 20 patients, and it now authorises the reception of 60 patients of each sex, 50 of whom are private, and 70 pauper.

There has been little to remark upon in the condition of Northwoods, which has been reported upon favourably. The patients enjoy much out-door exercise; two of the gentlemen are allowed to walk out unattended; and several of both sexes go the parish church. Mechanical restraint had not been used, but 3 of the male and 4 of the female patients had been secluded, several however only on one occasion. At the last visit in December, additional blankets were noticed as being required upon some of the beds, and the heating apparatus was recommended to be brought Northwoods.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. Northwood.

brought into use. A suggestion was also made as to placing a nurse to sleep near the ladies on the upper floor.

Fairford Retreat.

The majority of the patients in Fairford Retreat are chronic demented cases, and many are of limited means, and received at low rates of payment. Much difficulty is experienced in getting patients of this class to occupy themselves in any way, or take an interest in anything; and the desirability of having more frequent meetings in the recreation-room for the exhibition of the magic lantern, lectures, and other entertainments, has been suggested. The house was found in perfectly good order at both visits, and the patients in a satisfactory state and well attended to.

There was no record either of seclusion or mechanical restraint having been employed in any case during the year. The list of visits made to the patients by their relations or friends showed such neglect, several not having been visited for years, that Mr. Iles was requested to communicate specially with them on the subject.

Croft House, Fairford.

Croft House was licensed in October 1866, to Mrs. Iles, the widow of the late Dr. Iles, of Fairford, for the reception of 4 female patients.

The house, which is an ordinary villa in the village of Fairford, affords admirable accommodation for patients of a quiet class, who are in a state to associate with Mrs. Iles and enjoy a certain amount of freedom. All the arrangements have been found quite satisfactory, and the house is stated to be, in the opinion of the commissioners, especially adapted for patients of the class above referred to. The only lady under Mrs. Iles' care at the last visit was reported upon favourably.

Sandywell Park.

Dr. Hitch, the former proprietor of Sandywell Park, gave up in 1864 all his interest in the establishment to Dr. W. H. O. Sankey, who became sole licensee. Dr. Sankey had been for many years resident medical officer of the female department at Hanwell, and has consequently a large amount of experience in the treatment of the insane. The services of Mr. J. Y. Wood, who had for some years been resident medical officer at Sandywell Park, and had the chief management of the Asylum when Dr. Hitch gave up residing there, have also been retained. Many improvements have been introduced by Dr. Sankey, who, together with Mrs. Sankey, give much personal attention to the patients. The reports of this house have been of a very favourable character; the personal condition

dition of the inmates, and the provision made for their comfort and proper care, being found quite satisfactory. Their occupations and amusements are properly attended to, and about 16 or 17 of the patients of both sexes dine daily with Mr. and Mrs. Sankey. Mechanical restraint had not been employed in any case. Seclusion had been used with four patients, but only in one for more than one or two occasions, and always for short periods. PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES, Sandywell Park.

Upon the death of Dr. Burnett in 1866 the license for Westbrook House was transferred to Mrs. Burnett, his widow. Westbrook House.

The reports upon this house have for some time been of a more favourable character than when it was last noticed in the 16th Report. During the past year various improvements appear to have been effected, and the condition of the patients was found on the whole to be satisfactory. Improvements were noticed on the first visit as having taken place in the second-class ladies' room, but the condition of that for the second-class male patients was not so favourable, and a better supply of means of amusement and occupation has been suggested, and that the patients should have more frequent opportunities of walking out. On the second visit much papering and renovation had taken place, and the billiard-room had been greatly improved. The majority of the patients walk out beyond the grounds, and in the summer nearly the whole of them were taken for a pic-nic in the country about 10 miles off. From seven to eight of both sexes dine daily with Mrs. Burnett; and when the restoration of the parish church is completed, arrangements are proposed to be made for the regular attendance of about twelve of the inmates. No instance of the employment of mechanical restraint had occurred. Seclusion had been resorted to in the cases of five patients, three having been secluded on one occasion only.

In 1865 Mr. Rumball retired from the proprietorship of Harpenden Hall, and his son, Mr. A. G. Rumball, became sole licensee. The condition and treatment of the five patients in this house has been found satisfactory, and the house in proper order. But one patient was found to be occasionally locked in her room, no entry of this seclusion having been made. Harpenden Hall.

The reports upon Hadham Palace continue to be quite satisfactory. Few changes in the patients take place. At the last visit one of the gentlemen was noticed as having been there for Hadham Palace.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Hadham Palace.

61 years, and another for 50 years unintermittedly. The rooms and inmates were found in a proper state; and all the patients who are able, walk or drive out regularly. Restraint had been used in the case of one gentleman upon two occasions during paroxysms of excitement, and at his own request. Three patients were found to be occasionally locked in their rooms for short periods during the absence of their attendants.

North Grove House, Hawkhurst.

Various alterations and improvements have latterly been made in North Grove House, which have materially added to the comfort of the patients. The condition of the establishment and patients has been found quite satisfactory, and proper provision is stated to be made for their occupation and recreation, most of them walking or driving beyond the asylum grounds, which are ornamentally laid out, and of considerable extent. About two-thirds of the patients go from time to time to places of public worship. Restraint had only been resorted to in the case of one lady, and there was no record of seclusion having been employed.

Tattlebury House.

Only two patients were found in Tattlebury House on the occasion of the visits made in 1867. All the arrangements were reported to be satisfactory.

West Malling Place.

The patients in West Malling were found free from excitement and well-dressed, and their rooms in excellent order. One gentleman is allowed to walk out unattended, and three or four of both sexes go to the parish church. No restraint had been employed. Seclusion had been resorted to in the cases of three gentlemen and four ladies.

Marsden Hall.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Pinder, his son-in-law, Mr. E. A. Bennett, Surgeon, has become sole licensee of Marsden Hall.

Of the 21 patients of both sexes seen at the last visit, as many as seven out of the 10 gentlemen are allowed to walk out unattended beyond the premises. No restraint had been employed, and seclusion had only been used on two occasions, in the case of a male patient, subject to attacks of epileptic mania. The house was found in good order, and the inmates were stated to enjoy every comfort.

Clifton Hall.

The improvements in the condition of Clifton Hall, noticed in our 16th Report as in progress, have been since further carried out, and the reports of the house have latterly been of a much more favourable character than they formerly were. Mechanical restraint, which at one time was rather freely employed,

employed, had not been used during the year, and only one gentleman was registered as having been secluded on one occasion. The personal condition of the patients, and the state of their rooms, were found satisfactory. PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

In consequence of failing health, Mr. Sutton disposed of his interest in Haydock Lodge, in 1865, to Dr. E. Lister, who is now sole licensee. Haydock Lodge.

The history of this Asylum is fully detailed in our Sixteenth Report. The improvements effected in it under Mr. Sutton's management, and the satisfactory nature of the later reports, were then referred to. We regret, however, to state that during the last year or two, there has been a marked falling off in the condition of this Asylum, more especially as respects the pauper departments. On the occasion of both visits made by the Commissioners last year, they commented upon the high rate of mortality which had prevailed, 69 deaths having occurred in little more than a year, in an average population of between 180 and 190 patients. It should be added, however, that while the admissions during this period had been 217, many patients were in a very enfeebled state when received, and several appear to have survived only short periods.

Some of the pauper patients in the lower wards, more especially in the female division, were found disorderly and excited; and at the last visit as many as 10 were stated to be clothed in strong striped ticken dresses, in consequence of their alleged destructive propensities. The condition of these patients was in a great measure attributed to the un favourable circumstances in which they are placed; to the absence of those external objects of interest, and cheerful decorations and associations, which influence all classes of the insane; and especially to the want of a larger and more cheerful airing court. A less strict classification was also advised, and the early removal to the better wards of all patients showing signs of improvement. Both restraint and seclusion are employed, the former rather freely. At the first of the visits referred to eight males and five females were stated to have been restrained from time to time (one man for a week continuously) since the visit of the previous year; and on the second visit, in addition to a man and a woman found in restraint (the former in consequence of having fractured his leg during a violent attack he made upon one of the attendants), five males and four females were registered as having been restrained. The number of instances, and the duration both of restraint and seclusion, were not however found to be accurately recorded.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Haydock Lodge.

With the exception of the wards above referred to, the general state of the house and patients was found to be satisfactory, more especially so as regards patients of the private class, who are excellently accommodated in the mansion. The majority of the patients have ample opportunities for exercise in and beyond the grounds, which are extensive, and well kept. About 100 attend divine service in the establishment on Sundays; 40 are allowed to go to the parish church at Ashton; and 10 to the roman catholic chapel. The diet was found to be good and sufficient. Suggestions were made as to providing the pauper patients with woollen dresses in the winter, and flannel next the skin; placing cloths on the tables at dinner in the lower female wards; protecting the taps in the bath-rooms; and discontinuing the practice which was found to exist in a few cases, of placing flock mattresses upon straw beds during the day, and removing the former at night.

Tue Brook Villa.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Owen, for many years the proprietor of Tue Brook Villa, the license is now granted to his son, Mr. H. Owen.

The reports upon this house have been of a very satisfactory character. The majority of the patients dine together in a large room, which has been constructed within the last few years for the purpose of a dining and recreation-room, and the benefits of which, as well as the order and comfort attending the arrangements, have frequently been commented upon by the commissioners. The house was found clean and well furnished, and the patients free from excitement and in a comfortable state. The occupations and recreations were well attended to, and a considerable number of the patients are usually sent to New Brighton, or elsewhere, for change during the summer. Restraint had not been employed in any case, and the instances of seclusion had been few, applicable only to three of the ladies.

Heigham Hall.

Heigham Hall is now licensed to Messrs. Watson and Nichols for 30 male and 35 female patients.

The patients were generally found quiet and orderly, and their personal condition satisfactory. The arrangements as to their exercise and amusements were also reported to be sufficient, and the house and grounds were found in good order. Restraint had been used in the cases of two ladies, each on one occasion, and six gentlemen and two ladies had been secluded, usually for short periods.

The

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

The improved condition of the Grove, Catton, noticed in our Sixteenth Report, has, on the whole, been kept up, and, with the exception of the clothing of some of the gentlemen and the state of one of the rooms, remarked upon at one of the visits as requiring attention, the general condition of the house and patients has been found good. There had been no instance of either restraint or seclusion. The Grove, Catton.

Abington Abbey.

The reports of Abington Abbey continue to be satisfactory. The patients were found cheerful and contented, and the arrangements generally were creditable. About two-thirds of the patients attend the church in the park, and from seven to nine of both sexes dine at the family table. Two ladies were registered as having been secluded, one thrice, and the other upon one occasion. Another lady was also found to be frequently locked in her room in the day time, without proper entries of this being made.

Stretton House.

Upon the death of Dr. Bakewell in 1865, Mrs. Bakewell disposed of her interest in Stretton House to Mr. Hyslop, to whom a license was granted in 1866, and who is now authorised to receive 28 male patients.

Mr. Hyslop is not a medical man, but had been engaged in the care of insane patients in Scotland for some years. A medical man resides in the house.

Nearly the whole of the patients are taken out daily for walks in the country, and 10 were found to be employed in the garden. With five exceptions, they all dine at Mr. Hyslop's table. The personal condition of the patients and state of the house were favourably reported upon. Neither restraint nor seclusion had been employed.

Grove House, Stretton.

Grove House is now licensed to Mrs. Bakewell for the reception of 25 female patients.

Considerable additions and alterations have latterly been made in this house, which have materially improved the accommodation and added to the comfort of the patients.

The reports during the past year have been favourable, both as to the state of the patients and condition of the house. No instance of either restraint or seclusion had been recorded.

Brislington House.

Dr. Charles J. Fox has retired from Brislington House, and Dr. Francis K. Fox is now sole licensee. He continues, however, to be assisted in the management of the house by his brother, Mr. Edwin Fox, and by his son, Dr. Charles H. Fox.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Brislington House.

On the occasions of the visits made in 1867, the state of the house and cottages was found to be quite satisfactory. Means of occupation and amusement are liberally supplied, and out-door exercise, both in and beyond the extensive and well-kept grounds, is much encouraged. All who can be trusted are allowed to walk out unattended. With one or two exceptions, the patients were found free from excitement, and in a creditable state as to clothing and otherwise. At the first visit comments were made as to the large amount of restraint and seclusion which had been used since the previous visit, 2 gentlemen and 6 ladies having been restrained, and 4 gentlemen and 11 ladies secluded; the restraint in the cases of two of the ladies, and the seclusion in four, having been frequent. At the following visit a marked diminution was mentioned as having taken place in the use both of restraint and seclusion, the former having been resorted to for very short periods in the cases of two gentlemen during the process of feeding them; and seclusion being limited to one gentleman and eight ladies, as to two of the latter for medical reasons. Structural improvements were noticed, and especially the construction of a large and handsome recreation-room adjoining the billiard-room. Gas was recommended to be introduced into the various rooms, passages, and offices.

Longwood House.

Dr. Rogers has for several years been sole licensee of Longwood House, and resides on the premises.

In our 16th Report we noticed the very unsatisfactory condition in which this house had been found up to that date; but subsequent reports have been less unfavourable, and especially that made on the last visit.

On the first visit made by the Commissioners in 1867, 28 male and 17 female patients being in the house, some of the second-class females were stated to be noisy and excited, and not neat or tidy in their dress. Greater attention was directed to this department, and the necessity for keeping the ward they occupy and the garden attached to it at all times in the neatest and best order, was urged upon Dr. Rogers. Some improvements were noticed as in progress in the corresponding department on the male side, and many of the bed-rooms had been newly papered and carpeted on both sides of the house. The personal condition of the male patients was in general found satisfactory; few were induced to occupy themselves in gardening; but the means of amusement were ample, and, with few exceptions, they walked beyond the premises

premises. One gentleman could not be induced even to leave his room, and his removal to another asylum was suggested, if further efforts to change this habit did not prove successful. The practice of using beds which had been wetted a second time without washing was condemned. No case of restraint or seclusion had been reported since the previous visit. PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. Longwood House.

Upon the second visit the patients were stated on the whole to be in a more satisfactory state, both as to dress, freedom from excitement, and general comfort, than on previous occasions. More of the second-class female patients were employing themselves; their airing court had received attention; the rooms were clean and tidy; and the bath-rooms were in a much improved state, the water being changed for every patient in the male division. This was requested to be done on the female side also. All who are able were stated to enjoy opportunities of taking country walks; and the diet and condition of the beds were reported upon satisfactorily. There had been no instance of either restraint or seclusion. The efforts to induce the gentleman previously remarked upon to leave his room, having failed, his removal to another asylum was again suggested.

The reports upon Bailbrook House, and the state of the patients seen at the several visits, have been very favourable. All the patients, with the exception of three who refuse to go out, were stated to walk beyond the premises, and there was no record of either restraint or seclusion having been employed with any of the patients. Bailbrook House.

This house was licensed in 1866 to Miss Long for the reception of idiots of a harmless class, and she is now authorized to receive seven males and three females. The house, which is little more than a cottage, to which additions have lately been made, is in a healthy situation, about two miles from Bath. It has a good garden attached to it, and on the whole is well adapted for its purpose. Upper House, Combe Down.

The patients seen at both visits were six in number, and they were found to be well attended to and kindly treated. They are mostly children, and received at low rates of payment. The bedding was found clean and sufficient, and the rooms in good order.

The patients under Miss Long's care are, with one exception, congenital idiots, and most of them have been with her for several years. The existence of this house was brought under notice of the Board in 1865, and a visit made to it; when,

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in consequence of three of the six idiots found in it being adults, Miss Long was required to obtain a license.

Amberd House.

Amberd House was licensed in 1865 to Dr. Woodforde, the former proprietor of Fairwater House, Taunton, for the reception of 20 female patients.

The house is in a healthy situation, about three miles from Taunton, and is an ordinary mansion, affording excellent accommodation for patients of a quiet class. There is a considerable quantity of land attached to it, part of it being ornamentally laid out for the use of the inmates. Several of the better class patients were transferred from Fairwater House to Amberd House. The reports made on the visits during the past year have been on the whole of a satisfactory character. The house was found in proper order, and the patients free from excitement and in a comfortable state. On the first visit inquiries were made by the commissioners into complaints made by the husband of a lady who had been discharged, as to her treatment while at Amberd House. The complaints were general in character, involving no charges capable of specific investigation; and with the exception of those relating to the treatment of another patient by a nurse, which at the time was investigated by Dr. Woodforde and the nurse discharged, the commissioners did not consider the complaints to be well founded.

Recommendations were made for encouraging the association of such patients as are in a fit state with Dr. Woodforde's family in the evening, and providing a better piano for their use. Mechanical restraint and seclusion had only been employed in the case of one lady, with whom both were considered necessary in consequence of excitement, and were continued without intermission for a period of two months.

Downside Lodge, Midsomer Norton.

Downside Lodge has for some years been used as a school for imbecile and idiotic children, and the question of their legal detention was brought under the notice of the Board in 1864, when the house was visited by one of the commissioners. Five patients (one male and four females) were found under Miss Short's care, and though several of them had been received as children, most had passed beyond childhood, and their ages were found to be respectively 26, 23, 15, 15 and 13 years. In these circumstances the Board had no alternative but to require the house to be licensed. The license was granted in 1865 for the reception of one male and five female patients.

The

The house is at Chilcompton, pleasantly situated, and of a comfortable domestic character, with good grounds attached to it. The reports upon its condition and the state of the patients have been uniformly of a favourable character. Miss Short gives up her whole time to the care of the inmates; and the more intelligent, who have the assistance of a governess, pass about three hours daily in scholastic training. Ample means for amusement, both in-door and out, are provided, and three of the patients have been taken to the sea for a month in the summer. PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. Downside Lodge, Midsomer Norton.

In consequence of the death of Mrs. Woody, Moat House is now licensed to Mr. J. F. Woody, surgeon. Moat House.

The condition of the house and patients during the past year was found to be quite satisfactory, and no instance of restraint or seclusion appears to have been recorded.

The reports upon the state of Great Barr House during 1867 were on the whole not of an unfavourable nature, and the condition of the patients was found satisfactory. Complaints were made at each visit of the entries in the Case Book relative to two patients who had died, pointing out that the notice sent to the coroner in both cases was not in strict conformity with the requirements of the Act. All patients in a fit state were recommended to be taken out regularly for country walks, instead of being confined for exercise to the garden. No instance of restraint or seclusion is noticed as having taken place. Only quiet harmless patients are now permitted to be received here. Barr House.

The management of Aspall Hall, and the kind and judicious treatment of the patients, continue to be favourably noticed. As to the opportunities the patients have for extended walks and drives, and association with Mrs. Chevallier's family, the arrangements are quite satisfactory. No instance of restraint or seclusion had occurred. Aspall Hall.

The condition of the patients at the Grove has been reported upon favourably, and the house found in good order. Of the five gentlemen seen at the first visit only two were found to dine together, the other three dining in their separate rooms. Two of the gentlemen were stated to go regularly to church, but no provision was made for reading prayers to the others. No restraint or seclusion was recorded as having been employed. The Grove, Ipswich.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Belle Vue House.

Only two gentlemen and three ladies were in Belle Vue House at the visits in 1867; their condition was found to be not unsatisfactory; and they were stated to be treated with kindness.

Lea Pale House.

Lea Pale House is now licensed to Messrs. Sells & Wilson, surgeons. It was found in proper order on the occasion of both visits, and the patients tranquil and in a comfortable state. One gentleman drives out occasionally, but no one attends a place of worship, or walks beyond the garden. No restraint or seclusion appears to have been employed.

Church-street, Epsom.

Five out of the eight ladies in this house are stated to walk out regularly beyond the large and well-kept garden, and the other three occasionally drive out. From two to three attend church. The house was found in its usual good order, and the patients in a comfortable state. Attention was directed to the state of the bath, and rules for the guidance of the attendants in bathing the patients were stated to be required in the bath-room. Restraint had been occasionally resorted to in a case of a lady subject to periodical attacks of excitement, but seclusion had not been employed.

Ticehurst.

In consequence of the death of Dr. Charles Newington in 1863, Dr. Samuel Newington is now sole licensee of Ticehurst Asylum. This house continues to hold a high reputation as an Asylum for patients of the wealthier class, and the arrangements for the care of the inmates are conducted with great liberality. Various structural alterations and improvements have been carried out within the last few years, and a new wing for female patients was nearly completed when the commissioners paid their last visit. A large hall for music and other purposes was also about to be erected. The grounds are extensive, ornamentally laid out, and well kept.

The patients were found free from excitement, and their personal condition quite satisfactory, as were also the condition and management of the house in its several divisions. No restraint or seclusion was registered as having been used upon the first visit, but on the second one gentleman and two ladies were reported to have been restrained by means of the camisole. More accuracy was noticed as being required in recording in the Medical Journal the duration of the restraint: and the Case Books were found to be greatly in arrear.

Church Hill House, Brighton

Church Hill House had been for some years used by Dr. R. C. Foreman as an Asylum for idiotic and imbecile children,

children, with the full knowledge of the Board, members of which had from time to time visited it. Most of the patients under his care had been received as children; but several having passed beyond the age of 15, the Board conveyed to Dr. Foreman their opinion that, unless he restricted himself to patients not exceeding 15 years of age, it would be necessary that he should have his house licensed. This was accordingly done in 1865, for the reception of eight male and four female patients; but these numbers have recently been reduced to five males and two females. The house occupies an elevated position, has a large garden attached to it, and is structurally well adapted for its purpose. The patients seen at the visit in 1867 were five of the male and two of the female sex; and their condition and treatment, and the arrangements made for their accommodation, exercise, and recreation, were reported upon most favourably. In consequence of the death of Dr. Foreman, the license is now granted to Mrs. Foreman, his widow.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. Church Hill House, Brighton.

The structural arrangements of Driffold House are very much the same as described in our Sixteenth Report; and though the accommodation is of a very homely and unpretending character, the substantial comforts of the patients appear to be well attended to. The house was found clean and in proper order, and the patients free from excitement, and personally in a satisfactory state. Mechanical restraint had been once employed in the case of a lady, and the same lady was noticed, on the occasion of both visits, as being daily locked in her room, in the absence of her attendant, without the fact being properly recorded in the Medical Journal.

Driffold House.

The state of Burman House, and condition of the patients in it, were found to be quite satisfactory. There was no record of either restraint or seclusion having been employed.

Burman House.

Arden House contains only two male patients. One of these was noticed, at both visits, as being in the habit of lying in bed, and persistent efforts were recommended to induce him to get up and go out. The house was found in its usual good order, and neither restraint nor seclusion had been employed.

Arden House.

The three ladies in Hurst House were reported to be in a very satisfactory state. All attend church, and the house was found in excellent order.

Hurst House.

These

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Dorridge Grove.

These premises were licensed in 1866 to Miss Anne Darke, for the reception of 20 female idiots. Various alterations and additions have been made to what was originally little more than a cottage; and homely but very suitable accommodation has been provided for idiots and imbeciles. The house is in a healthy situation, close to the village of Knowle, and has a good sized garden attached to it, for the use of the inmates. Upon the visits made in 1867 the patients were found well dressed, cheerful, and happy, and the kindness and attention which they receive from Miss Darke is undoubted. The practice of sending all of them to bed for an hour or two before dinner was remarked upon as being unusual in idiot institutions, and recommended to be discontinued. Irregularities were pointed out at both visits, in reference to Miss Darke receiving boarders, without regard to the provisions of the Act; and also idiot boys, contrary to the terms of her license.

Laverstock House.

Dr. Bushnan has resigned his appointment in Laverstock House, and the license is now granted to Mr. J. Haynes and Dr. S. L. Haynes, for 30 male and 40 female patients. On the whole, the reports upon this house have, during late years, been of a more favourable character than when it was noticed in the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Reports. The satisfactory personal condition of the patients, and their general freedom from excitement, were commented upon at the visits made in 1867. Restraint had only been employed in the case of two ladies, each on one occasion. Seclusion also had only been used with one of the ladies above referred to, in consequence of frequent and violent maniacal paroxysms. This lady appeared to the commissioners not to be a fit inmate for this establishment, and her removal elsewhere was recommended. Various improvements were noticed as having taken place in the house and premises. The second class accommodation had been improved; and the walled airing court for male patients had at last been planted and gravelled, with good effect. The day-rooms had been made more comfortable; the recreation-room had been enlarged; and increased attention was being directed to the amusements of the patients. In accordance with the suggestions of the commissioners, the curate of the parish performs divine service in the chapel on Tuesdays and Fridays; and from 12 to 15 patients attend the parish church. Suggestions were made for increasing the frequency of the walking parties, and the number of patients attending them; for giving more

more attention to the state of the bath-rooms, and drawing up rules for the guidance of the attendants in bathing the patients; and for the removal of two beds from an associated dormitory, which appeared to be overcrowded. In our endeavours to amend the condition of this house, we have always received the active co-operation of the Visitors. PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. Laverstock House.

In 1862 Mr. W. C. Finch, Junior, and Dr. J. A. Lush, became licensees of Fisherton House, in conjunction with Dr. W. C. Finch. In consequence of the death of Dr. Finch, Mr. Finch and Dr. Lush are now sole licensees. The house is at present licensed for 302 males and 251 female patients; 106 of this number being private patients. Fisherton House.

Since the notice of this house in the Sixteenth Report, the improvements then adverted to as having been effected by the ability and energy of Dr. Finch, have not ceased, but from time to time have been followed by others, which have greatly added to the comfort and well-being of the inmates, more especially those of the private class, who are excellently accommodated at reasonable rates of payment.

On the 1st January 1863, there were 286 patients of the criminal class at Fisherton; and although upon the opening of the Criminal Asylum at Broadmoor in 1863, part of the women were removed, and subsequently a considerable number of the men, as many as 225 of this class were seen at the last visit.

The want of provision in many counties and boroughs for pauper lunatics, more especially in the three counties (Beds, Herts, and Hants), in Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex, and in the boroughs of Leicester, Southampton, Plymouth, and Portsea, has caused also considerable numbers from those localities to be sent to Fisherton House.

At the last visit in December, there were 527 patients in the Asylum, 90 being of the private class, 212 of the pauper, and 225 of the criminal.

Very favourable reports were made of the state of the house and patients on the occasion of both visits in 1867.

At the first some noise and disorder was noticed in the lower wards of both divisions, and attention was drawn to the deficiency of the means of amusement and occupation, and also of out-door exercise for the inmates of those wards.

The general condition, however, of the patients was found to be quite satisfactory. A night nurse had been appointed on the female side; the Chapel was about to be enlarged; painting and decoration of the rooms had been further carried out; a new

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Fisherton House.

a new bath in connection with the male infirmary had been constructed; and the walls separating the cricket ground from two adjoining airing courts had been removed. There had been no instance either of seclusion or restraint. As many as 30 inmates of all classes were allowed to go out unattended on parole. Allusion was made to certain additions proposed to be made to the asylum, more especially to a new building for 48 patients, to be erected on three quarters of an acre of land, recently purchased, and adjoining the present cricket ground. The commissioners stated that in their opinion the present quantity of land would be quite inadequate for the increased number of patients, and recommended that the building should not be proceeded with, unless additional land could be obtained.

At the subsequent visit, it was stated that the new building above referred to had been erected, that it afforded superior accommodation for 44 patients and three attendants, and that 10 acres of additional land had been procured, and would be made available for the exercise of the patients. The commissioners suggested that a broad walk, with seats at convenient distances, should be formed round it. The old workshops had been converted into accommodation for 20 working men, and new workshops were about to be provided. The female pauper airing ground was also about to be greatly extended. There had been no instance of either restraint or seclusion having been used since the previous visit, and the staff of efficient attendants adequately remunerated was found to be ample. Although a large number of the patients are of a violent and dangerous character, only one man was noticed as bearing marks of bruises or personal injury. He had a black eye, but it had been from a blow received before his admission. The attention of the commissioners was specially given to the question of the legal position of the criminal patients, whose terms of imprisonment have expired, and who, by the 6th section of the Act 30 Vict. c. 12, cease to be subject to the jurisdiction and warrants of the Secretary of State. Of the criminal patients then seen, 109 men and six women maintained by the Government came under the provision of that act, as also a large proportion of those (67 in number) chargeable to counties, boroughs, unions, and parishes.

Fiddington House.

The condition of the patients seen at Fiddington House was found to be on the whole satisfactory, with the exception of that of one lady, whose removal to another Asylum had been recommended on account of her excitement, and who was

was in consequence subsequently transferred to Fisherton House. From 14 to 15 attend divine service in-doors, and about the same number go to the parish church. They dine in associated parties, and eight gentlemen and three ladies were stated to walk beyond the grounds. The rooms, beds, and bedding were found clean and in good order. The state of the bath-rooms and arrangements for bathing the patients were not found satisfactory, and recommendations were made on the subject. There had not been any restraint, and seclusion had only been used in the case of one lady. PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. Fiddington House.

During the past year a resident medical superintendent has been appointed by Dr. Nash to Kingsdown House. Kingsdown House.

The reports of the state of the house, and condition of the patients, have been of their usually favourable character. Mechanical restraint had been used during one day in the case of a lady who was violent and destructive. There was no instance of seclusion.

The patients in Droitwich Asylum were found free from excitement, and personally comfortable. The defects in the building were remarked upon as being irremediable; but the improvements in the condition of the patients, the greater attention given to their comfort, and the better provision of occupation and amusement provided for them, were noticed with satisfaction. Six gentlemen and three ladies attend the parish church, and a considerable number walk out beyond the grounds. No patient had been placed in seclusion, and restraint had only been used with one male patient on two occasions. Droitwich Asylum.

The patients in Marfleet Lane Retreat were found to be quiet, properly clothed, and treated with kindness. The majority are chronic cases, with difficulty moved to take interest in anything. Marfleet Lane Retreat.

The reports upon Dunnington House have not been of an unfavourable character. The latest recommendations have been, for increased means of out-door recreation in the summer for the females, that a carpet or linoleum should be placed on the floor of the day-room occupied by the more troublesome female patients, and that regulations for the use of the bath should be drawn up, and the water changed for every patient. Dunnington House.

The patients were found in a quiet and creditable state, and the rooms and beds clean and in good order. About seven patients of each sex take their meals with Mr. and Mrs. Hornby,

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Hornby, and the same number attend the parish church. One female had been restrained on one occasion, and seclusion had been used with two females.

Terrace House, Osbaldwick.

Terrace House has been found in its usual satisfactory state, and the patients (all chronic cases) quiet and contented. There had been no instance of either restraint or seclusion recorded.

Mount Stead.

The reports upon Mount Stead, both as respects the condition of the house and patients, have been of a favourable character. Suggestions made as to the renovation of the furniture in some of the rooms, and the arrangements for bathing the patients, had been duly attended to. About six patients of each sex are able to attend the parish church, and the majority of the gentlemen and ladies dine at Dr. Smith's table. There had been no instance of restraint, and only one instance of seclusion in the case of a male patient.

Greta Bank.

Few changes take place in the patients at Greta Bank. The same four gentlemen and three ladies were seen at both visits, and found in a comfortable state, happy and contented. The house throughout was reported to be in the best order. Neither restraint nor seclusion are employed.

Grove House, Acomb.

Grove House, Acomb, was found in a proper state, with the exception of some defects in the ventilation of the male dormitory, and the overcrowding of one of the attics used by females. Nine of the patients attend the parish church on Sundays, and six dine at the family table. Restraint had been employed with two patients, but there was no entry of any having been secluded. The patients were stated to be treated with much kindness, but greater efforts were required to rouse them from the inert condition in which most of them were found, and to supply inducements for more regular employment to the few who are able to do anything.

Lime Tree House.

Lime Tree House was found in its usual proper condition, and the patients comfortable and free from excitement. All the inmates go beyond the premises for walks, three doing so unattended. Neither restraint nor seclusion had been resorted in any case.

Lawrence House.

A very favourable report of the condition and management of this house, and the state of the inmates, was made on the occasion of both visits. The patients have much liberty, and the majority are in the habit of going to Scarborough or elsewhere in the summer. No restraint or seclusion had been employed.

Appendix J. gives a return of the workhouses visited during the last year by members of the Board. THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

It will be seen that in the 299 houses thus inspected 7,987 patients were found.

The general condition of the insane in workhouses formed the subject of lengthened comment in our last Report, and another year's experience has in no respect led us to modify the views then expressed.

In another part of this Report allusion has been made to the great want of accommodation in the public asylums of Middlesex for the insane poor of that county, and to the communications which have passed on the subject between our Board and the visitors of the Colney Hatch and Hanwell Asylums.

As a necessary consequence of this want of room in the county asylums, and notwithstanding that all the metropolitan licensed houses have been filled to overflowing with pauper patients, a large number urgently requiring asylum treatment have been, during the past year, and still are, unduly detained, greatly to their own prejudice, in many of the London workhouses.

Under the Metropolitan Poor Act of last session the managers of the district asylums to be provided for the insane have purchased land and adopted plans which, we are informed, are to be speedily carried out for the construction of two asylums, each for 1,500 chronic and harmless patients to be transferred from the London workhouses, and it is expected by the visitors that some relief will also be given at Colney Hatch and Hanwell by the removal from thence to these new asylums of a certain number of patients of this class; but these institutions will probably not be ready for occupation until some time in the year 1870, and during the interval we anticipate a continuance, and probably an aggravation, of the evils consequent upon the detention of recent, troublesome, and dangerous patients in the Middlesex workhouses. District Asylums for chronic and harmless patients, to be provided under Metropolitan Poor Act.

In our last Report we drew attention to the manifest tendency which existed in many counties to relieve the pressure on the asylums, and to avoid building, by removing to workhouses harmless chronic cases, and we said that we regarded "with much uneasiness, and as a retrograde step, this disposition to withdraw such patients from the protection of the lunacy laws, and place them under the irresponsible care of the Guardians."

During

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

Lunatic Wards in Workhouses.

Improper detention therein of recent cases.

During the past year, in many of the more populous unions in the provinces, separate lunatic wards at the workhouses have either been established, or the existing wards have been extended. These wards are professedly intended only for such chronic and harmless patients as it is proper to retain in the workhouse, but we very generally find that when such wards exist, they are not restricted to the above-named class, but that, as a rule, in many unions, recent cases of insanity are sent to them in the first instance, and are only removed to the asylum when they become so violent and dangerous as to be quite unmanageable, after imperfect attempts at cure in the workhouse have failed, and when much valuable time has been lost, during which the patients, if submitted to proper treatment, might have recovered.

During our inspection of these workhouse lunatic wards, we have very frequently to urge the removal to the asylum of patients who require curative treatment, and we have from time to time, in our reports to the Poor Law Board, endeavoured to impress upon the guardians and the medical officers the importance of promptly remitting all recent cases of insanity, in the first instance, to the asylum. We have also pointed out the gross injustice as regards the patients themselves, and the financial mistake, as regards the ratepayers, which are committed when attempts are made to cure recent cases of insanity in the wards of workhouses; for even in those exceptional instances where the diet is good, and many of the arrangements upon a comparatively liberal scale, there is an absence of that constant and skilled medical supervision and treatment, of specially trained officers and attendants, of the means of diversified occupation and amusement, and of the many other resources and appliances to be found in asylums, and which are so essential in promoting recovery.

The result of attempts at the cure of recent cases in workhouse wards, even in the most favourable circumstances, is usually imperfect recovery for a while, and ultimately permanent insanity. It is needless to observe that this is not only entirely at variance with the intention of the Lunacy Acts, but is a cruel hardship to the unfortunate patients; and as it involves a certainly permanent, instead of a probably temporary, burden upon the union funds, it is also a real injustice to the ratepayers.

Casualties.

The two following lamentable casualties which occurred during the past year, shew the culpable impropriety of making workhouse lunatic wards places for the reception of recent or dangerous cases of insanity.

The

The first case happened at the Clifton Union Workhouse, near Bristol, in which there were at the time 101 inmates of unsound mind, 42 males and 59 females, placed in separate lunatic wards, under the charge of two special paid attendants of each sex, assisted by sane paupers.

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

Death from fractured ribs at the Clifton Union Workhouse.

On the 10th June last, during the annual inspection of this workhouse by a member of our Board, a patient named John Frost, admitted 19 days previously, was found in bed in the lunatic ward, having extensive fractures of the ribs, from which he died on the following day. Notwithstanding the extent of the injuries, and that bruises on the patient's back and chest had been reported by the paid attendant, the fractures had not been detected by the medical officer, and their existence was unknown to any of the workhouse officials until pointed out by the visiting commissioner, who made an entry in the visiting book calling attention to the injuries and the precarious condition of the patient. A messenger was at the same time sent to request the immediate attendance of the medical officer, but the patient only survived 24 hours.

Careful inquiry was made the same evening as to when, where, and by whom, the injuries were inflicted, and the circumstances of the case appeared to be of so grave a nature that a further investigation was instituted by two commissioners on the following day, and a full report thereon was made to our Board. A coroner's inquest was also held in due course, and we obtained a copy of the depositions. The jury found an open verdict, namely, that the deceased died from injuries to his chest, occasioned by fractures of the ribs whilst in the Clifton Workhouse, but how, or by what means, there was no evidence to show. They accompanied their verdict by grave censure of the medical officer and the master of the workhouse.

Although the evidence seemed to be insufficient to show how, and by what means, the injuries were occasioned, the exact time when they were inflicted was, we think, abundantly proved.

From the report of the visiting commissioners, it appears that the patient was admitted on the 22nd May. The evidence of the patient's wife, of the relieving officer, of the district surgeon who ordered him into the workhouse, and of the workhouse officials, all proved that the patient, though feeble, was at that time free from bruise or bodily injury. It is true that the evidence of the workhouse medical officer on the point was of a negative character, as he stated that "he

THE INSANE IN WORK-HOUSES.

Death from fractured ribs at the Clifton Union Workhouse.

had no occasion to examine his body," but that of the paid attendant was conclusive as to the absence of injuries.

It appeared that from the time of his admission the patient occupied a bed in a dormitory with eight other imbecile inmates and one sane pauper assistant (W. A. D.), who had special charge of the patient at night; one of the paid attendants sleeping in the adjoining dormitory.

On the night of his admission (May 22nd), on the following night, and again on the nights of the 5th, 6th, and 7th June, he was very noisy and troublesome, and, with the knowledge and sanction of the medical officer, he was during each of these nights, excepting the first, tied down in bed with sheets and handkerchiefs by the paid attendant. He had, it seems, during the last-named night, been more than usually noisy and violent, and had succeeded in releasing himself from the restraint, *but was again tied down by the pauper assistant.*

On the following morning, the 8th, bruises were for the first time noticed on the patient's head, face, neck, and side of the chest, with extensive emphysema, or swelling of the right side, caused by the passage of air from the lungs on to the surface of the body. The state of the patient was reported on the same morning by the paid attendant to the medical officer, who continued to visit him daily, and remarked the presence of air under the skin, but yet made no examination of his chest, nor did he appear to suspect that there was a fractured rib.

A post-mortem examination made by another surgeon disclosed fractures of four ribs on the right side and of three on the left, and that one of the broken bones had penetrated the right lung and caused the emphysema.

This unfortunate case appeared to us to be one of the greatest importance, affecting as it did very gravely the conduct of several persons officially connected with the workhouse, and indicating most culpable neglect of the provisions of the law as regards the removal of pauper patients to the asylum when attacked with insanity.

In the first place, although the medical officer to No. 1 district of the Clifton Union admitted in his evidence that the patient was insane and likely to injure himself or his wife, he did not take any steps for his removal to an asylum pursuant to the provisions of the 67th Section of the Lunatic Asylums Act of 1853, but ordered him into the workhouse.

The medical officer of the workhouse, although finding the patient labouring under mania and disease of the brain, and

and so excited as to require very frequent restraint, showing how totally unsuited such a case was for detention in the workhouse, was equally careless of his duty as regards the observance of the law. He was, moreover, both negligent as regards the treatment of the patient, and gravely remi-s in not making a careful examination of his person ; and further, he showed the utmost want of medical skill in not connecting the emphysema, which he observed, with the existence of a broken rib, especially after he had been made aware of the bruises on the chest.

THE INSANE IN WORK-HOUSES.

Death from fractured ribs in the Clifton Union Work-house.

The master of the workhouse admitted that he only saw the patient on his way to the lunatic ward to which he had directed him to be taken on his admission, and that he did not see him again until informed by the commissioner that he had broken ribs ; and it thus appeared that except during the visit of the medical officer, the insane and imbecile inmates were left entirely in charge of the attendants, with little or no supervision on the part of the master. It is reasonable to suppose that had the master's attention been given to the management of these wards he would not have permitted such a patient to be in a room under the charge merely of a pauper assistant, but he would have placed him under the special care of one of the paid attendants by night as well as by day, upon whom the immediate responsibility for his care and safety would then have rested.

The report of the visiting commissioners, and the opinion of our Board, on this lamentable case were communicated to the Poor Law Board, together with a copy of the depositions at the inquest, and a hope was expressed that they would themselves institute a searching inquiry into all the circumstances. We at the same time stated our strong conviction, from a careful consideration of all the evidence, that the injuries which caused the patient's death were inflicted by the pauper assistant on the night of the 7th of June.

A special inquiry was subsequently held by the Poor Law Inspector of the district, but no material facts beyond those already detailed were brought to light ; and any action that the Poor Law Board might have thought it necessary to take as regards the surgeon to the workhouse, was rendered unnecessary by the resignation of that officer at the close of the inquiry.

Homicide in the lunatic ward of the Stockport Union Work-house.

The second casualty referred to took place on the 27th of September last, in the lunatic ward of the Stockport Union Workhouse, where an epileptic patient, named William Burns, made a sudden and unprovoked attack upon an aged imbe-

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

Homicide in the lunatic ward of the Stockport Union Workhouse.

cile inmate, named Isaac Twigg, producing fracture of the skull, which caused his death 12 hours afterwards.

It appears that Twigg, who was 86 years of age, had been an inmate of the workhouse for about five months. He was feeble, and bedridden, and slept in a three-bedded dormitory on the ground floor, in the lunatic ward. Burns, who was 30 years of age, had been, since September 1856, three times an inmate of the workhouse for short periods, and was last admitted in the month of June 1867. He was subject to epilepsy, and, according to the evidence at the inquest, given by the relieving officer who brought him to the workhouse the last time, he had been violent, on several occasions, to members of his family about the period of his fits. He further stated that he considered him a dangerous lunatic, unfit to be at large, and that he had communicated this opinion to the paid hospital nurse at the workhouse. The demeanour of Burns in the workhouse was, however, described by the attendants as, up to the period of the fatal occurrence, uniformly quiet and docile, and, in the opinion of the medical officers, there was nothing in his case to suggest the propriety of his removal to an asylum.

On the day in question Burns had had several fits, and in the afternoon the pauper attendant thought it necessary to put him to bed. This was done, not in his own room, but in one of the two vacant beds in the room occupied by Twigg, the door of which, secured by a chain, was left partially open to admit of observation from without.

Shortly after the supper hour Burns was heard knocking at the bed-room door, and was discovered with a wooden bed-lath in his hand, which he had removed from the vacant bedstead, and with which, on the door being opened, he attacked one of the pauper attendants. Additional assistance having been obtained, he was secured and tied down in his bed. It was then discovered that Twigg, who was breathing heavily, had also been attacked, and that he was insensible, and bleeding from wounds on the head. From these injuries he never rallied, and died early the next morning.

A post-mortem examination disclosed an extensive fracture of the skull as the cause of death.

At the time referred to the male lunatic ward contained about 40 patients, but there was no special paid attendant, the immediate care of the patients being intrusted to three paupers, who acted under the general superintendence of the paid hospital attendant, and received each a small gratuity for their services.

The

The necessity of appointing a special and properly qualified attendant for the constant supervision of this ward had repeatedly been urged upon the guardians by members of our Board, after their annual visits of inspection, and a special officer was engaged for some time in 1866, but on his resignation the ward was again placed under the immediate care of three paupers. THE INSANE IN WORK-HOUSES. Homicide in the lunatic ward of the Stockport Union Workhouse.

After the above-mentioned fatal incident, we addressed a communication to the Poor Law Board, expressing a hope that they would now insist on the appointment of a paid and responsible officer as a permanent arrangement. The presence of a competent attendant would very probably have prevented altogether the sad occurrence.

The guardians have since yielded the point, and when this workhouse was visited by a commissioner in March of the present year, he found a special paid attendant of each sex, in immediate charge of the male and female lunatic ward respectively.

The patient Burns was committed to Chester Castle for trial on the charge of murder. He was tried at the last Assizes, and acquitted on the ground of insanity; and, having been ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, he has since been removed to the Broadmoor Asylum.

Ill-treatment of a patient in the Bromsgrove Union Workhouse.

On the 5th of November last, two members of the Board, when visiting the Bromsgrove Union Workhouse, were informed by one of the inmates of the infirmary ward that an imbecile patient named Ganderton, who was also blind, had been ill-used and dreadfully beaten during the previous night by two sane inmates who occupied the same dormitory.

The commissioners caused Ganderton, who complained of being sore and very ill from the injuries he had received, to be stripped and examined, when they found the whole of his back from the neck to the buttocks covered with bruises and discolorations, showing that great violence had been used.

From the person employed as wardsman on the previous night, they learnt that Ganderton had been restless, getting up and walking about the dormitory in the night; whereupon two other inmates of the bed-room, named James Lee and James Waldron, attacked him with a stick, beating him severely, and inflicting the injuries which have been described.

The infirmary nurse, having been informed of the violence to which the patient had been subjected, reported it to the master, who requested the medical officer to examine him.

It appears, however, that the latter contented himself with turning up the patient's shirt-sleeves to the elbows, and observing but little sign of injury, he stated that "there was

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

"nothing in the complaint," and but for the opportune visit of the commissioners shortly afterwards, the serious ill-treatment of this poor man would not have been made known.

Ill-treatment of a patient in the Bromsgrove Union Workhouse.

The guardians were assembled at the workhouse on the day of the visit, and the facts as above detailed were at once brought under the notice of the chairman, who promised that a proper investigation should be held.

This took place, and afterwards Lee and Waldron were taken into custody, summarily convicted before the magistrates, and sentenced for the assault to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour in the Worcester Gaol.

The whole of the circumstances were reported to the Poor Law Board, who, after obtaining unsatisfactory explanations from the master and the medical officer, conveyed their censure to both those officers, and recommended the guardians to caution them as to the more careful performance of their duties for the future.

PROPERTY OF LUNATICS.

Our inquiries into the administration of property of lunatics coming within our jurisdiction have not been relaxed during the year just expired. In one case we recovered, for a pauper patient in a County Asylum, 573 *l.* 10 *s.* Consols, to which she was absolutely entitled, and which had been long previously sold out by a dishonest trustee, whose whereabouts it was difficult to discover. In several other instances, also, income improperly diverted from the maintenance of lunatics under treatment has been by our efforts restored to them, and arrangements made for its future proper application.

SINGLE PRIVATE PATIENTS

The number of private patients under single care, in accordance with the provisions of the 90th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, on the 1st January, was 274; and the changes which have taken place in this class during the past year are shown in the following table:

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number, 1st January 1867 - -	96	127	223
Registered during the year - -	64	78	142
	160	205	365
	Males.	Females.	
Discharged - - -	39	39	47	44	91
Died - - - -	8	5	
Remaining, 1st January 1868 - -	113	161	274

Of

Of whom found lunatic by inquisition, and not visited by commissioners in lunacy, males 24, females 26: total, 50. SINGLE PRIVATE PATIENTS.

The number of single patients certified according to the statute during the past year has been considerably increased, by reason of the notoriety and attention drawn to the results of the legal proceedings instituted against persons who have received lunatics to board and lodge for profit, without the order and medical certificates required by the statute.

The experience derived from our visits to this class of patients confirms the opinion we have expressed in previous reports, that the condition of the insane in such circumstances is, in many cases, very unsatisfactory. The treatment adopted towards not a few has been not only not calculated to improve them, but has been positively injurious.

Of those which have been the subject of correspondence on the part of the Board during the past year, four only require special notice.

The condition of Mrs. B., living with a surgeon in a village in Sussex, was found so unsatisfactory, at a visit made in April of last year by one of the commissioners, that his report was sent to her husband, with a letter drawing his special attention to it. This lady's case was well known to, and had frequently been under the notice of, the Board. She had formerly been an inmate of a licensed house, and under judicious treatment had recovered from her malady, and had been discharged. Family circumstances unhappily prevailed to interfere with her return to her home, lodgings were procured for her, and she relapsed into a state of mania. Her husband on this occasion, in 1862, placed her in the family of Mr. W., the surgeon already referred to. Her condition was found unsatisfactory at the first visit, a few months after her admission into this family; and some suggestions were made for an improved mode of treating her, which, however, did not receive attention. After the second visit her removal to a private asylum was recommended; but the suggestion was declined by the husband. Mrs. B. continued to reside in the family of Mr. W. until the spring of last year, in a state of dissatisfaction, and of continued conflict with Mr. W. and the attendants appointed to wait upon her. At that time she was found by one of the commissioners in a more unfavourable condition than at any of their previous visits. She was negligent of her personal appearance, and was reported by the attendant Case of Mrs. B.

SINGLE PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Case of Mrs. B.

to be dirty in her habits, and destructive of clothing. She complained bitterly of the treatment she had received from Mr. W. and his servants. Some of her complaints were, on inquiry, found to be groundless, but others, on the admission of the attendant, proved to be correct. It appeared that she was constantly secluded in her sitting room; and on two occasions during the previous year, for outbursts of violence it was stated, she had been tied down in the arm-chair of her room. These facts were not, as they ought to have been, recorded.

After some correspondence with the husband, he adopted the recommendation of this Board, and Mrs. B. was transferred to the Coton Hill Institution for the insane. At the visit to that asylum, a few months afterwards, by two of the commissioners, she was found in a very improved condition, both mentally and bodily. She talked rationally, was cheerful, and expressed herself as contented and happy.

Case of Miss T.

Miss T., formerly a patient in a licensed house, was removed in January 1867, by her mother, to the family of a surgeon living in the neighbourhood. In May following two gentlemen, residing in houses adjacent, came to this office and complained of the ill-treatment of Miss T. They stated that they heard screams frequently issuing from the house; that they had seen Miss T. at the window of her bed-room, with her dress in a state of disorder; that they had seen her pushed about and teased by the sons of the surgeon; and had heard her protesting against being beaten and placed in the coal-hole.

A visit to the house where Miss T. was residing was made by two members of this Board. She was sitting alone in a bed-room, containing two bedsteads, at the top of the house. Her dress was dirty and torn, her hair in disorder, and she looked pale and out of health. It was stated that she was most troublesome and destructive, frequently breaking windows and screaming; was constantly making attempts to escape; and was dirty in her habits. The commissioners reported that the furniture of her bed-room was most scanty, and the bedding of the poorest description. The whole house indeed was poorly furnished, in disorder, and very dirty. The immediate removal of Miss T. to a private asylum was pressed upon the mother, who adopted the suggestion, and she was transferred to Camberwell House; where she has been seen since, on several occasions, by the Commissioners in an improved state. She was free from excitement, tractable, and personally in a satisfactory condition.

Mr.

Mr. J. G., a gentleman of fortune, addicted to drink, and who, in a state of *delirium tremens*, had attempted self-mutilation, was placed as a single patient, in April 1865, under the charge of Mr. P. in the neighbourhood of Barnstaple. He appears to have improved so much under the attentive and judicious care of Mr. P., who was his constant companion, that at the end of the year he began to visit his relatives, frequently dining and spending the day with them. He also received visits at his own house from his sisters. In this apparently improved condition he was found in June of last year, by a member of this Board. That the improvement was only apparent is evident, as, under the influence of his old delusion, in the following August he renewed, unfortunately with success, his attempt to emasculate himself, while the attendant, who slept in the room with him, supposed that he had left the room for the purpose only of going to the watercloset. The commissioners, on receiving information that Mr. J. G. had succeeded in inflicting this injury on himself, recommended to the friends the expediency of transferring him, as soon as his state would render his removal possible, from private care to be taken charge of in some lunatic hospital or licensed house. After some correspondence on the subject, the commissioners, four times during the eight weeks following this event, expressed with great urgency that "the nature of Mr. G.'s insanity demands his immediate removal to a licensed house or asylum." On the 5th October the Board received a final answer to their recommendation, declining it "in consequence of the strong objections to such a mode of treatment by Mr. G. and his family." On the 17th of the same month, about one P.M., while in the garden, and under the constant supervision of an attendant, as stated at the inquest, he stooped, and appeared to be picking up something from the ground, at some distance from his attendant; he then walked on to the further end of the garden, where he was "seen doing something to his throat." The attendant ran to him, and found that he had a knife in his hand, and "was sawing it across his throat." A surgeon who was called in, and saw him within a quarter of an hour, endeavoured to avert the effect of the wound which had been made in the throat, but Mr. J. G. died three hours afterwards.

SINGLE PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Case of Mr. G.

The case of Mr. J. H., aged 76, labouring under melancholy with a suicidal tendency, and living in Hammersmith under the care of an aged housekeeper, was brought, in November

Case of Mr. H.

SINGLE PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Case of Mr. H.

November of last year, under our notice by Dr. B., his medical attendant, as a lunatic not under proper care nd control. It was represented that his step-son, who was stated to be also the executor and residuary legatee under his will, neglected him, and improperly abstracted things from the house. The commissioners lost no time in calling upon the step-son to render an account of Mr. H.'s property, and to take immediate steps for placing him, by an order and certificates, in a private asylum. He was, however, contrary to their opinion, retained in his own house under the charge of an experienced attendant, who appears to have neglected the instruction given to him never to lose sight of his patient, for during his temporary absence from the bed-room, Mr. H. destroyed himself, by jumping from one of the windows.

PROSECUTIONS FOR ILLEGAL RECEPTION OF PATIENTS WITHOUT CERTIFICATES.

Seven indictments have been laid by our Board during the past twelve months, of which five have been successful, one failed, and one is pending. Dr. Milburn, of Aldringham; Mr. Sheward, of Malvern; Mr. Shaw, of Boreham Wood, Elstree; and Mr. Robinson, of Newbury, were the medical men found guilty.

(1.) Reg. *v.* Shaw.

The most important prosecution was that of Mr. Shaw, an unregistered practitioner residing at a cottage called the Firs, in Boreham Wood, near Elstree, on the borders of Herts, within 12 miles only of London. Having reason to suspect that this person had one or more lunatics in his house without any legal sanction, we obtained from your Lordship's predecessor authority to visit the place. An immediate result of the visit was the discovery of a Mr. Clode, a gentleman, in our opinion of unsound mind, illegally detained, and most cruelly neglected; and this was followed by the release out of Mr. Shaw's hands of a lunatic lady, who had been for a long period a close prisoner at the Firs occupied there with the duties of a menial servant of the lowest description. We did not indeed find this lady at the cottage, though it was searched for her on two several occasions, but she was thence, with great difficulty, tracked by us to Bicester in Oxfordshire, and ultimately overtaken in London. When Mr. Shaw's house was visited she had been hidden, on one occasion under the defendant's bed, on another in his garden. From Elstree she was finally removed by Mr. Shaw himself under the seat of his dogcart.

Two indictments were laid against this offender, and some extracts

PROSECUTIONS FOR ILLEGAL RECEPTION OF PATIENTS WITHOUT CERTIFICATES.

(1.) Reg. *v.* Shaw.

extracts from the evidence taken at the trial at Hertford Assizes will, we think, satisfy your Lordship that he was most properly made the subject of prosecution. The proprietor of a house licensed for the reception of lunatics at Egham, deposed at the trial that the lady had been his patient from April 1858 to February 1865; that she was then occasionally violent, and laboured under insane delusions; that she had those delusions when she left him, and still retained them. Another witness (a charwoman) swore that she knew the lady at the Firs from May 1867 till the 6th of November in that year, when she suddenly lost sight of her; that she had seen her there cleaning boots and shoes, knives and forks, washing plates, dishes, and saucepans, and turning an oat-crushing machine; further, that she had never seen the lady outside the stable gate the whole time she knew her there. This witness likewise spoke to the lady's insane delusions; declared that she was always miserably clad, and that she lived in the back kitchen by day, and in the same kitchen took all her meals. Where she slept this witness could not say; but the evidence afforded by an examination of the house pointed to a chair as her only place of repose at night. A constable next coming forward testified that on a snowy morning, in February 1867, he was on duty at a police station two miles or thereabouts from the Firs, when the lady had been brought thither, manifestly insane, and in sorry plight, without bonnet or stockings, her hair matted, and her scanty dress in great disorder: he further proved that the lunatic was fetched away thence by the defendant himself and his wife. In conclusion, an eminent London physician, Dr. Blandford, deposed to her unquestionable insanity. The defendant submitted to a verdict of guilty in regard to the lady. In Mr. Clode's case the evidence for the prosecution established facts even more deplorable. Dr. Blandford swore to the visit already referred to, and explained that to get into Mr. Clode's room he, Dr. Blandford, had to go out at the backdoor of the defendant's house, and along a passage covered with a verandah; that the room was about 12 feet square only, by six feet six inches high; that Mr. Clode was, when he found him there, lying on the remains of two old mattresses upon a bed, without pillow, bolster, or bed-clothes of any sort, clad in an old flannel shirt, tailless from filth, and his person covered simply by a piece of carpet. He further deposed that the mattresses were soaked with fæces and urine, which latter was dripping upon the floor; that it would indeed have been impossible to have moved the mattresses without a pitchfork (Mr. Clode, be it

borne

PROSECUTIONS FOR ILLEGAL RECEPTION OF PATIENTS WITHOUT CERTIFICATES.

(1.) Reg. *v.* Shaw.

borne in mind, once filled the respectable position of Mayor of Windsor); and that a piece of bass matting under the bed was apparently used to prevent its occupant from falling through. This witness went on to say that not far from the bedstead he saw a flat heap of ashes, about two feet long and one foot wide, and that upon these ashes were two chamber utensils, one of them nearly full of fæces. In the room stood an old washstand with basin and jug, but no water, soap, towel, or floor carpet was there. An old broken chair, a looking-glass, and a table, comprised, with the bed and utensils, its sole furniture; the walls were filthily marked, as was also a post supporting the ceiling. Dr. Blandford gave strong testimony to Mr. Clode's insanity, and at some length his reasons for that conclusion. Dr. Bennett, another well-known London physician, succeeded Dr. Blandford in the witness box. He also at our request had visited the Firs. He swore to the overpowering and sickening stench of Mr. Clode's room, and expressed his clear conviction of its inmate's unsoundness of mind. Letters written by the defendant himself were then put in to show that Mr. Clode's infirmity had not been progressive for some time past. Finally, Mr. Clode's sister-in-law appeared, and proved payment to the defendant of 5 *l.* per month for his charge from August 1863 to June 1865, and upon a representation by him of the necessity of a special male attendant upon Mr. Clode (which attendant Mr. Shaw had in fact never procured), a subsequent payment at the rate of 120 *l.* per annum. In Mr. Clode's case, as in the lady's, the defendant's counsel (Serjeant Ballantine) was at length driven to admit that his client had no defence whatever. A verdict of guilty was thereupon found in both cases. The Lord Chief Justice (Sir A. Cockburn), upon a question being raised whether Mr. Clode's mental condition amounted to unsoundness of mind within the meaning of the Lunacy Acts, thought, after consultation with Mr. Justice Byles, that this point was a matter of sufficient importance to be reserved for the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal. Sentence upon Mr. Shaw, however, the learned Judge did not on that account delay; and the terms in which it was passed are so important, that we here present them for your Lordship's consideration. Addressing the defendant, the Lord Chief Justice said:

"You have been convicted upon two indictments, the "first relating to a lady named Weston, and the second "to a gentleman named Clode, with having received these "persons into your house as lunatics, without complying with the requirements of the law, and I must say that "I consider

" I consider you have been guilty of a very serious offence. " With regard to Mrs. Weston, at all events, you must have " been perfectly well aware that she was a lunatic, and you " have knowingly offended against the law in her case. It is, " in my opinion, a most salutary Act of Parliament, and the " offence of which you have been convicted is one which it " appears to me all courts of justice ought to treat as a very " serious matter with reference to the interests of those per- " sons who are unhappily deprived of reason, and who are " entitled to the protection of the law to the fullest extent. " You have clearly broken the law, and you have done so " knowingly, and I must say at the same time that you have " not only shown a want of proper care, but also a want of " humanity in the case of Mrs. Weston. You employed her, " a lady, in the most menial occupations, in fact, treated her " as a servant of your household. In this case I feel called " upon to pass a severe sentence, and I order you to be impri- " soned for two months, and to pay a fine of 100 *l.*, and to be " further imprisoned until that fine be paid. With regard to " the second case, I hardly know how to trust myself to speak " of it. The evidence as to the miserable condition of that " poor man, to your knowledge, is sad and almost sickening " to think of, and what makes your case worse is, that two " years before his sad condition was brought to light, you told " the lady who supplied you with his allowance, that in con- " sequence of his habits it was necessary that you should have " an attendant specially for him, and in consequence of this " representation you induced her to double the amount that " was formerly given. You then, so far from expending one " shilling to better his condition, allowed him to go on from " bad to worse; you kept him without bedding, with nothing " but a piece of old carpet to cover him, and in such a state " that the mattress he was lying on actually rotted from under " him, and was only fit to throw on the dunghill; and you " did this when the pay you received for taking charge of him " had been doubled, upon the plea that it would be the means " of increasing his comforts. It is a very bad case. A point of " law has been reserved, which will be further considered, " whether this person comes within the requirements of the " law and is properly considered a lunatic; and if that point " should be decided in your favour* you will have nothing to " answer

PROSECUTIONS FOR ILLEGAL RECEPTION OF PATIENTS WITHOUT CERTIFICATES.

(1.) Reg. *v.* Shaw.

* The Court of Criminal Appeal, after hearing counsel for the defendant (L. C. J. Cockburn, Barons Martin and Bramwell, and Justices Willes and Blackburn being on the Bench, and unanimous), upheld the conviction.

Prosecutions for Illegal Reception of Patients without Certificates.

(1.) Reg. *v.* Shaw.

"answer to the law, but, in that case, I still hope that your own "conscience will not allow you to go altogether unpunished. "Whether, however, he was taken charge of by you as a "lunatic, or as an invalid only, your treatment of him is dis- "graceful to you as a christian and as a man; and if it should "be decided that you are properly convicted upon this second "indictment, I order you, upon that conviction, to be "imprisoned for a further period of six months, and to pay "a fine of 100 *l.*, and to be imprisoned until that fine be "paid."

As if to place the justice of that sentence beyond all possible question, Mr. Shaw subsequently took out a summons before the magistrates at Hertford Petty Sessions, for perjury against the charwoman to whose testimony we have referred. At the hearing Mr. Shaw put himself into the witness-box, also his wife, two females lodging with them at the Firs, his only maid-servant, and a boy. Their collective testimony was so unworthy of credit, that the magistrates dismissed the summons, without even hearing the witnesses tendered to contradict them. Mr. Shaw is still expiating his offence in gaol. Mrs. Weston is, your Lordship will rejoice to hear, now placed with a female relative, and well cared for. We have secured for her future support a yearly income of 50*l.*, long since settled to her separate use. Mr. Clode is removed to a licensed house, within our immediate jurisdiction, where he, too, receives every attention.

(2.) Reg. *v.* Hunter.

The only prosecution in which we have failed this year was an indictment against a person named Hunter, who, not being a doctor of medicine, or otherwise qualified to give a certificate of insanity under the Lunacy Acts, had, according to our information, and upon the face of certain papers, signed such a document. The jury were not, however, satisfied with the evidence of the authenticity of the signature.

Case of Dr. Cooksey.

In a case of illegal charge of a lunatic lady in the neighbourhood of Malvern, there were special circumstances that induced us to give the offender, Dr. John Alexander Cooksey, his choice between a public apology and a prosecution. He made the apology. The lady returned to her home.

Reg. *v.* Sheward.

A similar choice, in a somewhat similar case, was given by our Board to Mr. Sheward, a surgeon of Malvern Wells. He refused to apologise, and was therefore indicted. At the Assizes,

Assizes, however, he admitted the illegality of his conduct, and, by the advice of his counsel, entered a plea of guilty. The Lord Chief Baron thereupon ordered him to be bound over in his own recognisances in the sum of 100 *l.* to appear to receive judgment whenever he should be called upon. The learned judge at the same time expressed his belief that the violation of the law by the defendant had, indeed, been unintentional, but declared that if any case of that sort thereafter came before him, or any other judge, no excuse would be received, and it would become the duty of judges thenceforth to pass a sentence of very serious and substantial punishment. It will be satisfactory to your Lordship to know that immediately after Mr. Sheward's conviction his patient's welfare was secured under order and certificates.

PROSECUTIONS FOR ILLEGAL RECEPTION OF PATIENTS WITHOUT CERTIFICATES.

Reg. *v.* Sheward.

James Hawley, a small lodging-house keeper, of Matlock Bank, who had previously been attached to Dr. Smedley's Hydropathic Establishment there, was less successful in his plea of guilty to a charge of violation of the Lunacy Acts. This individual had received a young gentlemen from that establishment in a violent maniacal condition, and had kept him six weeks. We indicted Hawley; and Baron Pigott, assuming the defendant's ignorance of the law, nevertheless inflicted a fine of 10 *l.* The defendant's counsel in vain tried to diminish the penalty. The offender was also bound over, in the usual way, in a sum of 50 *l.* to appear if called upon to receive judgment. This patient was restored to his parents.

Reg. *v.* Hawley.

The general result of these prosecutions for illegal charge has been a very considerable addition to the list of lunatics hereafter to be visited and cared for by the members of our Board. Many individuals in private charge of lunatics must now, we think, by the publicity of such legal proceedings, have been made fully acquainted with the law upon the subject, and not a few have, we know, been alarmed thereby into the performance of their duty to society. The number of unknown offenders throughout the country is, however, we believe, still very large; the vindication of the law on this point will therefore continue to receive our earnest attention. Our hands have most certainly been strengthened by the course taken by the Lord Chief Justice in Shaw's case; still many offenders have escaped, and must continue so to do, unless this Board be enabled, by an amendment of the Lunacy Acts, to act more summarily. The process of indictment cripples our efforts in this direction to a very serious

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serious extent, and involves, we are very strongly of opinion, an unnecessary tax upon the Treasury. We would specially call your Lordship's attention to the policy of procedure by information in lieu of indictment in the greater number of such prosecutions.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

Having regard to the number of cases, from time to time occurring, of dismissal of attendants for ill-treatment of patients, which could only, in our opinion, be effectually checked by penal proceedings, we, in May last, addressed the following circular to Visitors of Asylums, Governors of Lunatic Hospitals, and Proprietors of Licensed Houses:

"(Circular.)

"Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
"19, Whitehall Place,
"Sir, "23 May 1867.

"The numerous statutory notices given to this office during the twelve months just expired, of dismissal of attendants from asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses, on account of ill-treatment of lunatic patients, have led the Commissioners to the opinion that dismissal only is insufficient to prove an effectual check to offences of this description, I am therefore directed by the Board to suggest to all Committees of visitors, governors, and proprietors of institutions for the reception of insane persons in England and Wales, the expediency of taking proceedings under the Acts 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 9, or 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 123, in all cases where any reasonable expectation of proving the offence exists. It is almost unnecessary to observe that, after dismissal, it is a difficult, if not impossible, task to follow up the offence by prosecution, inasmuch as the accused are then frequently not to be found.

"I am, &c.
"*Charles Palmer Phillips*,
"Secretary."

We have now shortly to state the material particulars and results of the principal cases—a few selected out of many—brought under notice during the past year.

CASES.

(1.) Frederick Lockyer, Devon Asylum.

1. In January 1867, Dr. Saunders, Superintendent of the Devon County Asylum, reported that Frederick Lockyer, a patient, had been grossly ill treated by two attendants, George

George Lee and John Stoneman, was seriously injured in one eye, and had three or more ribs fractured. Lockyer's statement, which was supported by the evidence of several patients in the same ward, was to the effect that Stoneman, having accused him of wetting his bed, which he denied, struck or "poked" him several times about the head and body with a "window-pole" used for taking down the shutters, and that Lee afterwards, in the gallery, making a similar charge, pushed him with a brush, and beat him. The result of an investigation by the committee of visitors was, that it was resolved to prosecute Lee and Stoneman under the 123rd section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853. Witnesses were examined at the asylum in the presence of accused (who had both been dismissed), by three county magistrates, not members of the committee of visitors, and the two attendants were committed. The indictment was tried before Mr. Justice Byles, at the March assizes for the county of Devon.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.
(1.) Frederick Lockyer, Devon Asylum.

The only witnesses examined as to the assaults were Lockyer and another patient, George Chaplin, both of whom gave clear and consistent evidence. In the absence, however, of any corroboration of their testimony, the defendants were acquitted. Mr. Justice Byles, in summing up, observed that the prosecution was a most proper one.

2. In January 1867, Dr. Christie, superintendent of the North Riding Asylum, in giving notice of the dismissal, for misconduct unconnected with the treatment of patients, of the night attendant and John Powton, a farm attendant, reported also that a case of gross cruelty had come to his knowledge against John Powton and another attendant, James Waine, whom he had instantly dismissed.

(2.) T. Brighton, North Riding Asylum.

The victim of the alleged ill-treatment and cruelty was Thomas Brighton, a patient.

Dr. Christie lost no time in bringing the case before the visitors, and the result of an investigation by two members of the committee was, that an information was directed to be laid against Waine and Powton.

The case came on for hearing before the justices in petty session on the 18th of January, and the following is a brief outline of the evidence.

Mr. Taynton, the assistant surgeon, stated that he examined Brighton's person, and found a large bruise on his right hip, and bruises on his loins, buttock, and right ancle, and that the marks had been produced by violence. Brighton's evidence,

Ill-treatment of Patients.

which was substantially confirmed by another patient, Stephen Payne, was to the following effect:

(2.) T. Brighton, North Riding Asylum.

While he was in bed, about midnight, Waine and Powton came into the dormitory, and, upon his complaining of being disturbed by them, and not being able to get a bit of sleep, Waine threw him out of bed upon the floor, and placed his foot upon his chest. Waine and Powton then dragged him along the gallery to a single room, where they tied him down in bed with a string, locked him up, and left him. While they were "trailing him along," one of them had kicked him behind. Payne in his evidence stated, that, as the defendants were dragging Brighton along, one of them "punched him across the loins."

John Parker and Thomas Moiser, two attendants, were examined for the defence, and it was endeavoured to show by their evidence, and cross-examination of Brighton, that he had been violent, and given great provocation. The defendants were, however, convicted of the assault, and, as this was the first case that had occurred in the asylum, the magistrates inflicted the lowest penalty of 2 *l.* each, with 9 *s.* costs. At the same time Mr. Woodd, the presiding magistrate, observed that Brighton was "subject to fits and partly "paralysed," and that it was "cowardly and disgraceful to "drag him away to the single room, and shut him up there."

(3.) Edwin Hicks, Cheshire Asylum.

3. In January 1867, Thomas Burke, an attendant in the Cheshire Asylum, was dismissed for having ill-used Edwin Hicks, an epileptic patient. The facts, as reported to our Board, were, that Burke, having been addressed by Hicks offensively, for refusing to permit him to take a portion of his dinner into his bed-room, was much irritated, and kicked him and struck him in the face, giving him a black eye and causing his face to bleed.

The attention of Dr. Harper, the superintendent, was immediately called to what was going on, and, on entering the ward, saw the patient in the state described.

The case was submitted to the committee of visitors at their next meeting, and, in accordance with our suggestion, Burke was summoned before the justices in petty session, who decided that there was not sufficient evidence to convict him of the offence, and he was therefore discharged.

(4.) Kent Asylum.

4. At the end of January 1867, J. Heelas, an attendant at the Kent Asylum, was dismissed, having been previously suspended by Dr. Kirkman, the superintendent, for striking and kicking

kicking a patient. The assault was witnessed by the head attendant. ILL-TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

We expressed to the visitors our regret that no proceedings were taken against Heelas under the Act, for his ill-treatment of the lunatic. (4.) Kent Asylum.

5. In July last Edward Higginson, an attendant at the County Asylum, Prestwich, was dismissed by the house committee for "having," as stated in the notice, "against "the printed rules of the institution, used unnecessary restric- "tive violence by stamping on a patient whilst on the floor." (5.) Prestwich Asylum.

Higginson was dressing the patient, a paralytic, as he was lying on the floor, and was seen by the head attendant to lift his foot and plant it with some violence on his stomach. He had been previously cautioned for a similar act.

We intimated to the committee of visitors our opinion that Higginson might properly have been prosecuted.

6. The next case which we have specially to notice is one wherein Miss Lewis, the matron of the Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen, was, in accordance with the suggestion of this Board, to whom the case was submitted by the Visitors, prosecuted for gross assaults upon M. A. Bowers, a patient, summarily convicted, and fined 10 *l.* According to the statement of the night nurse and two attendants, M. A. Bowers, who was in a very violent and excited state, was undressed and placed in a single room. Between five and six o'clock in the evening Miss Lewis was seen to strike her with her fist on the chest. Miss Lewis then went out and borrowed a bunch of keys with which she beat M. A. Bowers across the thighs until blood came. (6.) M. A. Bowers, Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.

The above statement having been laid before this Board, a letter was, by their direction, addressed to the visitors pressing for the decision of the committee upon the suggestion previously made, that they should at once take steps to institute a prosecution against Miss Lewis, and adding that, if the committee should not be disposed to give directions for such a prosecution, the commissioners would consider it to be their duty themselves to undertake it.

The result was as above stated.

7. On a statutory visit to the Birmingham Borough Asylum, in May last, the commissioners, as stated in their report, were struck by the large number of black eyes and other injuries to the faces and heads of patients, and which were not confined to epileptics. Their attention was specially (7.) Charles Tye, Birmingham Asylum.

Ill-treatment of Patients.

(7.) Charles Tye, Birmingham Asylum.

directed to the subject in consequence of statements made to them by Charles Tye, a patient in No. 7 ward, who exhibited two black eyes and various bruises on his arms and body, which he told them had been caused by blows with the fist and a bagatelle cue inflicted upon him by the junior attendant named Bakewell, in No. 1 ward, from whence he, Tye, was removed about a week before the visit. The commissioners made full inquiry into the case, and examined several patients, who were clear and consistent in their statements, and showed no desire to volunteer or exaggerate the charges of ill-treatment under investigation. The evidence given by them fully corroborated Tye's statement, implicating Shannon, the senior attendant of the same ward; and the visiting commissioners came to the conclusion that both the attendants were in the practice of striking and otherwise ill-using patients.

A prosecution was contemplated by the committee of visitors, but the Town Clerk, before whom the evidence was laid, being of opinion that there would be no conviction, Shannon and Bakewell were simply dismissed.

(8.) Hanwell Asylum.

8. We have only to add, in reference to neglect and ill-treatment of patients by attendants, the following case which occurred in the Hanwell Asylum in October last, the particulars of which are embodied in the subjoined resolution of the committee of visitors.

"Resolved, that nurses Eliza Stevens and Hannah Purslow, who are both implicated in allowing a female patient to get hold of a bottle of poison (Burnet's disinfecting fluid), applying hot salt, thereby causing a suppurating sore upon the abdomen of the patient, then administering to the patient a mustard emetic to get rid of the poison, and afterwards asking Dr. Hawkes (the assistant medical officer), to prescribe for the patient as if suffering from diarrhœa, and not disclosing the whole circumstances to him, be dismissed from the service of the asylum."

Fatal Casualties and Injuries in Asylums.

We have to report the occurrence, during the year 1867, of the following fatal casualties and injuries to patients in asylums.

(1.) Death from scalds in a bath, Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

1. In the month of March last, David Sinclair, an idiot, in the Salop and Montgomery Asylum, died "from congestion "of the lungs, accelerated by severe scalds in a "bath." We give the material facts as disclosed at the inquest.

In No. 3 dormitory were two small moveable baths, and there

there were also in the same dormitory, as in others, hot and cold water taps, not to supply water for the baths, but for the convenience of washing the floors.

Fatal Casualties and Injuries in Asylums.

(I.) Death from scalds in a bath, Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

The medical superintendent deposed that, in the dormitory referred to, the taps were boxed off, but that the hasp had been broken by a patient some time before, and not mended.

Patrick Doyle, one of the ward attendants, in his evidence, stated, that there was not, and had not for some time been, any lock on the taps of either hot or cold water.

In these circumstances Doyle told a patient named Hanley to undress Sinclair and put him to bed, and then went downstairs to tea, after closing the door of the dormitory. During his absence, a period of ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, Hanley took upon himself to procure some hot water and bathe Sinclair, who was of very dirty habits. Hanley, who was examined as a witness, substantially confirmed Doyle, who, he said, did not, "as he remembered," tell him to bathe Sinclair, but "to get him ready." Hanley further stated that he had bathed Sinclair frequently before; but, as he subsequently told the committee, the attendants were always there. The result was, that Sinclair was severely scalded on the feet and back, and died within ten days.

The jury appended to their verdict an expression of their opinion, that "Patrick Doyle was blameable for leaving the "ward, and allowing one patient to assist another in undress-"ing without being present."

After perusing the depositions we addressed a letter to the committee of visitors, commenting in strong terms upon the occurrence, and expressing our hope that the committee would do everything in their power to put an end to the great laxity of management disclosed by the evidence, as regarded the unprotected state of the hot water tap, and the conduct of the attendant Doyle.

On the day prior to the date of our letter the committee met, and instituted a full and searching inquiry into the case, the minutes and result of which were duly communicated to our Board.

It appears that it was Doyle's duty to see all the patients under his immediate charge in bed before leaving the ward, and that, in acting as he did, he infringed one of the printed regulations of the asylum.

The committee consequently dismissed him, and directed notice thereof to be sent to our office.

They at the same time ordered that the hot water taps be boxed off and kept locked.

FATAL CASUALTIES AND INJURIES IN ASYLUMS.

(2.) Homicide, Essex Asylum.

2. In May, George Bloomfield, a patient in the Essex asylum, killed Joseph Weider, a patient in the same dormitory, by striking him on the head, and fracturing his skull with a chamber utensil.

Bloomfield was an epileptic, but harmless, excepting during his fits, of which he had not had one for several days. Weider was of the criminal class, but not dangerous, and had been in the asylum since 1856, having become insane whilst under committal for vagrancy. Both patients laboured under religious delusions, but always appeared to be very good friends.

They had dressed, and were making their beds, when Bloomfield, by a sudden impulse, and, as he said, under a belief that Weider was going to murder him, knocked him down and inflicted the injuries referred to, which resulted in Weider's death the same day.

Three attendants, attracted by the noise, were promptly on the spot. Weider was on the floor, and Bloomfield was kicking him on the head.

The verdict upon the inquest was "wilful murder," and Bloomfield was committed for trial upon the coroner's warrant. He has not yet been indicted, and is at present an inmate of the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.

(3.) Death from exhaustion after mania, and fractured ribs, Hanwell Asylum.

3. In May last we received from the Hanwell Asylum a notice of the death therein of John Gilbert, a patient from the Whitechapel Union, the assigned cause, as certified by the superintendent, being "exhaustion from mania and fractured "ribs."

Appended to the certificate was the following statement: "This patient was suicidally disposed. He threw himself "several times violently upon the floor, in galleries and day-"rooms, also in his ordinary bedroom, and in a padded room, "and very lately on a staircase. At the examination of the "body several ribs were found to be broken; some of the frac-"tures were recent, others seemed to be of longer standing."

The verdict upon the inquest was in accordance with the above certificate.

The depositions upon the inquest did not disclose any facts tending to show that the injuries were otherwise than self-inflicted; and in all the circumstances we did not think it necessary to press for further inquiry, as likely to throw additional light upon the case.

(4.) Homicide, Lancaster Asylum.

4. In July last Thomas Cardwell, a patient in the Lancaster Asylum, without any provocation, assaulted a quiet, harmless

harmless patient, Abraham Nuttall, in a watercloset, struck him on the head with a chamber utensil, and fractured his skull, causing his death in six days.

Fatal Casualties and Injuries in Asylums.

As respects Cardwell, the evidence at the inquest of the medical superintendent was, that upon his admission, in March previous, he was labouring under maniacal excitement, attended by violence; that after a short time, having rather improved and become more cheerful, he was allowed to work with the other patients and to mix freely among them at mealtimes; that he subsequently relapsed, and became somewhat worse, making attacks upon other patients, but not of an aggravated form; and that he was then placed to sleep in a single room.

(4.) Homicide, Lancaster Asylum.

The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Cardwell, who, having been indicted and found insane on arraignment, was sent to the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.

5. In October last we received notice of the death of Edward Davis, a patient in the Hants Asylum, the apparent cause of death, as certified by the superintendent, being "inflammation of the lungs and pleura, &c., the result of an "accident."

(5.) Death from fracture of ribs, at Hants Asylum.

In the report to the coroner, a copy of which accompanied the notice of death, the cause or supposed cause was entered as "thoracic injuries."

Together with the above, we received copies of a letter addressed by the superintendent to the coroner, and the verdict upon the inquest. In the former were very fully detailed all the circumstances material for the consideration of the coroner and jury.

The verdict was, that Edward Davis died on the 4th of October, "from injuries accidentally received whilst tussling on the 26th September, with another inmate, named William Hickman."

Davis, upon his reception on the 23rd September, was reported to have been recently, for the first time, attacked with insanity, and to be both suicidal and dangerous to others.

In the medical certificate he was stated to have been very violent, both at home and during his residence in the Alverstoke Union Workhouse, and to have attempted suicide by cutting his throat.

In the afternoon of the 2nd October Charles Haines, the ward attendant, called the superintendent's attention to the deceased, having, whilst bathing him, noticed a large bruise

Fatal Casualties and Injuries in Asylums.

(5.) Death from fracture of ribs at Hants Asylum.

on his left side. The superintendent immediately examined Davis's person, and found two ribs broken on the left side, one on the right, and his breast bone injured. The *post mortem* examination disclosed the fractures of six ribs and the breast bone; and the superintendent, in his evidence at the inquest, stated that, in his opinion, a heavy fall on a flat surface was the only thing that could have produced such a complication of injuries.

When the superintendent first investigated the matter, he found, as stated by him in his letter to the coroner, "that the night after Davis's admission he had attacked the night attendant; that two of the ward attendants came immediately to assist, and that Davis was readily placed in his bedroom."

We specially advert to this altercation with the night attendant as a fact which does not appear to have been at all brought under the notice of the jury, whose attention was exclusively directed to the occurrence on the 26th September, referred to in the verdict, and deposed to by Charles C. Haines, above mentioned, a sub-attendant, James Cox, and the patient William Hickman.

The evidence of James Cox was, in substance, as follows:

Whilst Hickman was on his knees cleaning up some filth on the floor of Davis's room, Davis attacked him from behind; Hickman rose up, and turned Davis round and back towards the door; Cox laid hold of Davis, and pulled him out into the gallery; both patients fell on the floor; Davis in falling clung with his feet round Hickman's neck. Davis had been very violent at breakfast time, and when pushed by Cox, fell back on his bed on the floor. He had, as stated by Cox, been pushed down on more than one occasion. After Cox had pulled Davis from Hickman, he held Davis, and Martin, another attendant, took Hickman away.

When the attendants took Davis his meals they sometimes had to push him back, and in touching his bed with his heels he had occasionally fallen back on his bed. It was generally necessary to push him back in consequence of his rushing to the door to get out.

Cox's evidence was corroborated by Haines and the patient Hickman.

Having fully considered the case in all its bearings, and taking into account the nature and extent of the bodily injuries in question, we came to the conclusion, and conveyed to the committee of visitors our opinion, that those injuries did not all result from a single fall, and we expressed a hope that the committee would yet make a further and searching

searching inquiry into all the facts of Davis's treatment while in the Hants Asylum.

Fatal Casualties and Injuries in Asylums.

In accordance with this suggestion, the committee of visitors instituted a full investigation of all the circumstances, the result of which was communicated to us by their chairman, and was in the following terms:

(5.) Death from fracture of ribs at Havre Asylum.

"After a separate examination of the three attendants, "Haines, Cox, and Hewlett, who gave their account of the "occurrences (which have been already reported to the Com- "missioners) in the most candid and unembarrassed manner, "the Committee could arrive at no other conclusion than that "the poor man met with the injuries which resulted in his "death simultaneously, viz., on the 26th September, by the "fall which he received in a struggle with the patient Hick- "man, and which, in the opinion of Dr. Manley, was quite "sufficient for the whole of those injuries.

"The fact that the struggle or fall took place was reported "to the head attendant, and made known to the assistant "medical officer on the following day, but little notice was "taken of it, as the man seemed to have suffered no injuries.

"It is, however, the opinion of the Committee, in which "Dr. Manley concurs, that so heavy a fall as this undoubt- "edly was should have been specially mentioned to Dr. "Manley on his next visit to the ward; and they have cau- "tioned the attendants to be careful to report any such "occurrence in future."

The above communication did not disclose any new or additional facts, or furnish any sufficient grounds for reversing or modifying the opinion we had previously formed upon the subject.

Suicides.

The necessity for unremitting vigilance, and the degree of anxiety caused to superintendents and others responsible for the care of the insane, may in some measure be estimated by the fact, that a large proportion of the patients received are of a determined suicidal tendency.

In spite of all precautions taken, by depriving them of instruments or other means of self-destruction, by protecting window bars, or by other mechanical expedients, such patients as these adverted to, who are ever on the watch for opportunities, will sometimes effect their purpose unless kept constantly in sight, actually under the eye of the attendants. We have had frequent occasion to impress upon superintendents and proprietors of asylums this view, and the importance of giving and enforcing instructions to attendants accordingly.

The

Suicides.

The number of suicides in asylums, public and private, during 1867, did not differ materially from that in previous years, as will be observed on reference to Appendix A.

The large majority, as heretofore, were by hanging. Two patients (one of each sex) hung themselves while on trial at home, and one of each sex out of the asylum, after escape.

We have selected for special notice the following cases of suicide during the past year, as exhibiting want of proper arrangements, or due vigilance, or calling, on other grounds, for particular observation.

(1.) Mr. L., Wye House, Buxton.

1. In our last Report we adverted to a case at the North Wales Asylum, wherein no inquest was held. We have now to draw attention to a case wherein the body of a gentleman, who had hung himself, was most improperly removed, without any inquiry by a jury or authority from the coroner, to a place beyond his jurisdiction, and there buried upon the ordinary certificate of the Registrar of Deaths.

Mr. L., a private patient in Dr. Dickson's licensed establishment, Wye House, Buxton, hung himself on the 17th October last, in circumstances involving, in our opinion, a want of due instructions from the superintendent, and of proper vigilance on the part of the attendant in charge.

Statutory notice of the death was transmitted by Dr. Dickson to the coroner, Dr. Bennett, who was absent from Buxton, and, the envelope not being addressed to him as coroner, it was not forwarded to the deputy coroner at Bakewell, who was not informed of the facts until the following night, when they were communicated to him by the police serjeant, too late for him to take action in the matter. In the meantime, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the police serjeant, who informed Dr. Dickson that, as the coroner was from home, he should go over to Bakewell and inform the deputy coroner of the occurrence, and that the body must not be removed until the inquest had been held, Dr. Dickson permitted the relatives to remove the body, and it was sent for burial to Sheffield.

Dr. Dickson sheltered himself under an extra-judicial inquiry by two of the visiting justices, and the plea that he had no legal authority to detain the body.

We entertain a very strong opinion, which we communicated to the justices in quarter session, that, in permitting the removal of the body, and thus frustrating the plain and salutary provisions of the statute, Dr. Dickson had acted most culpably, and that it was his clear duty to have retained the body

body until after an inquest. Some correspondence passed upon the subject between our Board and the Registrar General, the result of which was, that the District Registrar of Deaths had not contravened the law, and that the burial of the body by the clergyman at Sheffield was legal and regular. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, and with a view to prevent any future miscarriage of justice, we think it desirable that it should be expressly enacted, that in all cases of suicide, or alleged suicide, or death by violence or accident, of an insane patient in an asylum, lunatic hospital, or licensed house, or under single care, an inquest shall be held, and that the body shall not be buried or removed without the written authority of the coroner.

Suicides.
(1.) Mr. L., Wye House, Buxton.

2. The case to which we have next to advert is that of the Mr. C., a patient at Brooke House, Clapton, who, on the occasion of a visit to his wife, in charge of an attendant, on the 20th March 1867, effected his escape, and drowned himself in the River Lea, where his body was found on the 13th April.

(2.) Mr. C., Brooke House, Clapton.

The material facts were as follows. Mr. C. was admitted into Brooke House on the 26th June 1866, having two days previous, in a paroxysm of mania, and under the influence of religious despondency, attempted suicide by cutting his throat. He was reported, on the 15th July, by Dr. Gardiner, the medical superintendent, as still having a strong suicidal tendency, which he continued to exhibit down to the month of September, when he appeared to be much improved, was happier, employed his time, and seemed to derive benefit from corresponding with his wife, to whom he expressed an earnest desire to return. The suicidal tendencies disappeared, and he was allowed almost unrestricted liberty, going to church, and into London unattended. This arrangement continued during September, October, and November, when he gradually became depressed, and the suicidal tendencies returned. Certain restrictions were therefore placed upon his going out alone.

On the 8th of March, with a view to his comfort and benefit, Mrs. C. took lodgings in the immediate neighbourhood, where he visited her daily two or three times, sometimes unattended. Instead of improving he seemed to get worse, more excited at one time and more taciturn at another, and the suicidal tendency increased.

He was thenceforward watched, and placed under the more immediate charge of an attendant named Norton, who was

Suicides.
(2.) Mr. C., Brooke House, Clapton.

was considered by Dr. Gardiner as the most experienced on the staff.

His strict orders, as Dr. Gardiner states, were, that he should accompany Mr. C. to his wife's lodgings every morning after breakfast to within view of the house, but (in deference to the wishes of both Mr. and Mrs. C.) not to the door; that he should return for him before dinner, take him again at three, and bring him back to Brooke House at seven. Dr. Gardiner informed us that, to his knowledge, his orders were at first carried out, and that it was not until after Mr. C.'s escape that he was aware of their having been in the slightest degree infringed.

It is proper to interpose that, on the 15th March, a consultation had taken place between Dr. Monro and Dr. Gardiner, when Mr. C. was examined, and expressed to both of them "suicidal impressions." Notwithstanding this it was resolved to continue the arrangement for Mr. C.'s daily visits to his wife, as likely to prove beneficial to him.

On the 27th March Norton, as usual, accompanied Mr. C. to the neighbourhood of the lodging, and, in the evening, having waited till a quarter before eight o'clock, returned without him to Brooke House. He shortly again went near to the lodgings, and waited for an hour, but not seeing anything of Mr. C., returned, and reported the fact to Dr. Gardiner, who went to the lodgings, and found that Mr. C. had left at a quarter past eight. Every effort was made, but without effect, to trace him.

We have here to observe, that at the time when it was determined to persist in the plan previously adopted, the entries in the Case Book showed that, instead of improving, Mr. C. "seemed to get worse," and the "suicidal tendency to become greater," and it has since transpired that on two occasions Mr. C. was taken to London by his wife, and dined with his friends, and that, although he did not return to Brooke House until 10 o'clock at night, the fact was not, until after his death, communicated to Dr. Gardiner, to whom, as he admitted, the hour of Mr. C.'s return at night was never reported or known.

In view of all the circumstances, we conveyed to Dr. Monro our opinion that the arrangements made for Mr. C.'s safety were altogether insufficient, and that the orders given to Norton, the attendant, even had they been strictly carried out, were vague and unsatisfactory, and quite inadequate for the security of such a patient as Mr. C.

3. S. M., a pauper patient in the Lancaster Asylum, on the eve of new year's day, 1867, being quiet and convalescent (and never having been considered suicidal), was, with about 60 other patients of the same class, on his way from their detached building to the recreation-hall under the charge of four attendants, who had each a lantern, it being dark and the road somewhat intricate. He eluded the vigilance of the attendants, to whom no blame appears to have been attributable, and drowned himself in the reservoir. SUICIDES. (3.) S. M., Lancaster Asylum.

He was not missed until the return of the patients referred to from the recreation-hall at nine o'clock. Search and inquiries were duly made without success, and it was not until after the lapse of two days, that S. M.'s body was found in the reservoir, which was frozen over, and the ice covered with snow.

The cases of suicide in the male division since the appointment of the present superintendent, as stated by him in his evidence at the inquest, a period of 18 years, had been three in number, and all by drowning in this reservoir. He further said, that there had been some narrow escapes of patients trying to get over the railing round it.

It had been in consequence of the suicide of a patient about 11 years ago, that the railing, which is nine feet high, of wire, and flounced at the top, to prevent any person from getting over, was erected. S. M. appears to have got over it by means of a neck-tie, formed into a kind of stirrup.

In a letter to the committee of visitors of the 16th January, we expressed a hope that they would consider whether it might not be possible to cover in the reservoir, or in some other way to prevent any recurrence of a suicide by drowning therein.

The question was referred to a sub-committee, who reported that they had "examined the reservoir with reference to S. M.'s "suicide, and were of opinion that the fence to it was as per- "fect as it could be made to prevent such an occurrence."

4. Miss R., a private patient at Grove Hall, Bow, was, upon her admission (the second time) in July 1866, in a state of religious melancholia, and described as having, at one time, been disposed to attempt suicide. (4.) Miss R., Grove Hall, Bow.

In February 1867, Miss R., who was considered much improved in her mental state, although under the same delusions as before, those of religious despair, was permitted, as on many previous occasions, to visit her sister, residing in the neighbourhood. On her way home she, with her attendant, entered a shop

Suicides.

(4.) Miss R., Grove Hall, Bow.

a shop to purchase some fruit, and, whilst the latter was paying for it, she managed to escape unobserved. On the following day her body was found in the River Lea, near Edmonton.

After consideration of all the circumstances, we addressed a letter to the superintendent, conveying our opinion that the attendant placed in charge of the patient appeared to us to have been exceedingly lax in her duty, and highly culpable.

(5.) H. P., Stafford Asylum.

5. H. P., a pauper patient in the Stafford Asylum, who upon his admission, in June 1866, was described as not suicidal, proved to be in a state of profound melancholia with a strong suicidal propensity, and, during his residence in the asylum, made several determined attempts, in consequence of which he was very properly placed in an associated dormitory with patients possessing sufficient mental power to restrain him.

Early in the morning of the 30th April 1867, he succeeded in placing the sheet of his bed round his neck, and suspending himself from the bars of the window.

No blame appeared to attach to any one but the night watch, who had fallen asleep whilst on duty.

The circumstances were fully investigated by the committee of visitors, who, having taken into consideration the previous good character borne by the night watch, and the very efficient manner in which he had discharged his duties for three years and upwards, during which he had once saved the life of H. P. in a similar attempt at suicide, came to the conclusion that a stoppage of his weekly wages during the period of his suspension, a small fine, and a severe reprimand and caution from the chairman would, in the circumstances be a sufficient punishment.

In reference to this case, we expressed to the visitors our opinion that one night attendant on each side was insufficient for the due care and protection of so large a number of patients as were then in the asylum.

(6.) J. M., N. Riding Asylum.

6. J. M., a suicidal patient in the N. Riding Asylum, was, in October last, most culpably, and in violation of express orders, permitted by W. Wastell, the attendant in charge of No. 2 ward, during the absence of a portion of the patients at chapel, to go with several others into the airing-court, from whence he made his escape by means not afterwards discovered. He proceeded about a mile from the asylum, deliberately laid himself down before a train on the North-Eastern Railway, and was killed.

The patients in the ward were 53 in number, of whom 15 went

15 went that morning (a Sunday) to chapel, accompanied by two out of the four attendants, the remaining 38 being left under the charge of W. Wastell and Thomas Kidney. W. Wastell was cautioned by George Ellison, the chief ward attendant, who, before going to chapel, saw the patients left in the ward all right, to be especially careful not to send any of the men into the airing-court till his return, and to keep his eye on J. M., as a suicidal patient. Immediately on G. Ellison's leaving, W. Wastell, in the temporary absence of Thomas Kidney, who was accidentally detained an hour longer than usual in the butcher's shop, let J. M. and six other men into the airing-court. SUICIDES. (6.) J. M., N. Riding Asylum.

The above details were furnished to us by the superintendent, with special reference and as a reply to the observation of the jury upon the inquest, who added to their verdict an expression of opinion that the number of attendants at the time of the dressing of the patients and their passing to the chapel was not sufficient.

7. In November last A. P., a patient in the Colney Hatch Asylum, who upon her admission was described and certified as suicidal, and "feeling an intense desire to make away with herself," two days afterwards, about two o'clock in the morning, in an associated dormitory, destroyed herself by cutting her throat with a table knife. (7.) A. P., Colney Hatch Asylum.

There were four other patients in the room, but too infirm to render assistance.

A. P. appears to have obtained the knife by going unobserved to the store-room, the door of which had been left open by the nurse, Mary Home, in consequence, as she stated, of her attention having been drawn to another patient seized with epilepsy. Mary Home had been previously using the knife.

Mary Home, after having been examined by the committee of visitors, was required to resign and leave the institution.

8. In November last, Mrs. C., a private patient in St. Thomas's Hospital, Exeter, who was excitable, violent, and destructive, but not considered suicidal, was placed latterly to sleep in a room specially adapted to such cases. Every precaution was taken against fire by a guard projecting two feet into the room, and a piece of sheet iron nailed to the floor. Mrs. C., however, having ripped open the mattress and extracted the straw, which she spread upon the floor, contrived to set fire to it, and was found lying down, suffocated. (8.) Mrs. C., St. Thomas's Hospital, Exeter.

Down

SUICIDES.

(8.) Mrs. C., St. Thomas's Hospital, Exeter.

Down to within two days of the occurrence she had been regularly visited at least two or three times every night. This was discontinued, because she was considered altogether improved, and during the night of her death she was left unvisited from 10.30 p.m. to 5.30 a.m, when the fire was discovered. In a letter thereon to the superintendent, we commented strongly upon Mrs. C. having been left unvisited as stated, and inquired as to the regulations for night attendance.

The result was, that the committee gave directions, and made the necessary provision, for a special night watch on each side of the Hospital, an arrangement which was at once carried out.

(9.) T. M., N. Riding Asylum.

9. T. M., a pauper patient in the North Riding Asylum, was, for the second time, admitted on the 16th December last, in a state of acute mania, with religious despondency, and reported to be dangerous to others, but not suicidal. He was placed to sleep in a single room, with sliding shutters, which were not locked, and by means of which, and a sheet, early in the morning of the 18th, he hung himself.

According to the evidence taken upon the inquest, no special directions were given respecting him to J. Sutcliffe, the night attendant, who, as admitted by himself, did not visit him after three o'clock in the morning, and in violation of his general instructions neglected to visit him before going off duty at six o'clock. The fact of the suicide was discovered by the day attendant, who succeeded Sutcliffe. Although T. M. was not reported to be suicidal, it was Sutcliffe's duty to give particular attention to his case as one recently admitted.

Sutcliffe was summarily and most properly dismissed by the superintendent, and the room referred to has not since been occupied for sleeping.

The jury appended to their verdict a recommendation, "That in case of new patients, more particular attention be "paid to them for a limited period." A lengthened correspondence ensued, wherein the superintendent, among other things, complained of the observations of the jury as not warranted by the facts of the case, and informed our Board that the committee of visitors had, at a special meeting, reported that such was their opinion.

On the other hand, we had expressed our regret that, after an attentive consideration of the circumstances of the suicide, we could not but concur in the finding of the jury.

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In our last communication upon the subject to the superintendent, we said that his statements and observations had not altered our opinion, and we repeated the suggestions previously made by us for the security of suicidal patients in single rooms, and that lists of suicidal patients, with all necessary particulars, should always be furnished to the night attendants, to whose varied and important duties we adverted. SUICIDES. (9.) T. M., N. Riding Asylum.

We concluded by the expression of our strong opinion, which we had intimated in previous letters, that the duties we pointed out could not be efficiently performed by one person, where the division of the asylum requiring such service to be discharged, contains as many as 250 patients. We regret to say that the Committee did not concur in our views.

In order to obtain an uniform system of statistics of Insanity, we, in our Report for the year 1866, recommended for adoption in all institutions for the insane, six forms of tables which had been drawn up after careful consideration of the subject by a Committee of the Medico-Psychological Association, and we are glad to report that these tables are now in use in more than half of the County and Borough Asylums, and in the State Asylum at Broadmoor. The same Committee have submitted to us an extension of this system of keeping records of insanity in four more tables. MEDICAL STATISTICS.

In Appendix (K.) will be found these tables as well as a reprint of the former six, making in all 10 tables.

Of the new series Table VII., shows the duration of the disorder on admission in the admissions, discharges, and deaths of each year according to the four classes recommended by Dr. Thurnam in his work on the Statistics of Insanity.

Table VIII. shows the ages of the admissions, discharges, and deaths of each year in decennial periods.

Table IX. shows the causes, apparent or assigned, of the disorder in the admissions, discharges, and deaths of the year.

The revised Table V. (the cause of death) admits of modification and extension according to the special requirements of each Asylum in respective years. Such additions can readily be made without altering the classification adopted. One or two such are suggested in the revised table.

A compilation of facts on insanity registered according to this series of tables, in all institutions for the treatment of insanity in this country, would be of the greatest utility in statistical comparison, and supply the chief requisites for a scientific application of the results of medical statistics. We trust, therefore, that the Visitors and Superintendents of all such establishments may as early as practicable introduce therein this system of medical registration.

Institutions for Imbeciles and Idiots.

We have much satisfaction in stating that, at the Quarter Sessions for the county of Warwick, held in January last, a sum of 10,000 *l.* was granted for the purpose of purchasing additional land at Hatton, and erecting on it a separate building for 200 idiots and imbeciles. The large number of patients of this class at present in the county asylum has been commented upon by the commissioners, and their removal to the proposed new building will not only be a means of providing accommodation now much needed for the insane poor of the county, but also afford facilities of classification, and relieve the wards of the present asylum of many patients, who, both as regards themselves and their associates, will be better elsewhere. The unfitness of the ordinary wards of a lunatic asylum on the one hand, and those of a workhouse on the other, for the proper training and care of idiots and imbeciles, has been noticed in previous reports, and in many cases of this class receiving out-door relief, and living either with their own relations, or boarded out with strangers, their treatment is no doubt even more unfavourable. From late returns made to this office of pauper idiots and imbeciles from birth, not in asylums, belonging to the county of Warwick (exclusive of the parish of Birmingham), 88 were in union workhouses, and 58 receiving out-door relief. It is to be hoped that when the arrangements are completed, a selection will be made from these several classes of such patients as may be considered likely to benefit by training and instruction, or whose condition is in any way unsatisfactory, and that no impediments will be interposed to their removal to the asylum. Although the committee recommend that the idiot asylum should be a branch of the county asylum, and under the general superintendence of Dr. Parsey and the committee of visitors, they propose that it shall be entirely separate in its details, management, and accounts.

Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.

Dorridge Grove, which is noticed in another part of this Report as having been licensed for 20 female idiots, has lately been converted into a public institution, under the title of the "Midland Counties Idiot Asylum," and has now been licensed to Miss Darke for the reception of eight male and 12 female patients, the former being limited to boys under 12 years of age.

A public meeting was held in Birmingham in December last, presided over by Lord Leigh, for the purpose of advocating the conversion of this house into a charitable institution

tution for the reception of Idiots (not paupers) belonging to Warwickshire and the adjoining counties, and raising funds for this purpose. An influential committee has since been appointed, with Lord Leigh as chairman, and the various officers have been selected and rules drawn up for their guidance. The institution is proposed to be, in a great measure, self-supporting, a certain number of the inmates being admitted gratuitously by election, others upon the payment of 54 *l.* a year, and an intermediate class at 27 *l.*

INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILES AND IDIOTS.

Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.

We think the formation of institutions for the care and training of imbeciles and idiots deserving of every encouragement. We have in former Reports alluded to this subject, and especially to the necessity for relaxing, as far as possible, the stringent provisions of the present Lunacy Acts in reference to such establishments. With this view we trust that an opportunity of early legislation may be afforded, when such modifications of the existing laws may be sanctioned as will be likely to afford encouragement and facilities, rather than offer obstacles, to the efforts of those interested in this important subject.

The asylum accommodation existing in the several counties and boroughs, and its inadequacy to the increasing numbers of insane poor for whom provision is required by law, was treated at considerable length in our last Report. Such advance to more adequate provision as the authorities of some few asylums have made since that date is shown in the summary given in an earlier page; and it will be observed that in one only of the three counties to which attention was thus drawn as conspicuous for the want of necessary accommodation, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Middlesex, has anything been done to relieve the want. Nothing whatever has been done in Lancashire or in Middlesex.

WANT OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

See p. 1-7.

In the course of last summer we addressed to the Lancashire magistrates in Quarter Session a communication upon the subject. We observed that the want of asylum accommodation which had long been felt in a greater or less degree in that county, was now become everywhere so urgent and pressing as to demand immediate consideration. We described the experience of our then most recent visitation of asylums and union houses in all parts of the county as having shown, that, while little or no vacant space was left in any asylum, the imbecile wards of workhouses were at the same time occupied, to a degree before unexampled, with lunatic patients requiring asylum treatment. A state of things had thus arisen, we said, which it would be quite impossible

WANT OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION

to continue to deal with by expedients merely temporary. If, therefore, the Lunacy Acts were still to exist for the benefit of the lunatic poor, the time had come to give a more extended operation to their provisions in that large and populous district; and with this view we expressed our willingness, in any manner that might be desired, to meet the magistrates themselves in conference, or to communicate with any committee appointed by them to act, upon the character of the accommodation that would suffice to meet the requirements of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853; and as to the kind of buildings that would supply most promptly and most economically all that was immediately wanted. The latter question having been treated at some length in our Report of last year, a copy was forwarded with our letter.

Both appear to have been referred for "advice," by the magistrates in session, to what is called the general finance committee of the county; and the reply to our communication reached us in the form of a resolution of that committee, in October last, confirmed at a subsequent interview with some of its members. The conference on the special subject invited, was declined on the ground that no discussion as to the character of the additional accommodation to be provided for pauper lunatics could be of use, until it had been decided how far the lunatic wards in workhouses already built, and in course of erection under the sanction of the Poor Law Board, could be rendered available for lunatics of a certain class. "If the workhouse accommodation can be made use "of, it may be unnecessary at present to erect a fourth asylum "in the county. If the lunatic wards in workhouses are "not to be made available, they ought not to be built, and "the ratepayers subjected to this unnecessary expenditure, "and at the same time be called upon to contribute to the "erection of a new lunatic asylum."

This resolution in substance, if admitted to have efficacy, repeals all that most valuable part of the Lunatic Asylums Act of 1853 which extended to the lunatic poor of the several counties and boroughs the benefit of its provisions, and threw around them legislative protection. No such protection is afforded in workhouses; where the Lunacy Acts are not applicable, and no proper means exist for making them so. The commissioners have not been consulted as to any lunatic wards such as are here stated to be in progress and proposed to be added to workhouses. They do not believe that such are in preparation to any extent: but if this were the case, it would be their duty to point out that the Lunatic Asylums Act

Act cannot be worked by such means; that workhouse wards are properly available only for the reception of the harmless and weak-minded; that even these are thereby deprived of what the Legislature intended them to have, and as to diet and other necessaries of their condition are left to the discretion of variable and often changing Boards of Guardians; that effect can only be given to the Act of 1853 by means of such separate buildings, superintendence, and visitation, as were contemplated by the several clauses and provisions contained in it; and that the only just and reasonable course open to committees of visitors who desire to relieve the ratepayers without sacrifice of the lunatic pauper, is to consider whether the experience obtained in the working of that statute might not now be most profitably used in devising buildings of an intermediate character between the asylum and the workhouse, supplementary in every case to the asylums already existing of which they would respectively form portions, having their own officers, but otherwise under management and visitation by the existing committees of magistrates, and affording a kind of accommodation by comparison much less expensive than at present, and really more suitable to large numbers of the population of every asylum.

WANT OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

It is the presence, in costly establishments, of so many insane persons to whom a less elaborate provision would be more suitable, that constitutes the real grievance to the ratepayer. To the protection of the lunacy laws those classes of the insane in asylums are quite as much entitled as the other inmates, having for the most part as much need of it as any; and it would therefore be an evasion of the statutes, not unattended with danger, to remove them into workhouses. But it is undoubtedly not less true that their continued presence and accumulation in asylums constructed for the treatment of cases of a more difficult character, has had the effect of excluding such cases, comprising recent and most acute forms of insanity, from the benefit of the immediate asylum treatment which to them is indispensable; and has occasioned that urgent pressure for asylum additions and enlargements of the most expensive kind which has led to the present resistance, in the alleged interest of the ratepayer, to any further enforcement of the Act of 1853.

It is however now certain, that the 8th section of the Lunatic Acts Amendment Act of 1862, in which it was hoped to find a substitute for the provisions of the Lunatic Asylums Act, and on which the deputation from the Lancashire

WANT OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

cashire finance committee entirely relied in such discussion as ensued at their interview with members of our Board, cannot any further be relied upon with that view. The Poor Law Board, it is just to say, appear never to have contemplated that removals from asylums should be made under this section, unless with the accompanying condition that the patients removed should continue to have the protection of the lunacy laws; and the application of these laws to the varying systems of workhouse management and administration has, thus far, not been found practicable. To use the words of the law officers of the crown, from whom an opinion on the section has been taken, "further legislation is needed in order to define more clearly "the true position of chronic lunatics removed to workhouses, "and the visitors, guardians, and others with respect to "their lunatics;" and the direction which in our opinion such further legislation should take, has been pointed out in the course of these remarks.

While the due operation of the Lunacy Acts is thus suspended in Lancashire by the failure of a piece of legislation never intended to supply permanent accommodation, but designed only as a temporary relief until permanent provision could be made, a similar effect has been produced in Middlesex by a legislative measure of which the design was to provide better accommodation for the weak-minded inmates of metropolitan workhouses, but certainly in no respect to discharge the county magistrates from the responsibility and duty of making proper general provision for their insane poor. To the repeated communications we have thought it right to address to the committees of visitors of Hanwell and Colney Hatch Asylums, calling attention to the crowded condition of the metropolitan licensed houses, to the large numbers of their insane not only in such houses and in workhouse-wards, but even placed at Fisherton and elsewhere, and to the absolute necessity of making more extended provision in connection with their respective asylums, we have received only one answer. We are told that the committees continue to be unanimously of opinion that it would be unadvisable to incur a great expense in making additional provision for pauper lunatics of the county, until it shall have been seen what will be the effect upon the existing asylums of the two District Asylums about to be erected under the Metropolitan Poor Act.

Here again, we have to observe that the Poor Law Board have been in no degree responsible for the expectations, quite without

without warrant, that have thus been raised by their measure. Their explanations of its design, and of the manner in which it is proposed to give effect to it, have been explicit; not subject to any conditions, and unattended with any kind of vagueness or uncertainty. "The class of inmates for whom "these Asylums are intended," in the language of the last authoritative communication addressed to us by the Secretary of the Poor Law Board, "is limited to those harmless and "imbecile cases who may now be properly retained in a work-"house; so that if the buildings were now complete and "available, the magistrates would not be relieved from the "obligation of immediately proceeding to make provision, so "far as may be necessary, for those other classes of pauper "lunatics who require to be sent to the county asylums." In the same letter our Board were informed that sites had been purchased for the asylums, and plans for the requisite buildings had been prepared and were under consideration, but that the Poor Law Board did not anticipate that the asylums could be ready for the reception of inmates before the end of next year, if so soon. The determination of the Middlesex magistrates, therefore, in the presence of the greatest want of asylum accommodation that has been felt in this county since the Asylums Act was passed, is that they will leave unapplied for two more years the remedy for the want which that statute placed in their hands, leaving all the time their insane poor unprovided for, upon the chance at its expiration of getting the want supplied, not by their own authority but that of the Poor Law Board, which has meanwhile expressly informed them that there is no probability whatever of such a chance arising.

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To what a grave extent such a determination as this is matter for regret, will be best understood by the simple statement we subjoin of the present distribution of the lunatic poor of Middlesex in the various Metropolitan Workhouses, and in the London and Provincial Licensed Houses. The returns have been obtained, in reply to a circular very lately issued.

In the five Metropolitan Licensed Houses, 401 pauper lunatics belonging to Middlesex are detained, 131 males and 270 females; and six have been lately sent to Fisherton House, Salisbury. In the wards of Metropolitan Workhouses, notwithstanding the removal from St. Pancras a few months ago of 77 insane inmates, the returns show that there are at present upwards of 100 more than were in those wards last year; and not a small proportion are cases unfit for continued

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tinued detention in workhouses. We take only a few. In Bethnal Green the numbers are 72. In Fulham there are 36. In Hackney there are 44. In Holborn there are 12. In St. Luke's, Middlesex, there are 73. In St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster, there are 57. In Marylebone there are 107; in Shoreditch 168; in Stepney 94; in Whitechapel 89; and in St. George-in-the-East 40. Supposing the district asylums were even ready for the reception of such cases as it is intended to restrict them to, there would remain, of the numbers thus given, a considerable proportion requiring the treatment which only the county asylums can afford. In such a state of things there is obviously very great danger in continuing to delay the only remedy which is applicable to it.

NEW ENACTMENTS.

The only new enactments which we have specially to notice are the following two, both contained in "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867," 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106.

(1.) Detention of Insane Paupers in Workhouses.

1. The 22nd section recognises and declares the legality of the detention in workhouses of insane paupers who, in the opinion of the medical officer, are not in a proper state to leave the workhouse without danger to themselves or others.

In the absence of any express statutory provision upon the subject, the question was involved in doubt, and only determinable by inference. Having been frequently appealed to upon the question by masters of workhouses and others, we, in 1865, requested the opinion of the Poor Law Board, the result of which we stated in our Twentieth Report

Two members of our Board, after visiting the Birmingham Workhouse in May 1867, reported as follows: "In the course "of our visit our attention was specially drawn to a question "of great practical importance, and no little doubt and diffi- "culty, viz., the legal status of pauper inmates of a work- "house, classed as of unsound mind, and the right which such "inmates possess to discharge themselves upon giving the "ordinary notice.

"On the occasions of the visits to workhouses by our "colleagues and ourselves, the question is frequently sub- "mitted by the masters, and, in the present state of the law, "we are not able to give a satisfactory answer.

"The right to detain such inmates against their will, as "unfit to be at large, can only be maintained as matter of "inference from the provisions of the Lunacy Acts, or upon "the

" the grounds of common law expediency. It is most essential " that the existing doubts and difficulties should be removed by " express legislation, for which we trust an opportunity may be " afforded during the present Session of Parliament."

New Enactments.

(1.) Detention of Insane Paupers in Workhouses.

In transmitting the report to the Poor Law Board, we drew special attention to the above observations, and the result was the enactment under consideration.

The material provisions of the section are as follows: "When " there shall be in any workhouse a poor person suffering from " mental disease, and the medical officer shall, upon examina- " tion, report in writing that such person is not in a proper " state to leave the workhouse without danger to himself or " others, the guardians may direct the master to detain such " person therein, or, if the guardians be not sitting, the master " of the workhouse may, until the next meeting of the guar- " dians, detain him therein; and such person shall not be " discharged from such workhouse until the medical officer " shall in writing certify that such discharge may take place, " provided, however, that this enactment shall not prevent the " removal of the lunatic to a lunatic asylum, registered " hospital, or licensed house, when the removal is otherwise " required by law."

(2.) Pauper Lunatics from Boroughs not conterminous with Unions.

2. The 23rd section has reference to the charges for maintenance in a county asylum of pauper lunatics from a non-contributory borough, wholly or partly within a union, but not conterminous therewith.

Maintenance in County Asylums.

The cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics in asylums being now borne by the common fund of the union, the effect was that the county portions of unions partly within boroughs had to pay county rates, and also to contribute to the extra charge for borough patients in the asylum. This anomaly and injustice has been removed by requiring the visitors of county asylums to make out two accounts in respect to every such borough lunatic, one of which shall be limited to the ordinary weekly charge for county patients, and transmitted for payment to the guardians of his union, and the other shall contain the extra sum by law chargeable for out-county patients, and be transmitted for payment to the town council of the borough.

Amendment of Lunacy Acts.

We have elsewhere noticed amendments which we seek in the Lunacy Law: we would now desire to state our reasons for a consolidation of the Acts affecting persons of unsound mind, which should follow that amendment.

AMENDMENT OF LUNACY ACTS.

To arrive at a conclusion in favour of the consolidation, it seems only necessary to count the number of the Acts, and to glance at their obvious defects in regard to arrangement of matter and style of diction; next, to consider the wide extent of their operation; and, lastly, the class of persons in this country to whom the Law of Lunacy should be plain and intelligible.

Now, there are no less than 41 acts affecting the insane subjects of her majesty in England and Wales. The earliest seems to have been passed in the reign of Edward the Second; the two latest were the work of the present parliament during last session. To a certain extent, indeed, these several Acts may be grouped in this way, viz., seven as applying to lunatics found so by inquisition; three as regulating the care and treatment of lunatics not so found; as many as 18 under the head of acts affecting pauper lunatics; and 11 others may be said to apply to criminal lunatics only. Then there is the act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 81, which (*inter alia*) authorises the removal to this country, from India, of insane persons charged with offences; and there is also the act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94, which makes provision respecting certain payments to this Board. Such classification, is, however, by no means a complete answer to the charge of complexity which may be brought against these statutes. The truth is that, as in other legislative action in this country, so in the statutory dealings with lunacy, defects have from time to time become apparent, the aid of parliament has been invoked, act has followed act in quick succession, amendment has been added to amendment, and thus has sprung up the evil of such a formidable series of legal provisions that the mere number of enactments creates confusion; a confusion, of course, much exaggerated by the pernicious practice adopted of referring, in later statutes, to earlier for explanation. This confusion again is intensified by want of arrangement in the several chapters of our Statute Book on this point; many of the Lunacy Acts are specially faulty; some are truly "omnibus" statutes of the worst kind; 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, for instance, appears to be a drag-net of that sort. As to the literary faults of the lunacy statutes collectively, they are not, perhaps, greater than may be found in many of the contemporary productions of parliamentary draftsmen; but it is submitted that verbosity, and consequent lack of simplicity, are vices of the most grave kind where relief is professed for an affliction to which all humanity is subject, and which demands early treatment. If pure consolidation

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in any department of English law be expedient, proper, and possible, we submit that it should be initiated where, as in the Lunacy Acts, the matter is, "*ex necessitate rei*," of general public interest, where the persons bound to obey the law should be prepared to act without warning, and where the delay of an appeal to a lawyer, perhaps at some distance, for explanation of the proper course of action in the emergency, may peril the life or mental recovery of a human being. Many of the provisions of the Lunacy Acts, your Lordship will remember, are directly addressed to medical men, parish officers, constables, &c.; persons not conversant with legal phraseology, and some of them in a humble sphere of life. For that reason, if for no other, their provisions should be concise, plain, and explicit.

AMENDMENT OF LUNACY ACTS.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury.*

Chairman.

(signed) *Charles Palmer Phillips,*

Secretary.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL RE

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	YEAR 1867. Number Recovered.	
			F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlesey, Baldock	W. Denne (Surgeon)	30	64
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesbury	John Humphry (Surgeon)	18	33
Cambridge & Isle of Ely	Fulbourn	Dr. G. M. Bacon	25	42
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	Carmarthen	Dr. G. J. Hearder	10	18
Chester	Chester	Dr. J. H. Davidson	26	40
Cornwall	Bodmin	Dr. Richard Adams	22	36
Cumberland and Westmoreland.	Near Carlisle	Dr. T. S. Clouston	13	29
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	G. T. Jones (Surgeon)	48	79
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby	Dr. John Hitchman	12	26
Devon	Exminster	Dr. G. J. S. Saunders	27	51
Dorset	Near Dorchester	J. G. Symes (Surgeon)	20	32
Durham	Sedgefield nr. Ferry Hill	Dr. R. Smith	37	73
Essex	Brentwood	Dr. Donald Campbell	62	101
Glamorgan	Bridgend	Dr. D. Yellowlees	18	29
Gloucester	Gloucester	E. Toller (Surgeon)	49	81
Hants	Knowle, near Fareham	Dr. J. Manley	51	77
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	Dr. W. P. Kirkman	54	95
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	J. Broadhurst (Surgeon)	34	71
,,	Rainhill, near Prescot	Dr. T. L. Rogers	38	58
,,	Prestwich, near Manchester.	Joseph Holland (Surgeon)	68	94
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	J. Buck (Surgeon)	12	24
Lincoln	Bracebridge, nr Lincoln	Dr. E. Palmer	30	50
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	Dr. E. Sheppard W. G. Marshall (Surgeon).	52	105
,,	Hanwell	Dr. W. C. Begley Dr. J. M. Lindsay.	69	102
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon and Radnor.	Abergavenny	Dr. D. M. McCullough	27	48
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	Dr. W. C. Hills	31	61
Northumberland	Cottingwood, nr. Morpeth	R. Wilson (Surgeon)	23	40
Notts	Nottingham	Dr. W. P. Stiff	26	39
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	R. H. H Sankey (Surgeon)	40	74
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, nr Shrewsbury	H. R. Ley (Surgeon)	37	57
Somerset	Wells	Dr. R. Boyd	48	79
Stafford	Stafford	Dr. M. N. Bower	68	99
,,	Burntwood nr. Lichfield	Dr. R. A. Davis	2	3
Suffolk	Melton, nr. Woodbridge	Dr. J. Kirkman	28	47
Surrey	Near Tooting	Dr. J. S. Biggs	14	29
,,	Brookwood, nr. Woking	Dr. T. N. Brushfield	8	10
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	Dr. C. L. Robertson	27	42
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	Dr. W. H. Parsey	32	43
Wilts	Near Devizes	Dr. J. Thurnam	26	56
Worcester	Powick, nr. Worcester	Dr. J. Sherlock	25	50
York, N. Riding	Clifton, near York	Dr. T. B. Christie	41	72

Appendix (A.)

on the 1st January 1868, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the preceding Year.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1867.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1868.																							Average Number Resident during 1867.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.											
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
34	24	58	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	246	285	531	531	13	34	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	243	274	517	Beds, Herts, and Hunts
17	16	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	135	188	323	326	9	11	20	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	136	186	322	Bucks.
11	20	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	127	145	272	273	4	12	16	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	126	146	272	Cambridge & Isle of Ely.
13	8	21	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	89	189	189	3	8	11	–	–	–	2	1	3	6	6	12	96	87	183	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.
40	19	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	274	524	524	10	14	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	8	21	243	254	497	Chester.
29	24	53	–	1	1	–	–	–	21	17	38	176	211	387	425	26	27	53	2	1	3	2	–	2	2	1	3	195	218	413	Cornwall.
22	9	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	179	135	314	314	25	20	45	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	5	10	172	130	302	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
28	31	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	9	19	186	173	359	378	10	14	24	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	191	188	379	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
35	11	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	170	186	356	359	10	7	17	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	1	4	167	172	339	Derby.
33	27	60	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	267	420	687	687	14	20	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	13	258	400	658	Devon.
20	17	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	6	16	230	207	437	453	8	5	13	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	3	7	241	220	461	Dorset.
25	24	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	238	214	452	452	6	15	21	–	–	–	1	1	2	28	15	43	237	209	446	Durham.
45	32	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	253	334	587	587	30	41	71	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	3	12	253	329	582	Essex.
17	3	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	180	143	323	323	16	12	28	–	–	–	3	–	3	12	2	14	167	133	300	Glamorgan.
37	25	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	271	304	575	578	3	22	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	278	309	587	Gloucester.
35	25	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	272	335	607	610	24	30	54	–	–	–	3	1	4	9	1	10	274	339	613	Hants.
37	36	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	336	484	820	820	17	24	41	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	2	9	313	442	755	Kent.
47	39	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	517	458	975	975	63	49	112	–	–	–	3	2	5	70	64	134	495	450	945	Lancaster: Lancr. Moor.
42	43	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	308	358	666	666	18	40	58	–	–	–	1	–	1	79	86	165	309	356	665	Lancaster: Rainhill.
66	54	120	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	461	521	982	982	56	92	148	–	–	–	1	1	2	48	76	124	479	506	985	Lancaster: Prestwich.
14	14	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	25	46	173	192	365	411	10	14	24	3	–	3	7	–	7	2	–	2	194	208	402	Leicester and Rutland.
34	28	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	257	293	550	550	14	14	28	–	–	–	3	2	5	10	1	11	245	284	529	Lincoln.
88	86	174	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	820	1,215	2,035	2,035	30	32	62	1	–	1	3	2	5	85	173	258	824	1,212	2,036	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).
78	99	177	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	645	1,078	1,723	1,723	17	70	87	–	–	–	–	1	1	83	135	218	644	1,083	1,727	Middlesex (Hanwell).
29	12	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	207	276	483	483	33	46	79	–	–	–	5	–	5	7	4	11	210	263	473	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
23	20	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	173	218	391	391	22	27	49	–	–	–	2	1	3	14	7	21	174	208	382	Norfolk.
18	7	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	141	152	293	293	48	74	122	–	–	–	1	–	1	23	19	42	145	145	290	Northumberland.
26	17	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	167	171	338	338	18	25	43	–	–	–	1	1	2	7	9	16	165	172	337	Notts.
34	28	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	232	278	510	510	12	29	41	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	2	6	232	275	507	Oxford and Berks.
17	23	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	257	470	470	38	46	84	–	–	–	2	2	4	5	5	10	211	256	467	Salop and Montgomery.
21	27	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	223	290	513	513	27	52	79	–	–	–	1	–	1	24	24	48	217	276	493	Somerset.
45	39	84	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	247	288	535	535	18	22	40	–	–	–	1	2	3	9	3	12	243	276	519	Stafford.
16	3	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	158	65	223	223	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	152	68	220	Stafford, Burntwood.
27	27	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	163	217	380	380	16	12	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	162	208	370	Suffolk.
24	23	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	411	499	910	910	14	10	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	80	82	409	501	910	Surrey.
5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	152	155	307	307	11	10	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	43	80	92	172	Surrey; Brookwood.
35	37	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	249	312	561	567	10	15	25	–	–	–	5	2	7	8	7	15	244	311	555	Sussex.
25	22	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	198	223	421	428	12	16	28	1	–	1	4	2	6	9	16	25	200	235	435	Warwick.
36	26	62	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	164	252	416	416	8	15	23	–	–	–	1	–	1	13	23	36	171	250	421	Wilts.
36	28	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	238	347	585	595	20	32	52	1	1	2	1	2	3	8	3	11	242	345	587	Worcester
28	19	47	2	1	3	–	–	–	5	7	12	246	237	483	495	23	33	56	–	–	–	2	1	3	9	2	11	259	235	487	York, N. Riding.

Included in Total Lunatics.

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1867.							Admissions during the Year 1867.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1867.					
			PRIVATE			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
York, W. Riding -	Wakefield - -	Dr. J. C. Browne - -	- -	- -	- -	569	559	1,128	1,128	243	193	436	93	118	211	81	105	186
Birmingham - -	- - - -	T. Green (Surgeon) - -	28	22	50	236	205	441	491	148	91	239	80	67	147	57	59	116
Bristol - - -	Stapleton, nr. Bristol	Dr. H. O. Stephens - -	- -	2	2	110	104	214	216	46	34	80	34	19	53	21	14	35
Hull - - -	- - - -	F. W. Cassel (Surgeon) -	- -	- -	- -	63	63	126	126	73	50	123	16	20	36	8	16	24
London (City of) -	Stone, near Dartford	Dr. O. Jepson - - -	- -	- -	- -	197	195	392	392	58	64	122	13	22	35	10	15	25
Norwich - - -	- - - -	J. Sutton (Surgeon) - -	- -	- -	- -	41	39	80	80	24	18	42	14	16	30	7	8	15
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	Bensham, nr. Gateshead	Dr. H. G. Stewart - -	- -	- -	- -	64	64	128	128	29	17	46	9	12	21	6	14	20
		TOTAL - - -	97	109	210	11,186	11,258	22,474	24,580	5,666	4,738	10,404	1,849	1,963	3,812	1,231	1,079	2,310

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITAL.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1867.							Admissions during the Year 1867.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1867.					
			PRIVATE			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Devon - -	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter.	T. Lyle, (Surgeon) - -	31	26	57	- -	- -	- -	57	10	14	24	3	7	10	- -	3	3
Gloucester -	Barnwood House, near Gloucester	Dr. A. J. Wood - - -	29	30	59	- -	- -	- -	59	17	12	29	7	5	12	1	2	3
Lancaster -	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital -	E. Marley (Surgeon) -	22	19	41	- -	- -	- -	41	7	9	16	3	5	8	4	4	8
,, -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	G. W. Mould (Surgeon) -	60	61	121	- -	- -	- -	121	19	17	36	12	12	24	5	8	13
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	F. D. Walsh (Surgeon) -	32	42	74	- -	- -	- -	74	11	15	26	6	11	17	1	2	3
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old St.	Dr. Jas. Ellis - - -	80	58	138	- -	- -	- -	138	73	63	136	55	50	105	23	20	43
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	C. M. Gibson (Surgeon) -	33	39	72	- -	- -	- -	72	4	3	7	3	2	5	2	2	4
Northampton -	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	J. Bayley (Surgeon) - -	36	46	82	173	160	333	415	68	76	144	32	30	62	20	25	45
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	Dr. W. B. Tate - - -	28	22	50	- -	- -	- -	50	11	15	26	11	12	23	4	6	10
Oxford - -	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, nr. Oxford	Thomas Allen (Surgeon) -	28	30	58	- -	- -	- -	58	3	4	7	2	2	4	- -	1	1
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	Dr. J. D. Hewson - - -	68	67	135	- -	- -	- -	135	14	14	28	5	13	18	2	12	14
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Road.	Dr. W. R. Williams - -	108	140	248	- -	- -	- -	(a) 248	88	127	215	72	123	195	35	72	107
,, - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate.	Dr. G. W. Grabham - -	298	139	437	- -	- -	- -	437	47	21	68	11	13	24	- -	- -	- -
York - -	York Lunatic Hospital -	Dr. P. Needham - - -	99	36	135	37	24	61	177	17	16	33	13	10	23	9	5	14
,, - -	Retreat, York - - -	Dr. J. Kitching - - -	49	83	132	- -	- -	- -	132	8	12	20	1	6	7	1	6	7
			946	898	1,844	190	184	374	2,218	380	436	816	236	324	560	113	194	307
	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	Dr. W. Macleod, Deputy Inspector General.	170	- -	170	- -	- -	- -	170	41	- -	41	23	- -	23	21	- -	21
	Fort Pitt, Chatham - -	Dr. T. Blatherwick - -	20	- -	20	- -	- -	- -	20	174	- -	174	161	- -	161	27	- -	27
	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.	Dr. J. Meyer - - -	342	98	440	- -	- -	- -	440	47	28	75	49	30	79	6	1	7
			532	98	630	- -	- -	- -	630	262	28	290	233	30	263	54	1	55

(a) Including two female patients who were absent on probation and erroneously omitted from the Return made last year.

Appendix (A.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1867.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1868.																		Average Number Resident during 1867.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.						
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
93	58	151	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	593	609	1,202	1,202	76	77	153	–	–	–	1	1	2	12	15	27	573	806	1,379	York, W. Riding.
54	24	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	23	50	243	297	540	590	46	66	112	–	–	–	3	2	5	5	6	11	281	323	604	Birmingham.
10	13	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	114	110	224	226	8	6	14	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	8	13	112	106	218	Bristol.
12	6	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	66	137	137	4	8	12	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	2	7	68	63	131	Hull.
15	7	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	130	140	270	270	15	14	29	–	–	–	–	1	1	22	20	42	123	130	253	London (City of).
6	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	51	96	96	10	14	24	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	45	53	98	Norwich.
7	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	63	134	134	12	12	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	63	130	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,489	1,193	2,682	10	7	17	2	–	2	114	105	219	11,615	13,815	25,430	26,680	937	1,280	2,217	11	2	13	44	34	78	734	870	1,604	—	—	—	

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

Included in Total Lunatics.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1867.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1868.																		Average Number Resident during 1867.			HOSPITAL.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.						
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	
3	2	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	35	31	66	–	–	–	66	3	3	6	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	28	62	St. Thomas's Hospital.
5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	33	67	–	–	–	67	3	4	7	9	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	31	65	Barnwood House.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	25	45	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	25	44	Bromsgrove Lunatic Hospital.
12	7	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	59	114	–	–	–	114	8	9	17	4	2	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	57	59	116	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	43	75	–	–	–	75	2	3	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	43	76	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	87	138	–	–	–	138	15	40	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	84	133	St. Luke's Hospital.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	51	77	–	–	–	77	5	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	30	48	Royal Hospital, Norwich.
20	25	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	50	88	187	177	364	452	21	32	53	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	–	1	218	215	433	Northampton Hospital.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	25	50	–	–	–	50	2	2	4	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	26	54	Nottingham Hospital.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	30	59	–	–	–	59	–	2	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	29	58	Wakefield Lunatic Asylum.
6	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	62	133	–	–	–	133	10	12	28	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	65	135	Cheadle Institution, Coton Hill.
18	12	30	–	1	1	–	–	–	106	132	238	–	–	–	238	80	96	176	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	109	133	242	Bethlehem Hospital.
14	7	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	140	460	–	–	–	460	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	299	139	438	Asylum for Idiots.
9	4	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	57	126	23	25	48	174	4	6	10	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	78	174	York Lunatic Hospital.
6	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	84	134	–	–	–	134	1	5	6	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	56	103	Retreat, York.
109	83	192	–	2	2	–	–	–	961	909	1,870	210	202	412	2,282	165	225	390	45	29	74	1	3	4	1	–	1	—	—	—	
19	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	169	–	169	–	–	–	169	16	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	173	–	173	Royal Naval Hospital.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	13	–	–	–	13	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	26	Fort Pitt.
8	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	332	94	426	–	–	–	426	79	37	116	–	–	–	352	94	426	18	11	29	303	95	458	State Criminal Asylum.
27	2	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	514	94	608	–	–	–	608	98	37	135	–	–	–	352	94	426	18	11	29	—	—	—	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1867.							Admissions during the Year 1867.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1867.					
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Acton - - -	Derwentwater House	Miss Benfield - - -	1	5	6	–	–	– –	6	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, East - -	The Friars - -	Mrs. Nesbitt - - - -	–	8	8	–	–	– –	8	–	3	3	–	11	11	–	1	1
Bethnal Green - -	*Bethnal House -	Dr. John Miller - - -	64	74	138	95	149	234	372	90	109	199	71	97	168	18	33	51
Bow - - - -	*Grove Hall - -	E. H. Byas (Surgeon), and Dr. Stocker.	758	79	837	7	67	74	911	195	56	191	71	37	108	11	19	30
Brixton - - -	Effra Hall - -	C. A. Elliott; Dr. W. H. Diamond	–	22	22	–	–	– –	22	–	8	8	–	5	5	–	3	3
Brompton - - -	Clarence Villa - -	T. Fowler (Surgeon) - -	7	–	7	–	–	– –	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	Earl's Court House -	Miss Burney and Dr. R. G. Hall	–	21	21	–	–	– –	21	–	10	10	–	2	2	–	2	2
Brook Green - -	Montague House -	Mrs. Roy - - - - -	11	–	11	–	–	– –	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Camberwell - -	*Camberwell House -	Dr. J. H. Paul - - -	56	105	161	81	110	191	352	125	113	238	62	71	133	24	29	53
Chelsea - - -	Blacklands House -	A. C. Sutherland & E. Hall (Surg.)	24	–	24	–	–	– –	24	8	–	8	6	–	6	–	–	–
,, - - -	Elm House, 149, Church-street.	F. A. B. Bonney (Surgeon) -	–	8	8	–	–	– –	8	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–
Chiswick - - -	Manor House - -	Dr. Tuke - - - - -	14	11	25	–	–	– –	25	7	4	11	5	1	6	4	–	4
Clapham - - -	The Retreat - -	John Bush (Surgeon) -	10	9	19	–	–	– –	19	4	4	8	4	3	7	1	–	1
Clapton, Upper - -	Brooke House - -	Dr. H. Monro and Dr. G. G. Gardiner.	36	36	72	–	–	– –	72	23	15	38	17	14	31	6	5	11
Fulham - - -	Munster House -	C. A. Elliott - - - -	30	–	30	–	–	– –	30	10	–	10	11	–	11	6	–	6
,, - - -	Normand House -	Miss Tetheard - - -	–	9	9	–	–	– –	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	Otto House, North End	A. C. Sutherland & Miss E. Dixon	–	27	27	–	–	– –	27	–	5	5	–	2	2	–	–	–
Hackney - - -	London House - -	Mrs. Ayre - - - - -	–	13	13	–	–	– –	13	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1
,, - - -	Pembroke House -	Dr. Williams and Dr. Harrison	123	14	137	–	–	– –	137	3	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	3
Hammersmith - -	Upper Mall House -	Mrs. Cotes - - - - -	–	5	5	–	–	– –	5	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, - -	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.	Dr. Winslow and Dr. Wise -	33	15	48	–	–	– –	48	20	11	31	17	10	27	5	4	9
Hanwell - - -	Lawn House - -	Dr. H. Maudsley - - -	–	6	6	–	–	– –	6	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1
,, - - -	Kent Lodge - -	F. Waite - - - - -	3	2	5	–	–	– –	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	Vine Cottage Norwood Green	Dr. and Mrs. Horsbrugh -	–	9	9	–	–	– –	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Hayes - - -	Hayes Park - -	Mr. and Mrs. Rankin - -	2	12	14	–	–	– –	14	–	5	5	2	1	3	–	–	–
,, - - -	Wood End Grove -	Dr. H. Stilwell and Mrs. Fenton	–	19	19	–	–	– –	19	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–
Hendon - - -	Hendon House -	Miss Dence - - - - -	–	11	11	–	–	– –	11	–	5	5	–	4	4	–	1	1
Hillingdon - -	Moorcroft House -	Dr. H. Stilwell, J. Stilwell (Surgeon), and Mrs. Stilwell.	46	–	46	–	–	– –	46	12	–	12	10	–	10	4	–	4
Hoxton - - -	*Hoxton House - -	Dr. W. J. Hunt - - -	34	45	79	56	109	165	244	29	106	135	17	42	59	2	8	10
Isleworth - - -	Wyke House - -	Dr. E. Wilbet - - -	19	18	37	–	–	– –	37	6	3	9	7	2	9	2	1	3
Kensington - -	Kensington House -	Dr. Wood - - - -	24	19	43	–	–	– –	43	7	1	8	9	1	10	1	1	2
Kilburn - - -	51, Priory Road -	G. Moseley (Surgeon) - -	–	2	2	–	–	– –	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leyton - - -	Great House - -	Mrs. Woods - - - -	–	8	8	–	–	– –	8	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–
Peckham - - -	*Peckham House -	Dr. Armstrong - - -	33	32	65	63	187	250	315	62	110	172	38	78	116	10	21	31
Southall - - -	Southall Park - -	Dr. Steward and Mrs. Wilkes	12	8	20	–	–	– –	20	4	–	4	1	1	2	–	–	–
,, - - -	The Shrubbery -	Dr. and Mrs. Steward - -	–	1	1	–	–	– –	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	South Lodge - -	Mr. E. Harvey - - -	–	2	2	–	–	– –	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stoke Newington -	Grove House - -	Dr. Atkins - - - -	5	2	7	–	–	– –	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, -	Northumberland House	Dr. and Mrs. Saddler - -	43	20	63	–	–	– –	(a) 63	14	13	27	7	12	19	3	5	8
Sunbury - - -	Hallifford House -	Dr. Sexton - - - -	5	13	18	–	–	– –	18	4	2	6	5	2	7	3	–	3
Twickenham - -	Twickenham House -	Dr. H. W. and Mrs. Diamond	1	11	12	–	–	– –	12	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1
		879	701	1,580	293	621	914	2,494	531	594	1,125	363	410	773	103	156	259

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

(a) Including a Male Patient admitted in the year 1866, but omitted from last year's Return.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1867.														PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1868.																		
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1867.			HOUSES.
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																											
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	11	1	5	6	Derwentwater House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Closed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Priors.
25	22	47	1	–	1	–	–	–	67	75	142	76	138	214	356	29	41	70	8	9	17	–	–	–	14	21	34	150	240	390	145	208	353	*Bethnal House.
36	19	55	–	1	1	–	–	–	256	70	326	8	66	74	400	20	13	33	6	2	8	–	–	–	2	4	6	270	150	420	266	136	402	*Grove Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	25	–	–	–	25	–	3	3	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26	–	23	23	Effra Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	Clarence Villa.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	29	–	–	–	29	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	–	25	25	Earl's Court House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	12	–	12	Montague House.
38	22	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	96	162	96	139	235	397	4	7	11	5	8	13	5	–	5	15	15	30	164	239	403	156	232	388	*Camberwell House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	25	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	25	26	–	26	Blacklands House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	9	9	Elm House.
2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	12	26	–	–	–	26	5	4	9	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	13	13	26	Manor House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	7	17	–	–	–	17	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	10	28	11	8	19	The Retreat.
4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	32	70	–	–	–	70	9	8	17	9	9	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	39	80	37	32	69	Brooke House.
5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	–	–	–	24	8	–	8	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	35	27	–	27	Munster House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	8	8	Normand House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	–	–	–	30	–	3	3	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	–	29	29	Otto House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	11	11	London House.
4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	119	14	133	–	–	–	133	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	130	16	146	120	14	134	Pembroke House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	5	5	Upper Mall House.
–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	12	48	–	–	–	48	11	4	15	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	20	62	37	16	53	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	5	5	Lawn House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	1	4	Kent Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	9	9	Vine Cot., Norwood Gr.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16	–	–	–	16	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	16	16	Hayes Park.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	–	–	–	18	–	3	3	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	19	19	Wood End Grove.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	12	12	Hendon House.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	45	–	–	–	45	7	–	7	19	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	46	45	–	45	Moorcroft House.
12	25	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	38	73	55	155	210	283	4	9	13	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	3	4	90	195	285	88	192	280	*Hoxton House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	19	37	–	–	–	37	2	3	5	7	3	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	25	20	45	20	18	38	Wyke House.
5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	18	35	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	33	63	21	18	39	Kensington House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	51, Priory Road.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	10	10	Great House.
21	32	53	1	–	1	–	–	–	28	34	62	71	185	256	318	10	20	30	5	2	7	1	–	1	5	2	7	100	220	320	98	218	316	*Peckham House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	7	22	–	–	–	22	5	3	8	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	10	27	13	7	20	Southall Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	1	1	The Shrubbery.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	South Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	7	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	5	2	7	Grove House.
5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	29	62	–	–	–	62	5	5	10	10	7	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	40	80	33	30	63	Northumberland House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	14	17	–	–	–	17	2	5	7	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	14	22	5	13	18	Hallifford House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	11	–	–	–	11	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	15	1	11	12	Twickenham House.
161	139	300	2	1	3	–	–	–	873	684	1,557	306	683	989	2,546	125	148	273	107	86	193	7	–	7	36	45	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1867.							Admissions during the Year 1867.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1867.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds	Springfield House, near Bedford.	H. Harris, (Surgeon)	14	8	22	-	-	-	22	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1
Bucks	Winslow Hall, Winslow	Dr. T. Boisragon	3	5	8	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	Drs. T. and F. K. Dickson	16	12	28	-	-	-	28	15	6	21	17	5	22	13	4	17
Devon	Plympton House, Plympton	S. Langworthy (Surgeon)	17	11	28	-	-	-	28	3	2	5	5	1	6	5	1	6
Durham	Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.	Dr. D. Mackintosh	26	19	45	-	-	-	45	2	5	7	5	2	7	2	2	4
,,	Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead.	C. D. and W. Garbutt	36	25	61	6	4	10	71	10	11	21	15	11	26	6	6	12
Essex	Essex Hall, near Colchester	W. Millard	16	13	29	-	-	-	29	17	19	36	8	8	16	1	1	2
,,	Essex Hall Cottage, near Colchester.	W. Millard, and Mrs. Betts	12	12	24	-	-	-	24	2	2	4	14	13	27	-	-	-
,,	Witham	T. M. Tomkin (Surgeon)	8	5	13	-	-	-	13	7	3	10	6	4	10	1	1	2
Glamorgan	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Chas. Pegge (Surgeon)	34	8	42	10	17	27	69	23	5	30	13	11	24	2	3	5
Gloucester	Northwoods, near Bristol	Dr. J. G. Davey	13	11	24	-	-	-	24	6	3	9	8	3	11	2	4	6
,,	Fairford House, Fairford	Daniel Iles	23	22	45	-	-	-	45	3	4	7	4	3	7	1	1	2
,,	The Croft House, Fairford	Mrs. Iles	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,,	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.	Dr. W. H. O. Sankey	11	11	22	-	-	-	22	6	6	12	3	3	6	-	1	1
,,	Moorend House, Charlton, near Cheltenham.	Mr. T. Holme	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	1
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	Mrs. E. Burnett	19	10	29	-	-	-	29	5	7	12	4	2	6	1	2	3
Herts	Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans.	A. G. Rumball	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
,,	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	Dr. F. M. Smith	5	3	8	-	-	-	8	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	W. Harmer, and Dr. W. M. Harmer.	12	5	17	-	-	-	17	2	2	4	3	1	4	1	1	2
,,	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	S. W. Newington (Surgeon)	1	3	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,,	West Malling Place, near Maidstone.	Dr. T. H. Lowry	12	7	19	-	-	-	19	3	3	6	7	2	9	1	1	2
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	E. A. Bennett (Surgeon)	10	8	18	-	-	-	18	4	5	9	3	4	7	2	2	4
,,	Clifton Hall, near Manchester.	Mrs. Lomas, and D. H. Lomas	10	10	20	-	-	-	20	1	3	4	1	2	3	-	-	-

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1867.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1868.																Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1867.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.						
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8	18	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	10	8	18	Springfield House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	18	30	2	5	7	Winslow Hall.
2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	12	13	25	–	–	–	25	5	9	14	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	20	44	16	13	29	Wye House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	24	–	–	–	24	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	17	36	15	12	27	Plympton House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	20	44	–	–	–	44	5	8	13	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	22	50	24	18	42	Dinsdale Park.
5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	22	48	–	–	–	48	3	2	5	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	42	38	80	30	23	53	Dunston Lodge.
8	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	31	90	–	–	–	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	33	99	56	25	81	Essex Hall.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	United with Essex Hall.			–			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Essex Hall Cottage.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	5	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	10	25	10	4	14	Witham.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	11	24	24	8	32	56	3	4	7	1	–	1	–	1	1	3	–	3	50	50	100	21	20	41	Vernon House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	12	23	–	–	–	23	2	–	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	36	11	12	23	Northwoods.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	23	47	–	–	–	47	5	6	11	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	70	23	21	44	Fairford House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	1	1	The Croft House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	–	–	–	30	2	3	5	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	34	13	14	27	Sandywell Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Closed.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Moorend House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	21	40	–	–	–	40	6	6	12	2	4	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	24	24	48	18	18	36	Westbrook House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	5	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	4	1	5	Harpenden Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	8	20	6	3	9	Hadham Palace.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	6	19	–	–	–	19	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	6	21	12	6	18	North Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	1	1	2	Tattlebury House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	19	–	–	–	19	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	14	32	12	8	20	West Malling Place.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	8	20	–	–	–	20	4	2	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13	28	10	9	19	Marsden Hall.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	11	20	–	–	–	20	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	9	11	20	Clifton Hall.

(*continued*)

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1867.							Admissions during the Year 1867.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1867.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster—*continued.*	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, near Newton-le-Willows.	Dr. E. Lister	41	23	64	58	69	127	191	60	118	178	69	72	141	25	47	72
,,	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.	H. Owen (Surgeon)	18	17	35				35	2	4	13	7	2	9	3	1	4
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, near Norwich.	W. P. Nichols, and J. F. Watson (Surgeons).	26	33	59				59	5	6	11	8	10	18	1	9	10
,,	The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.	T. J. C. Rackham	10	7	17				17	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	1	2
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.	Dr. Thomas Prichard	18	15	33				33	2	2	4	3	4	7	3	3	6
Shropshire	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	W. Hyslop	13		13				13	7		7	6		6	4		4
,,	Grove House, All Stretton.	Mrs. Bakewell		11	11				11		8	8		6	6		2	2
Somerset	Brislington House, near Bristol.	Drs. F. K. and C. H. Fox	47	46	93				93	19	10	29	17	11	28	10	8	18
,,	Longwood House, near Bristol.	Dr. G. Rogers	23	20	43				43	5	8	13	6	6	12	2	5	7
,,	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	J. Terry (Surgeon)	15	14	29				29	3	2	5		3	3		3	3
,,	Upper House, Combe Down, Bath.	Miss B. Long	3	2	5				5	1		1						
,,	Amberd House, near Taunton.	Dr. F. H. Woodforde			17	17			17			6	6		5	5		3
,,	Downside Lodge, Midsomer Norton.	Miss M. Short	1	5	6				6									
Stafford	Moat House, Tamworth.	J. F. Woody (Surgeon)			3	3			3	5		1	1		1	1		1	1
,,	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	Mrs. Moore			10	10			10	10		2	2		4	4		1	1
Suffolk	Aspall Hall, near Debenham.	Mrs. Chevallier	4	3	7				7									
,,	The Grove, Ipswich	Dr. B. Chevallier	5	–	5				5	3		3	2	–	2	2		2
,,	Belle Vue House, Ipswich.	Mrs. Shaw	2	3	5				5					1	1			

* House in which paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

| DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1867. | | | | | | | | | PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1868. | | | | | | | | |

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1867.							Admissions during the Year 1867.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1867.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Surrey	Les Pale House, near Guildford.	T. J. Sells, and W. S. Wilson (Surgeons).	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1
,,	Church-street, Epsom	G. Stilwell (Surgeon)	—	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	Dr. Samuel Newington	32	24	56	—	—	—	56	11	9	20	4	8	12	2	5	7
,,	Church Hill House, Brighton.	Mrs. Foreman	5	2	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield.	Dr. G. Bodington	8	10	18	—	—	—	18	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1
,,	Burman House, Henley-in-Arden.	Dr. G. Fayrer	14	9	23	—	—	—	23	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	2
,,	Arden House, Henley-in-Arden.	G. R. Dartnell (Surgeon)	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,,	Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	G. Fayrer and Mrs. Phillips	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
,,	Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	Miss A. Darke	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—
Wilts	Laverstock House, near Salisbury.	Dr. S. L. Haynes, and Josh. Haynes.	20	11	31	—	—	—	31	3	9	12	3	7	10	—	5	5
,,	*Fisherton House, near Salisbury.	W. C. Finch, (Surgeon), and Dr. J. A. Lush.	189	50	239	82	86	168	407	124	113	237	43	64	107	21	39	60
,,	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	Dr. C. Hitchcock	16	18	34	—	—	—	34	1	2	3	1	3	4	—	1	1
,,	Kingsdown House, Box	Dr. Jos. Nash	14	21	35	—	—	—	35	6	4	10	4	3	7	2	1	3
Worcester	Droitwich Asylum	F. I. Bennett (Surgeon)	15	13	28	—	—	—	28	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
York, E. R.	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	Mrs. Campbell	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
,,	Dunnington House, near York.	R. H. Hornby	29	23	52	—	—	—	52	5	3	8	1	3	4	1	2	3
York, N. R.	Terrace House, Osbaldwick	Mrs. Tone	—	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	3	3	—	2	2	—	1	1
York, W. R.	Mount Stead, near Leeds	S. Smith (Surgeon), and Dr. G. P. Smith.	10	11	21	—	—	—	21	11	3	14	8	2	10	2	2	4

* House in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1867.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1868.																							Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1867.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.												
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																															
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.									
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	3	–	3	Lea Pale House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	8	8	Church-street.
5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	25	59	–	–	–	59	6	5	11	8	6	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	99	84	183	54	25	80	Tiverton Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	12	5	2	7	Church Hill House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	10	15	–	–	–	15	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	14	24	5	10	15	Driffold House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	9	22	–	–	–	22	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	34	14	8	22	Burgum House.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2		2	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	9	15	2	–	2	Acton House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2		2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	4	4	Hurst House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	3	3	Dorridge Grove.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	3	3	Dorridge Grove.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	31	52	–	–	–	52	5	10	15	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	40	70	20	33	53	Leamington House.
24	13	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	181	42	223	149	167	316	539	48	42	90	6	4	10	135	–	135	50	14	64	459	293	752	409	174	583	Fisherton House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16	32	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	15	16	31	Fiddington House.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	21	36	–	–	–	36	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	24	40	15	22	37	Kingsdown House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13	28	–	–	–	28	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	16	38	15	13	28	Droitwich Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	6	6	Marfleet-lane Retreat.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	15	37	–	–	–	37	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	16	40	20	15	35	Dunnington House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	9	9	Terrace House.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	12	22	–	–	–	21	1	1	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	12	11	23	Mount Stead.

(*continued*)

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1867.							Admissions during the Year 1867.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1867.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Removed.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
York, W.R.—*cont^d.*	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, near Bentham.	James Parker	1	3	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,,	*Grove House, Acomb, near York.	Robert Pearson	7	12	19	—	1	1	20	6	4	9	1	1	2	—	—	—
,,	Lime Tree House, Acomb, near York.	Samuel Nelson (Surgeon)	6	1	7	—	—	—	7	1	—	1	2	1	3	1	—	1
York, City	Lawrence House, York	W. Pumphrey	4	6	10	—	—	—	10	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	1
		Totals	914	735	1,649	124	212	336	1,985	407	455	862	886	810	1,696	119	172	291

* House in which Paupers are received.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1867.							Admissions during the Year 1867.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1867.						DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1867.								
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Removed.			Total Number.			From Number.					
																				Not recommitted to Asylum.			Not recommitted before Admission.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
County and Borough Asylums	107	109	216	11,146	13,239	24,385	24,601	3,860	3,739	7,599	1,810	1,661	3,471	1,134	1,310	2,444	1,888	2,102	3,990	10	7	17	2	—	2
Registered Hospitals	946	898	1,844	190	184	374	2,218	380	436	816	230	324	554	111	134	245	146	47	193	—	2	2	—	—	—
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	870	701	1,580	293	621	914	2,494	531	594	1,125	363	410	773	103	136	239	161	199	360	2	1	3	—	—	—
Provincial Licensed Houses	911	735	1,646	124	212	336	1,982	415	452	867	295	314	609	119	172	291	90	72	162	1	2	3	—	—	—
	2,834	2,443	5,286	11,753	14,256	26,009	31,295	5,186	5,221	10,407	2,698	3,009	5,707	1,467	1,752	3,219	2,285	2,420	4,705	13	12	25	2	—	2
Naval, Military, and State Criminal Asylums.	532	98	630	—	—	—	630	132	38	170	263	36	299	43	10	53	17	2	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3,378	2,541	5,919	11,753	14,245	25,998	31,917	5,266	5,222	10,488	2,787	3,040	5,827	1,510	2,062	3,572	1,876	1,489	3,365	13	14	25	2	—	2

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1867.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1868.																							HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1867.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																											
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	4	3	7	Greta Bank.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	24	–	1	1	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	16	28	11	13	24	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	18	5	–	5	Lime Tree House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	–	–	9	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	4	5	9	Lawrence House.
90	72	162	1	2	3	–	–	–	901	697	1,598	209	290	499	2,097	178	183	361	97	58	155	138	2	140	57	16	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Included in Total Lunatics.

SUMMARY.

PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1868.

PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
114	105	219	11,646	13,815	25,461	25,680	237	1,288	2,225	13	2	15	68	30	98	734	848	1,582	County and Borough Asylums.
961	909	1,870	210	202	412	2,282	165	225	390	45	29	74	1	3	4	1	- -	1	Registered Hospitals.
873	684	1,557	306	683	989	2,546	125	148	273	107	86	193	7	–	7	36	45	81	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
901	697	1,598	209	290	499	2,097	178	183	361	97	58	155	138	2	140	57	16	73	Provincial Licensed Houses.
2,849	2,395	5,244	12,371	14,990	27,361	32,605	1,405	1,844	3,249	260	175	435	214	35	249	828	909	1,737	
514	94	608	- -	- -	- -	608	98	37	135	- -	- -	- -	332	94	426	18	11	29	Naval, Military, and State Criminal Asylums.
3,363	2,489	5,852	12,371	14,990	27,361	33,213	1,503	1,881	3,384	260	175	435	546	129	675	846	920	1,766	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (B.)

Appendix (B.) NEW LICENSES GRANTED, LICENSES EXPIRED, and CHANGES in PROPRIETORSHIP, since the date of the last Report.

METROPOLITAN.

1. New License:

   Silverston House, Linden Grove, Peckham Rye. To Mrs. C. Fruin.

2. License Expired:

   The Friars, Acton. Mrs. Nesbitt.

3. Changes of Proprietorship, &c.:

   Blacklands House, Chelsea, and Otto House, Fulham. Mr. A. C. Sutherland has become Licensee of these houses.

   Moorcroft House, Hillingdon, and Wood End, Hayes. We have to notice the death of Dr. G. J. Stilwell, formerly co-licensee.

   Northumberland House. This house is now licensed to Dr. J. T. Sabben and Mrs. Sabben (formerly Mrs. Birkett).

PROVINCIAL.

Appendix (B.)

1. New Licenses:

1. Leathes House, near Penrith. To Dr. Head.

2. Midland Counties Idiot Asylum (late Dorridge Grove). To Miss Darke.

2. Licenses Expired:

Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common. License expired—*see* page 83.

Moorend House, near Cheltenham. Mr. T. Holme.

3. Changes of Proprietorship, &c.:

Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield. Dr. G. F. Bodington has become co-licensee.

Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool. Mr. H. Owen has become sole Licensee.

Laverstock House, near Salisbury. Dr. Bushman has ceased to be a Licensee.

Brislington House, near Bristol. Dr. C. H. Fox has become co-licensee.

Burman House and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden. We have to notice the death of Dr. Fayrer.

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries, Fuel, Lights, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Tobacco.	Charged to Maintenance. Furniture and Bedding.	Charged to Maintenance. Garden and Farm.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - -	Arlesey, Baldock - - -	5 3¼	— 8½	2 —	— 11½	— 1	— 1½	— 2½	1 7½
Bucks - - - - - -	Stone, near Aylesbury - - -	5 9½	— 8½	2 2½	1 1½	— ½	— 1	— 1	- - -
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - -	Fulbourn - - - - -	3 11½	— 8½	2 11½	— 10½	— ½	— 2½	— 9½	1 6½
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	Carmarthen - - - - -	5 2½	1 —	2 8½	1 8	— ½	— 1½	— 7	— 9
Chester - - - - - -	Chester - - - - - -	4 3½	— 10	1 7½	— 7	— ½	— 1½	— 7	— 6½
Cornwall - - - - - -	Bodmin - - - - - -	4 8½	— 11½	1 10½	— 7½	— ½	— 1½	— 8	— 6½
Cumberland and Westmoreland -	Near Carlisle - - - -	4 8½	— 8½	2 4½	— 10½	— 1	— 1½	— 8½	— 7½
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh - - - - - -	4 8½	— 11	1 5½	— 8½	— ½	— 1	— 9	— 8½
Derby - - - - - -	Mickleover, near Derby - -	4 11½	— 8	2 6½	— 11½	— ½	— 2½	— 6½	— 11
Devon - - - - - -	Exminster - - - - -	5 —	1 1½	1 5½	— 10½	— ½	— 1½	— 7½	— 4½
Dorset - - - - - -	Near Dorchester - - -	4 1	— 4½	1 4½	— 8	— ½	— ½	— 8½	- - -
Durham - - - - - -	Sedgefield, near Ferry Hill -	2 5½	1 1	1 8½	1 2	— 1	— 5	— 7	2 11½
Essex - - - - - -	Brentwood - - - - -	5 6½	— 11	1 10½	1 3	— ½	— 1½	— 6½	- - -
Glamorgan - - - - -	Bridgend - - - - - -	5 5½	1 1½	2 6½	— 9½	— ½	— 2½	— 7	— 8½
Gloucester - - - - -	Gloucester - - - - -	5 7½	— 9½	1 8½	— 10	— 1½	— 1½	— 1½	— 2
Hants - - - - - -	Knowle, near Fareham - -	6 7	— 8	1 4½	— 11½	— ½	— 2½	— 9½	— 6
Kent - - - - - -	Barming Heath, near Maidstone	3 8½	— 10½	2 3½	1 3½	— ½	— 2½	— 5½	— 9½
Lancaster - - - - -	Lancaster Moor - - - -	4 5½	— 7½	1 5½	— 7½	— ½	— ½	— 6	— 1½
„ - - - - -	Rainhill, near Prescot - -	4 11½	— 10½	1 8½	— 8½	— ½	— 1½	— 9½	Included with Provisions.
„ - - - - -	Prestwich, near Manchester -	4 6½	1 —	1 6½	— 10½	— ½	— ½	— 7	— 3½
Leicester and Rutland - -	Leicester - - - - -	5 5½	— 11½	1 9½	— 10½	— ½	— ½	- - -	- - -
Lincoln - - - - - -	Bracebridge, near Lincoln -	4 9½	— 10½	1 6½	— 11	— 1½	— 1½	— 8	— 2½
Middlesex - - - - -	Colney Hatch - - - -	5 —	— 9	2 2½	— 11½	— ½	— 2½	— 5½	— 2½
„ - - - - -	Hanwell - - - - -	5 1½	1 —	2 —	— 8½	— ½	— 2½	— 7½	— 4½

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1867.

Account. Miscellaneous.	Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
– 11¼	3 –½	9 –	8 9	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
– 3	– 8¾	9 7	9/11 and 9/4	14 –	12/, 14/, and 15/	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance, and Building and Repairs.	Bucks.
– 3⅞	– 7⅝	10 2⅛	10 7	13 –	14 –	Building - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
– 9	– 4	12 2¼	14 –	18 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.
– 2	– 1¼	8 6¼	8/9 and 9/4	- - -	- - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - -	Chester.
– 2½	– –¾	9 4	9 4	10 6	From 10/- to 31/6	Repairs - - - -	Repairs - - - -	Cornwall.
– 3¼	– 3⅜	9 3⅛	9/11 and 9/4	12 6	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
– 4¼	– 1⅓	8 9	8 2	12 10	From 12/6 to 46/	Furnishing - - - -	Establishment - - -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
– 2¾	– 1¼	10 –	9/9 and 12/1	12 9	12/ and 14/	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Derby.
– 3½	– 1	9 9½	9 6	13 –	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - -	Devon.
– 4½	- - -	7 3	7 1¾	From 11/6 to 12/6	From 10/ to 14/	Building and Furnishing -	Maintenance, and Building and Furnishing.	Dorset.
– 2½	– 7	10 1	9 6	12 –	16 –	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Durham.
– 2¾	Deducted under several heads of Expenditure.	10 4¼	10 6	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Essex.
– 3⅛	– 1½	10 6½	12 –	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Glamorgan.
– –⅛	– 3½	8 5½	8 6	12 –	12 –	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance - - -	Gloucester.
– 3¼	– 11¾	8 9¾	8 5½	10/5½ and 11/5½	10/ and 14/	Building - - - -	Maintenance and Building	Hants.
– 3¾	– 1½	11 2½	10/6 and 11/8	13/8½ and 14/10½	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - -	Kent.
– 1¼	– –½	7 10¾	8 2	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Lancaster Moor.
– 2½	Deducted under several heads of Expenditure.	9 4¾	9 11	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	„ Rainhill.
– 2	- - -	9 1¾	9 11	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	„ Prestwich.
– 5	– 5¼	9 2	9 –	14 –	From 15/ to 42/	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - -	Leicester and Rutland.
– 2	– 1½	8 10¼	8 8¼	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Lincoln.
– 4½	– –½	10 2⅞	10 6	14 –	- -	General Fund - - -	- - - - -	Middlesex, Colney Hatch.
– 4	– –¾	10 4⅞	10 6	14 –	- -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	„ Hanwell.

Appendix (C.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine,

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages	Necessaries: (*e. g.*) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Sundries (not Charged elsewhere).	Wine, Spirits, and Beer.	Charged to Maintenance	
								Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	Abergavenny	4 8½	1 11½	2 4½	— 5½	— 1	including wine, &c.	— 2½	— 5½
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	3 6½	— 7½	1 6½	— 2½	— 1	— 1½	— 1½	Included with Provisions.
Northumberland	Cottingwood, near Morpeth	3 7½	— 8½	1 8½	— 1½	— 1½	— 1½	— 2½	— 1½
Notts	Nottingham	3 11	— 7½	1 8½	— 2½	— 1	— 1½	— 2	— 3½
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	4 1½	1 1½	1 7	1 3½	— 1½	— 1½	— 2½	— 3½
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, near Shrewsbury	3 8½	(*a*) 1 8½	1 8½	— 10½	— 1½	including wine, &c.	— 2½	— 2½
Somerset	Wells	3 11½	— 7½	1 6	— 1½	— 1½	— 2½	— 2	— 5½
Stafford	Stafford	3 8	1 0½	1 7½	— 8½	— 1½	— 1½	— 2½	— 5½
„	Burntwood, near Lichfield	3 3½	— 9½	1 11½	— 6½	— 1	— 1½	— 2½	— 6½
Suffolk	Melton, near Woodbridge	3 8½	1 0	1 6½	— 9½	— 1	— 2	— 2½	— 5½
Surrey	Near Tooting, S.	4 0½	1 0	2 —	1 5½	— 1	— 4½	— 2½	— 11½
Sussex	Haywards Heath	3 1½	— 7½	1 9½	1 2½	— 1½	— 3½	— 2½	2 —
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	3 3½	1 7½	1 8½	1 0½	— 1½	— 1½	— 2½	— 3½
Wilts	Near Devizes	3 1	1 5½	1 6½	1 1	— 1½	— 1½	— 2½	— 4½
Worcester	Powick, near Worcester	3 4½	— 7½	1 8	— 10½	— 1½	— 1	— 1½	— 3½
York, N. Riding	Clifton, near York	4 0½	— 9	2 —	1 0½	— 1½	— 1½	— 2½	— 8½
„ W. Riding	Wakefield	3 7½	1 1½	1 6½	1 1½	— 1½	— 1½	— —	— 7½
Birmingham	—	3 10½	— 8	1 3½	— 9½	— 1½	— 2½	— 2½	— 5½
Bristol (Stapleton, near Bristol)	—	4 1½	— 7½	2 0½	1 0½	— 1½	including wine, &c.	— 2½	— 7½
Hull	—	3 6½	1 3½	1 8½	— 9½	1 —	1½	1½	— 4
London (City of), Stone, nr. Dartford.	—	3 3	1 2½	1 3½	1 0½	1 —	6½	— 6½	— 2

(*a*) Including bedding.

Appendix (C.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Clothing, and Care of Patients, during the Year 1867—*continued.*

Account. Miscellaneous.	Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
1 $1\frac{3}{8}$	– $-\frac{7}{8}$	9 $8\frac{1}{2}$	9 6	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
– $4\frac{3}{4}$	– $2\frac{1}{2}$	8 $10\frac{1}{4}$	9 –	14 –	- - -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Norfolk.
– $1\frac{1}{4}$	– $2\frac{1}{4}$	10 $4\frac{5}{8}$	10 6	14 –	- - -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Northumberland.
– $1\frac{1}{2}$	– $-\frac{1}{4}$	9 $2\frac{1}{2}$	9 –	12/ and 14/	- - -	General Fund - - -	- - - - -	Notts.
– $4\frac{3}{4}$	– $1\frac{5}{8}$	9 $8\frac{1}{4}$	10 3	12 7	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Oxford and Berks.
– $4\frac{1}{8}$	– –	10 $1\frac{1}{2}$	9/4 and 10/2½	14 –	- - -	Repairs - - - -	- - - - -	Salop and Montgomery.
– $2\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	8 $4\frac{3}{4}$	8 9	14 –	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - -	Somerset.
– $1\frac{1}{4}$	Deducted under several heads of expenditure.	8 $9\frac{1}{2}$	9/4 and 9/6	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Stafford.
– $3\frac{1}{8}$	– $5\frac{1}{2}$	10 $1\frac{1}{4}$	9 $5\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - -	„ Burntwood, near Lichfield.
– $6\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	9 $5\frac{1}{2}$	9 6	- - -	- - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - -	Suffolk.
– $1\frac{1}{2}$	– $3\frac{1}{2}$	10 $1\frac{1}{2}$	10 –	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Surrey.
– $-\frac{5}{8}$	- - -	9 $11\frac{5}{8}$	9 9	14 –	16 –	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Sussex.
– $2\frac{1}{4}$	– $4\frac{1}{4}$	9 1	9 $-\frac{1}{2}$	14 –	11 1	Building - - - -	Maintenance and Building	Warwick.
– $8\frac{3}{4}$	– $3\frac{1}{4}$	8 8	8/9 and 9/4	From 11/9 to 13/6	- - -	First Cost - - - -	- - - - -	Wilts.
– $5\frac{1}{4}$	– $4\frac{1}{4}$	8 $3\frac{1}{2}$	7/6 and 8/2	12 6	10/, 12/, and 15/	Repairs - - - -	Maintenance and Repairs -	Worcester.
– $3\frac{1}{4}$	– $9\frac{1}{4}$	9 $5\frac{1}{4}$	8 9	13/5, 14/, 14/7, and 15/9	From 14/ to 31/6	Additions and Improvements -	Additions and Improvements.	York, N. Riding.
– 4	– $7\frac{3}{8}$	9 $11\frac{1}{2}$	9/6 and 10/	- - -	- - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - -	„ W. Riding.
– 4	– $9\frac{3}{4}$	8 3	8 6	14 –	From 8/9 to 21/	Improvements - - -	Maintenance & Improvements	Birmingham.
1 5	– $2\frac{1}{4}$	12 $10\frac{1}{4}$	12 –	14 –	20 –	General Fund - - -	General Fund - -	Bristol.
1 $2\frac{1}{4}$	– $1\frac{1}{4}$	10 $5\frac{3}{4}$	10 6	12 6	- - -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Hull.
– $1\frac{1}{2}$	– 2	14 $2\frac{3}{4}$	14 –	14 –	- - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - -	London (City of), Stone, near Dartford.

Appendix (D.) - - - - -

HOSPITALS. - - - - -

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and Average Weekly Cost - - -

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DEVON:						
St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter.	696 - -	410 4 4	1,421 4 2	230 11 10	16 19 3	225 1 7¾
GLOUCESTER:						
Barnwood House, near Gloucester.	464 19 -	727 - 2	2,072 3 7½	359 3 6	23 1 2	262 - 1
LANCASTER:						
Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.	260 - -	391 2 6	1,210 2 11	210 7 6	5 - -	264 1 2
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle (*a*).	1,245 14 6	1,612 13 5	3,978 1 4	784 13 -	13 16 5	534 12 3

(*a*) These accounts are for the year ending 24th June 1867.

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

per Head during the Year ending 31 December 1867.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
196 10 9	229 18 3	3,426 10 2¾	Artizans	73 4 2	1 1 3
			Books and stationery	53 15 7	
			Taxes and water	53 17 5	
			Miscellaneous	49 1 1	
			Total £.	229 18 3	
381 3 9	696 18 8½	4,986 10 –	Laundresses	280 9 –	1 9 2
			Books, printing, stationery, &c.	62 7 8½	
			Carriage, insurance, water, and miscellaneous.	145 1 4½	
			Gardens and grounds, stables, &c.	209 – 7½	
			Total £.	696 18 8½	
123 6 9	222 12 5	2,686 13 3	Stationery	19 12 5	1 1 –
			Incidentals	203 – –	
			Total £.	222 12 5	
658 9 7	3,054 7 4	11,882 7 6	Patients' clothing, expenses at sea-side, &c.	1,268 18 10	1 19 4¾
			Repairs, painting, papering, &c.	625 11 11	
			Stationery, &c.	105 19 6	
			Carriage, postage, &c.	167 19 3	
			Keep of carriages horses	179 17 2	
			Garden seeds, plants, &c.	138 18 –	
			Interest	227 2 7	
			Rates, taxes, and insurance	146 17 1	
			Soap	58 8 11	
			Sundries	134 14 1	
			Total £.	3,054 7 4	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
Lincoln:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	339 10 –	505 8 4	1,630 18 5	181 2 –	17 2 4	210 4 1
Middlesex:						
St. Luke's Lunatic Hospital.	1,078 10 –	1,059 18 9	3,684 3 3	727 12 –	82 12 9	597 15 8
Norfolk:						
Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	314 – –	187 17 9	1,263 9 10	147 2 6½	(a)	129 6 4

(a) Included in medical officer's salary.

during the Year ending 31 December 1867—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
293 4 6	170 9 11	3,347 19 7	Brooms, brushes, &c. - - -	27 - 9	- 17 -
			Water - - - - -	29 17 3	
			Soap, starch, &c. - - -	48 16 10	
			Newspapers, periodicals, books -	9 12 2	
			Printing, stationery, advertising, &c.	29 9 9	
			Patients' amusements - - -	8 12 2	
			Sundries - - - - -	17 1 -	
			Total - - £.	170 9 11	
381 18 2	646 4 -	8,258 14 7	Pension to late Steward and Matron.	100 - -	1 3 10½
			Printing, stationery, and advertising	163 5 1	
			Books and periodicals - - -	40 14 7	
			Soap, soda, &c. - - - -	199 7 -	
			Brooms, brushes, &c. - - -	52 15 -	
			Patients' amusements - - -	26 15 -	
			Gardener - - - - -	32 12 9	
			Miscellaneous - - - -	30 14 7	
			Total - - £.	646 4 -	
65 12 2	218 17 9½	2,326 6 5	Gardener and workmen - -	44 17 10	- 11 3¾
			Laundresses - - - -	37 1 -	
			Brushes, tins, &c. - - -	22 11 8	
			Books, printing, stationery, &c. -	12 9 1	
			Carpets, mats, &c. - - -	39 13 1	
			Miscellaneous - - - -	62 5 1½	
			Total - - £.	218 17 9½	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NORTHAMPTON:						
Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	1,710 – –	1,557 12 5	6,130 8 10	915 19 6	91 12 6	963 12 –
NOTTINGHAM:						
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.	453 15 –	429 – 10	1,393 16 2	253 12 –	39 15 10	271 9 10
OXFORD:						
Warneford Lunatic Asylum, near Oxford.	420 – –	393 13 2	1,341 16 11½	211 13 –	13 5 9½	227 17 9

during the Year ending 31 December 1867—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
750 13 –	2,028 1 7	14,147 19 10	Sick allowances - - - -	81 10 –	– 12 6¾
			Incidentals - - - - -	159 9 6	
			Clothing - - - - -	1,318 17 3	
			Books, stationery, stamps, &c. -	231 12 3	
			Keep of carriage horse - -	25 – –	
			Law expenses - - - -	211 12 7	
			Total - - £.	2,028 1 7	
256 18 6	542 19 9	3,641 7 11	Water - - - - - -	38 18 4	1 7 11
			Garden - - - -	207 – 5	
			Books, stationery, &c. - - -	71 13 7	
			Pew rents - - - - -	16 10 8	
			Rent-charge, insurance, &c. - -	18 8 10	
			Repairs - - - - -	134 13 –	
			Sundries - - - - -	55 14 11	
			Total - - £.	542 19 9	
252 16 11½	281 3 8	3,142 7 3½	Books, stationery, printing, stamps, &c.	43 13 5	1 – 10
			Laundry stores - - - -	27 4 –	
			Farm-yard, garden, and labour -	94 2 6	
			Insurance - - - - -	18 6 –	
			Annuity - - - - -	50 – –	
			Miscellaneous - - - -	47 17 9	
			Total - - £.	281 3 8	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stafford:						
Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill near Stafford.	680 – –	1,230 6 9	3,320 2 6	1,208 14 6	57 – 8	551 14 3
Surrey:						
Bethlehem Hospital	2,264 10 –	1,560 9 5	5,108 4 7	1,516 18 2	163 13 –	1,558 13 –
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, near Reigate.	1,712 6 9	981 18 1	6,938 6 3	415 16 9	149 3 6	1,643 – –

(*a*) Less miscellaneous receipts, 796*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

during the Year ending 31 December 1867—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
442 10 8½	5,347 13 2½	12,838 2 7 (*a*)	Farm, including grounds, rent, &c.	1,596 16 1	1 4 6¾
			Stationery - - - - -	161 13 5	
			Rates and Taxes - - - -	58 1 3	
			Attendants' clothing - - -	76 11 –	
			Patients' clothing (reimbursed) -	1,293 12 6	
			New cottages, building and repairs	2,009 3 10	
			Insurance - - - - -	35 17 1	
			Brooms, &c. - - - -	8 5 –	
			Incidentals - - - - -	107 13 –½	
			Total - - £.	5,347 13 2½	
2,426 10 11	1,872 4 6	16,471 3 7	Washing - - - - -	938 5 –	1 6 2
			Printing and stationery - -	273 6 5	
			Books - - - - -	44 19 –	
			Incidentals - - - - -	615 14 1	
			Total - - £.	1,872 4 6	
1,211 9 10	6,480 17 4	19,532 18 6 (*b*)	Clothing - - - - -	2,747 6 10	– 13 5
			Washing - - - - -	1,053 14 8	
			Office expenses, including salaries and wages, printing, advertising, postages, stationery, travelling, &c. - - - - - -	2,679 15 10	
			Total - - £.	6,480 17 4	

(*b*) *See* Note on page 32.

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
York:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
York Lunatic Hospital (*a*).	876 – –	801 2 6	3,974 – 2	524 19 6	24 6 9	440 11 8
The Retreat, York (*b*)	1,100 – –	1,128 4 4	3,685 7 5	262 12 11	40 11 2	501 – 6

(*a*) These accounts are for the year ending 31 May 1867.

(*b*) These accounts are for the year ending 31 March 1868.

during the Year ending 31 December 1867—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
804 13 11	808 16 3	8,254 10 9	Library and printing - - -	93 8 8	– 18 3
			Soap - - - - - -	75 5 1	
			Carriage and horses - - -	70 – –	
			Clothing for contract patients -	360 2 6	
			Incidentals - - - - - -	210 – –	
			Total - - £.	808 16 3	
306 5 –	366 14 4	7,390 15 8	Library and printing - - -	72 3 5	1 1 –¾
			Use of carriage and horses - -	160 – –	
			Incidentals - - - -	67 – 11	
			Soap - - - - - -	67 10 –	
			Total - - £.	366 14 4	

Appendix (D.)

NOTE. (Earlswood Asylum, p. 29.)

We have been requested to state that it is important, in instituting a comparison between this Asylum and Hospitals for the Insane, to observe that its purposes and machinery are greatly different to them— a difference which necessarily entails increased cost. The inmates are for the most part children, who require a large proportion of attendants on account of their age and frequent helplessness, and who are unable to render the service which is obtained from adult lunatics. The arrangements include a large staff of teachers for the educational part, and artizans to instruct in various trades. Moreover, there is superadded to the Charity, accommodation for patients of the higher classes, who require the increased attention which their payment justifies. The total expenses are necessarily increased by the dependence of the Asylum on charitable contributions, for the collection of which a special organisation is required. The half-yearly elections, and consequent correspondence with a vast constituency, together with printing, advertisements, &c., entail expenses which are peculiar to this class of Institution.

Appendix (E.)

Beds, Herts, and Hunts (Three Counties) Asylum.

18 December 1867.

Since this Asylum was visited at the close of August in last year, 179 patients have been admitted, 85 males and 94 females; 111 have been discharged, 48 males and 63 females; and 69 have died, 35 males and 34 females. Among those discharged, there were 43 males and 39 females who had recovered, and 20 females who were sent to Fisherton to make room for more recent cases. More than two-thirds of the deaths were from palsy, epilepsy, and general debility, and a majority of the rest were from exhaustion after mania, and from diseases of the chest. One epileptic in the male division was found dead from a fit; but an inquest was not considered to be necessary. The only death from other than ordinary causes, and on which an inquest was held, was that of a man brought into the Asylum with a self-inflicted wound in the throat, who died from unexpected bleeding of the wound in consequence of an abscess having formed.

The numbers in the Asylum to-day, not including 5 males and 3 females absent on trial, whose names continue on the book, are 529, or 242 males and 287 females; this, being 3 males more and 2 females less than at the last visit, is upon the aggregate one more than were at that time in the Asylum; and thus the question to which attention was then strongly drawn, and the consideration of which has been delayed by the removal to Fisherton, now recurs in a form more peremptory. As we are informed, however, that it will now at once be discussed, and indeed that the Chairman is expected to submit some suggestions for enlargement at the next meeting of the Committee, we forbear from further remark upon the subject here. The evils arising from the overcrowding remain necessarily in full force, and temporary expedients will no longer meet them, though it is so far satisfactory to be able to add that the relief effected on the women's side by the recent removals has enabled every application for admission in the past 12 months to be complied with. Of the present inmates of the Asylum, 170 belong to Bedfordshire, and 21 to the Borough of Bedford, 89 to Huntingdonshire, and 249 to Hertfordshire.

We saw everyone at our visit, excepting a man absent for the day gathering holly for Christmas, and allowing for the very unusual proportion of unfavourable and helpless cases, on which the limited day-room accommodation has the most effect, their condition upon the whole was fairly satisfactory. There was very little excitement; the contrast in this respect to what was remarked at the last visit

Appendix (E.)

being very observable; and, throughout the wards occupied by the better kind of patients, there was nothing to report that is not favourable. But we cannot say that any real improvement is noticeable in the wards to which special notice was drawn in the last entry, and bad as many of their inmates are, we entertain no doubt whatever, that in proportion as the wards containing them can be assimilated to the rest in the liberality of their provision for the comfort and enlivenment of the inmates, the effect upon the habits and appearance, even of the worst, will prove to be extremely beneficial. We notice with pleasure that since the last visit, besides some additional planting in the airing-courts generally, the court used by the refractory and epileptics on the male side has been improved as then suggested; that the same will shortly be done with the corresponding one on the female side; and that one additional nurse has been placed in the Female Infirmary. Other recommendations then made have also received attention: the seclusion-rooms are better ventilated, more light has been introduced into the laundry, the books and periodicals in circulation have been increased, and it is intended immediately to bring low-padded bedsteads into use for epileptics. But there has not been the desired amendment in the bathing; on the male side four patients, and on the female side six patients continue to be bathed in the same water; and though the failure of water supply may act unfavourably for three months of the year, we do not find that these numbers are ever reduced. It would be matter of satisfaction to us to learn, in connection with this important subject, that the Committee, no longer trusting exclusively to the surface supply, had given direction for the sinking of a deep well.

The number of patients secluded since the last visit have been 37 males and 42 females, the former, on 506 occasions, and the latter on 129; but it seems to us doubtful from what we observed to-day as to two cases in the Female Division, whether every instance on this side is as strictly entered as on the other. Admitting that doors may be locked during the day for the mere convenience or comfort of the patient in cases of sickness, there can be no question that a door locked upon a patient who is at all suffering from excitement is an instance of seclusion, and to be so entered. The return of wet and dirty cases last night is somewhat large (19 wet and 34 wet and dirty), and we must again question the expediency of using so many straw beds, as tending to abate the vigilance of the attendants.

Of other matters of statutory inquiry there is not much calling for mention. About the same numbers are regularly employed, have opportunities of exercise in and beyond the grounds, and take part in the associated entertainments, which are given as usual. The Chapel attendance is somewhat larger than it was, and to this, the formation of singing and bible classes, and other arrangements to promote the welfare of the inmates, the Chaplain gives his increasing attention.

Abundant evidence has been afforded us, indeed, of the efficiency with which the various officers of this Asylum discharge their important duties, and of the ability and zeal displayed by its superintendent

superintendent in the general conduct of the institution, and the consideration shown to its inmates. The health generally is good, and there are not more than two serious cases under treatment. The Case Books and other medical records are carefully entered up.

Bucks County Asylum.

17 May 1867.

The patients on the books of this Asylum are now 320 in number; of whom 137 are men, and 183 are women. One of the women is away on probation, all the rest have this day been personally examined by us, and we have inspected the various wards and offices.

We have the satisfaction of reporting most favourably of the personal condition and management of the patients, who at the time of our visit were remarkably quiet and orderly, and presented a clean, comfortable, and contented appearance.

One of the men was in bed, in a darkened room, in consequence of having exhibited maniacal excitement during the morning; but the door was not locked, and he cannot be considered as being in seclusion.

An examination of the Medical Journal shows that the instances of seclusion since the last visit have not been numerous, and no case of mechanical restraint is reported; indeed, instrumental restraint in any form has never been employed.

There is a somewhat large proportion of old feeble cases, but the general health is good, and only four patients of each sex were in bed to-day in consequence of bodily illness.

The numbers under medical treatment, according to the last report, are 7 of the male and 13 of the female sex.

Since our colleagues' visit on the 6th of last June, 26 deaths have occurred, viz., 13 men, and 12 females of the pauper class, and 1 female a private patient.

No disease of an epidemic character has prevailed; no fatal accident or sudden death has occurred, and no inquest has been held.

Thirty-four men and 36 women of the pauper class have been admitted, and also one woman a private patient.

The discharges have been 14 in the male and 22 in the female division, 1 male and 2 females being of the private class.

As regards matters of statutory inquiry, we find that Divine Service is performed once on Sunday by the Chaplain, but there are no week-day services, except the daily prayers, which are read by the attendants.

We think that more frequent services would be desirable, and especially as the Chapel is too small to contain all the patients who could attend.

The need of a large room in which to assemble the patients of both sexes for recreation and amusement is much felt; and we hope, therefore, that the Committee of Visitors will take into their early consideration the question of erecting another Chapel of adequate

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size, and appropriating the present one for a general dining and recreation hall, for which, with very little alteration, it is well adapted.

The occupations and amusements are the same as usual; a considerable number of the men are employed on the land, and all the clothes and shoes are made on the premises.

The women, to the number of about 22, work in the Wash-house and Laundry, and from 80 to 85 are employed in other ways. The practice of taking patients beyond the Asylum grounds is continued, and last Sunday upwards of 100 of both sexes were walking out.

The dietary has not been altered; the dinner to-day consisted of meat and potatoes, with bread and beer; and the quality of the food was excellent.

All the wards were particularly clean, and they presented a comfortable well-furnished appearance. The gardens and airing courts were also in excellent order.

The bedding, which consists of horsehair throughout, was clean and well kept.

The number of vacant beds is now 2 in the male and 8 in the female division; but some additional room could be obtained by the discharge of private and out-county patients, of whom there are now 18 in the house, viz., 4 males and 2 females, private, 7 Oxford patients, all of the male sex, and 3 men and 2 women from the County of Middlesex. As in the past year there was an increase of 25 patients in the female division alone, it is evident that the question of a further extension of the building should be taken into consideration at the earliest possible period.

In connection with the subject we have to recommend that the Infirmary Day Rooms on both sides be enlarged, and that apartments for an Assistant Medical Officer (whose appointment has become necessary) should be added on the male side; and also that provision should be made for the accommodation of a married attendant and his wife, whose services would be most advantageous in this department.

The hot-water cisterns of the baths are too small to allow of each patient being bathed in separate water. This matter requires attention; and printed Rules for the guidance of the attendants in bathing the patients should be hung in each Bath-room. The condition of the Asylum and its inmates is very creditable to the Superintendent and Matron; and we thought the attendants, who are sufficiently numerous, were attentive and kind in the performance of their duties.

Cambridge County Asylum.

23 February 1867.

This Asylum was visited by our colleagues on this day twelve months. In that interval there have been 89 admissions, 41 males and 48 females; 75 discharges, 26 males and 49 females, of whom 35 had recovered, 6 were relieved, and 30 were removed to other Asylums;

Asylums; while in this same interval the deaths have been 36; 22 males and 14 females, all having died from natural causes. Two inquests were held in a case of death from apoplexy, and in another from pneumonia, where broken ribs had been discovered; but nothing special was intimated in the verdicts. The other principal causes of death were general palsy, epilepsy, and decay of old age. Appendix (E.)

In the Asylum to-day there are 275 patients, 130 males and 145 females; 34 of these being out-county patients, belonging to Ipswich and Lynn; and only one being classed as a private patient, four of this class having been discharged since the last visit, and a fifth transferred to the pauper list. There was a marked freedom from excitement among the inmates of both divisions during our visit, and we thought their condition on the whole extremely satisfactory. The women have the advantage of more day-room accommodation, which ought as soon as possible to be extended to the men; and there should be a more free circulation of books from the library, supplied in more number and variety on both sides; but with these drawbacks our report must be very favourable. The clothing both of men and women is extremely good, though there should, we think, be more woollen used for the epileptics, unfortunately a numerous class on both sides, whose personal state and appearance, however, indicate sufficiently the care and attention given to all.

The dormitories, which are excellent in this Asylum, were in the best order, and the ventilation good throughout. In the bath-rooms we observe that printed rules have now been placed, comformably to a suggestion at the last visit; but we regret to observe from them that except where specially requested by any patient (a permission unlikely but in the rarest instances to be claimed) the same water is used for four patients; and we have strongly to suggest a change in this respect. Alike for health and decency we are of opinion that where practicable, the water should be changed for every patient, and certainly never used for more than two. The water supply here has been greatly increased as well as cheapened since the last visit, by a new well sunk to 54 feet, which is pumped by steam; a steam engine and pumps having been fitted for the purpose.

The ordinary arrangements are as usual. We saw a good dinner well served in some of the wards to-day. Fifteen patients are in the workshops, where not only all the clothing and shoes required in the Asylum are made, but additions are in stock for sale. From 40 to 60 men work on the farm, which yields a profitable service to the Asylum. About 35 of the women are employed in needlework, and 20 in the laundry, the body-linen of all the male patients being changed twice a week. There is an average attendance at Chapel of 66 on week days, and 150 on Sundays: and though the female school is for the present in abeyance, we are glad to find it is meant to be resumed, and that more than 16 attend the elementary classes on the male side, where the head attendant acts as teacher, and the results have been very beneficial. As to out-door exercise and recreation, sufficient provision seems to be made.

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As to other matters of statutory inquiry, we have to add that the seclusions since the last visit have been limited to 11 males and 4 females, the instances being 18 on the male side and on the female side only 9; nearly all to whom it was applied being epileptics. Restraint not used. According to the last entry in the medical journal, 23 were under medical treatment. In bed to-day, as we passed through the wards, there were 11, one of these was suffering from an accidental hurt, three or four such having recently occurred. Indeed the health of the patients generally has from various causes lately not been so good as usual, and this naturally has added not a little to Doctor Lawrence's labour and anxiety. That he should still be without other than temporary assistance from time to time, we much regret: thinking it essential that an Asylum of this magnitude should never be left even for the shortest period without medical superintendence; and being of opinion that in the absence of such regular help, it is impossible for one person, however ably he may discharge his medical duties, to give proper attention to the Case Books and other statutory records. We, therefore, strongly urge for the consideration of the Committee of Visitors the expediency of at once appointing a permanent Assistant Medical Officer at this Asylum.

Joint-Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.

21st June 1867.

Since the visit of our colleagues on the 26th of April 1866, 41 male and 45 female patients have been admitted, six males and 12 females have been discharged, of whom 12 were recovered, and 14 males and 13 females have died.

Of the deaths one man is reported to have died of Asiatic Cholera, and there were two cases, one in each division, of choleraic diarrhœa.

The other deaths were from ordinary causes, except that of a male patient who, having made his escape, was drowned, it is believed accidentally, in crossing the River Tave on his way to his own home. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

The somewhat large mortality is no doubt to be accounted for, in a great measure, by the feeble and debilitated condition of the patients on their admission.

The numbers now on the books are 101 of the male, and 93 of the female sex; total 194: but of these, one male and four females are absent on trial. Taking the accommodation at the original calculation of 106 patients of each sex, and for this number beds have been provided, there remain vacancies for six men and 18 females; but as there are empty rooms in both divisions which, if properly furnished, would afford sleeping accommodation for at least 20 patients more, there does not appear to be any present necessity for enlargement.

We have been much disappointed at the little progress which has been

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been made towards the completion of the Asylum, as regards the building, the furniture, and the airing-courts. Nothing has been done toward painting the woodwork or papering the rooms.

There is scarcely a watercloset on the women's side in proper repair, and many of those in the male division are out of order. The sinks, which are simple wooden troughs, do not retain the water, and the floors of many of the slop-rooms are decaying from damp.

The steps hitherto taken to render the south-western walls impervious to moisture have not been successful. The drains are out of order, and for several months past have been left open, in three places on the north side of the male division. The odour from these openings was distinctly perceptible within the building to-day, and will doubtless ultimately prejudicially affect the health of the Patients.

They should at once be attended to, and the deep holes, which are dangerous, be covered over. There was an offensive smell of drains in one of the lavatories of the men's ward, evidently the result of defective trapping. Little or nothing has been done to supply the numerous deficiencies in the way of furniture, and the wards still present a very bare and comfortless appearance.

The laundry block is now occupied by patients at night, but the excellent day-room provided for this department remains quite unfurnished. As yet a very small proportion of the beds are of flock, and many of these are insufficiently filled. We believe, however, that it is intended gradually to substitute flock for the coir now so largely used.

No drying yard for the laundry has yet been provided, and the clothes are hung out in the small airing-court, the only one as yet provided for all classes of women. There is only one yard of similar dimensions on the men's side, and both are insufficiently provided with seats, and they have no sunshades.

We beg to suggest, for the consideration of the Committee of Visitors, that a careful general inspection of the whole of the building should forthwith be made by a competent person, so that all the existing structural defects may be immediately noted and effectually remedied.

Making every allowance for the comparatively short time which the Asylum has been opened, we yet feel it our duty to state that it is far behind other similar institutions in matters appertaining to the comfort and proper treatment of the patients.

During our visit this day we have seen and spoken to every patient in the building, and have to report favourably of their quiet and orderly demeanour. In the general dining-hall there were 75 men and 72 women dining together, and the meal passed off with the greatest tranquillity and decorum. The food, which consisted of irish stew, appeared to be good, and was generally approved of. The clothing of the worst class of patients in both divisions required, we thought, more attention on the part of the attendants, as regards neatness and repair. Although the stock of extra clothing has very recently been increased, it is still insufficient, especially to meet the wants of the very unfavourable class of patients who are now here.

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We were pleased to observe that a large proportion of the women were engaged in needlework, although the means of recreation seemed very scanty.

From the return of employment furnished to us we find that 36 of the men work on the land, six at trades, and 43 at other occupations. Of the women, 49 are engaged in sewing and knitting, or are employed in the kitchen and laundry, and 21 at other domestic work.

The chapel services are on Sunday attended by about 70 patients of each sex, and prayers are also read by the chaplain on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dances have been held in the hall weekly during the winter months, but are now discontinued. It would be well, we think, if during the present season also some general means of amusement could be introduced so as to continue the practice of assembling the patients together every week. As yet no walk has been formed round the property, and therefore the women are restricted to the small airing-court for exercise, as are also such of the men as do not work on the land. It is not the practice to take parties of patients for extended exercise beyond the Asylum premises.

Our attention has been called to the case of a young woman whom the medical officers suspect to be pregnant, and who has been in the Asylum since the 19th of May 1866, and has for some time past been employed in the laundry. In making inquiries into this matter we observed that the fires for heating the drying closet are inside the building; and we recommend that the position of the heating apparatus be changed, so as to be accessible from the outside only, and thus prevent the necessity of male servants entering this department.

As recommended by our colleagues at their last visit, the ventilation of the larder has been improved; night attendants have been engaged; and regulations have been drawn up and placed in the bath-rooms. The other suggestions have not yet been attended to.

We are assured that mechanical restraint is never employed, and the instances of seclusion comprise not more than nine men on 13 occasions, and 8 women, upon 14 occasions. One woman was in seclusion to-day.

The average number of patients under medical treatment seems to be about 10 of each sex, but there has been no entry in the Medical Journal for the last two weeks.

We are sorry to be obliged to report that the Case Books have been almost entirely neglected. Beyond the facts copied from the statement and certificate on the admission of the patients, in most of the cases, no entry whatever has been made.

In the absence of Mr. Wilton we were accompanied over the Asylum by Mr. Davies, the Assistant Medical Officer, who seemed well acquainted with the patients, and afforded us every assistance in his power.

In consequence of the very unfavourable nature of this Report, and with a view of bringing it more speedily under the consideration of the Committee, a copy was, by direction of the Board, forwarded

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to their clerk; who, in a letter dated the 26th of July, stated that the Committee being most anxious to place the Asylum in proper order, would use their best endeavours to remedy the defects pointed out, and that orders had been given to carry out most of the suggestions contained in the entry. Appendix (E.)

Chester County Asylum.

3 August 1867.

Since our visit on the 19th of July last year, the following changes have taken place, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	67	65	132
Discharged - - - -	20	40	60
Died - - - - -	33	20	53

leaving on the books this day, a total of 494 patients, of whom 241 are males, and 253 are females. Of the patients who were discharged, 39 were recovered.

The deaths were for the most part from ordinary causes, but two inquests were held; in one case on the body of a woman, who died from suffocation during a fit; and in the other, with reference to a female patient, who died within six hours of her admission from exhaustion, after acute mania. The verdict in this case was, that the woman "died by the visitation of God, from natural causes;" but the jury added, that "death was accelerated by ill-treatment, want of proper food, and the miserable hovel she lived in."

As regards the bodily health of the patients when admitted, we regret to learn that the majority are still brought here in a low and exhausted state, generally requiring the immediate use of stimulants and extra diet.

A few of the women were rather noisy to-day, but there was no great excitement among them. One woman, who was in a state of mania, was alone in a single room, but the door was not locked. The men were all very quiet.

According to the records in the Medical Journal, only one man and two women, each on one occasion, have been secluded since the last visit, and no instance of restraint is reported.

Only two men and four women were in bed to-day, but we noticed, especially in the male infirmary, a considerable number of cases of general paralysis, and many were in a very feeble condition. Five males and seven females are now under medical treatment.

The general arrangements for occupation and amusements are the same as before, the average numbers employed being about as usual.

At

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At the services in the Chapel on Sunday, there are generally about 130 men and 110 women; and 86 men and 72 women are usually present at daily prayers.

All the clothes, shoes, and bedding are made in the establishment.

The condition of the various wards was satisfactory, and they were generally well ventilated; but in wards 1, 2, and 3, in the male division, a very offensive odour proceeded from the closets and urinals, and immediate steps should be taken to remedy this evil, in all probability arising from defective trapping of the drains. Some of the wards will, we hear, be coloured and white-washed ere long, and we hope that papering will be employed as much as possible. The new wards in both divisions especially require attention.

The temporary day-rooms which have recently been erected, are now furnished and brought into use, and they have a very cheerful and comfortable appearance.

The staff of female attendants is now two short of the usual number, and we understand that some difficulty has been found in securing the services of suitable persons. This no doubt arises from the very low wages at which they commence (10 *l.*), and we would suggest, for the consideration of the Visitors, whether it would not be desirable at once to adopt a higher scale.

In consequence of circumstances which have occurred in other institutions, we have been led to make inquiries as to the access which the male artizans have to the wards and offices occupied by women; and as regards the wash-house, we have suggested that a door should be placed between the drying-ground and wash-house, in which the machinery and the engine is placed, the key of which should be kept by the head laundry maid.

The impression derived from our visit to-day has been a favourable one, and we think the present state of the Asylum reflects credit on Dr. Harper's management.

Cornwall County Asylum.

23 May 1867.

Yesterday evening and to-day we have visited every part of this Asylum, including the new buildings, which were handed over by the contractor in November last, and have seen all the lunatic inmates. Of these there are now in the various wards of the old building a total of 411 patients, exactly the same number as were seen in them last year, being 377 paupers, or 172 men and 205 women; and 34 private patients, or 17 of each sex There are besides two paupers (women) absent on leave. A few of the male patients, belonging to No. 1 Ward, sleep just now at the new buildings, during the repairs and repainting of their ward; but this of course is no relief to the overcrowding which continues to be excessive, and to involve the greatest inconveniences. Nevertheless, the freedom from excitement among the patients generally, and upon the whole their healthy and satisfactory appearance, were very observable,

observable, and showed what may be done in the most unfavourable circumstances by increased care and vigilance on the part of the various officers in charge. Nor have the structural and other improvements lately effected, and still in progress throughout the old buildings, been without a most beneficial influence on the patients. Nothing, however, can ever entirely obviate the evil of an excess of numbers in the dormitories; and it is, in our opinion, impossible to disconnect altogether from this cause the very large mortality of the past year.

The new buildings are now quite complete structurally, the gas having been laid down, and everything made ready for the painting, papering, and furnishing; towards the latter, progress has also been made by many purchases; and but for the difficulty that has attended the laying out of the airing-courts, the rooms might by this time have been tenanted. It is right to add that no time whatever has been lost since the negotiation for the land was successfully completed; the labour has been very great in filling up the ground, terracing, and erecting the boundary walls; and the result will probably more than compensate for the delay these works have occasioned. The private patients will be moved into the building in September. Such suggestions as were made at the last visit, especially with a view to the better accommodation for the superior officers, appear to have received attention; and we think that in providing the necessary additional accommodation for the Assistant Medical Officer (presently we hope to be appointed), it will be most important that he should be placed in a position, at all times, quickly accessible to the inmates of the new building.

The changes and improvements noted at the visit in April 1866 seem since to have been steadily continued and carried out with most commendable perseverance, notwithstanding the labour and outlay involved in the new works. A good deal of additional furniture, as well as pictures, ornaments, and a greater variety of reading, have been supplied to the wards in both divisions. Hardly anything but earthenware is now used at the meals, for which additional cupboards have been fixed in some wards. The alteration into a purer and more efficient condition of the water-closets, lavatories, and baths has proceeded uninterruptedly. The suggested rules have been placed in all the bath-rooms, and now that the water supply has been improved, we hope it will be found practicable to change the water for at least every two patients. Many more of the old iron windows have been replaced by ordinary sashes, with wonderful addition to the light and cheerfulness. Some of the nurses' rooms, as recommended by our colleagues, have been papered, it being the intention ultimately to paper them all; and all the attendants have now chests of drawers. The necessary additions to the laundry have not yet been made; but the want for them is urgent, and we do not doubt will have early attention. It would be very desirable if arrangements could be made, on their completion, for changing the body-linen of the patients twice instead of once a week. The clothing in both divisions we thought very good, and that of the private patients was also generally suitable and well attended to. We were pleased to see the greater variety of books

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books and papers in circulation under direction of the chaplain, who appears to give valuable assistance, as well, at the readings and the evening in-door entertainments; and beneficial as the extended provision in this respect has been, it makes the continued want of a Recreation-hall still more felt. The ordinary arrangements generally are unaltered. The summer parties and pic-nics will shortly commence, and several of the men were at out-door games to-day in their excellent airing-ground. The numbers allowed to go beyond are about 200. The records of employment exhibit 167 women and 104 men at regular occupations; the latter a small proportion, which we think still in a great measure due to the continued want of workshops. The average attendance at chapel (about 140) expresses simply the limit of chapel accommodation, and we trust that the suggestion of the Chaplain to the Visitors in his last Report for an early enlargement of the Chapel, so as to "complete its correct form," will have their favourable consideration. We saw the dinners served to-day in a portion of both divisions; it consisted of roast mutton and baked potatoes, of excellent quality, and well cooked; not more than half of the patients (selected by Mr. Adams) have beer.

Since the Asylum was visited on the 25th of April in last year, the admissions have been 98 of the pauper class, or 46 males and 52 females, and 10 private patients, or five of each sex. The paupers discharged have been 42, or 17 males and 25 females; and the private patients discharged have been the same number as those admitted, five of each sex. The deaths altogether have been 58, including only two males of the private class; the other 34 males and 22 females were paupers, of whom nearly 30 are said to have died during the severe winter weather. To Phthisis 13 deaths are attributed; to diseases of the brain (including Epilepsy), 17; to senile decay, 8; to Diarrhœa, 5; and to Bronchitis, 4. With one exception the rest also were from ordinary causes, though in five instances the deaths having been sudden, and without witnesses, inquests were thought necessary; no blame, however, was attributed to anyone, either in these or in the inquest of the case of suicide by hanging, of which the particulars were sent to Whitehall.

Except in two instances, for surgical reasons duly entered, there has been no restraint since the last visit, and the seclusion, of which there have been 47 instances, applied to 10 men and 12 women, has been generally for short periods; the whole of it has only amounted to little more than a hundred hours. Mr. Adams spoke strongly to us to-day of the improvements in the habits of some of his worst patients, under the evident influence of the improved condition of the Asylum itself, the addition to its cheerfulness, the presence of so many more objects of ornament and amusement, and the removal of what was most depressing in its original plan and structure. His remarks have been confirmed by what we ourselves observed; and we cannot too highly express our sense of the praiseworthy efforts which have thus been made, by every one in authority here, to increase the comfort and welfare of the patients committed to their charge.

Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum.

23 March 1867.

Upon our visit, this day, we have inspected the Asylum in its several Departments, and, with the exception of two men absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

We have to record the following as the changes in the patients since the visit of our colleagues, 4th August 1866, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	44	27	71
Discharged - - - -	2	12	14
„ of whom recovered	2	9	11
Died (all from ordinary causes)	2	3	5
Present number on books -	168	120	288

It will be seen from the above statement that the rate of mortality is very low, and we are informed by Dr. Clouston that, during the year 1866, it was not more than 4 per cent. upon the average number of patients resident.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is good. Ten patients of each sex are registered as under medical treatment, for ordinary ailments.

We found very few patients in bed. One woman was lying in bed in consequence of a recent accidental fracture of the thigh bone.

The ward returns relative to employment show the following results:—

Males.	—	Females.	—
On the land - -	72	Needlework and knitting	38
As artizans - - -	18	Laundry department -	18
		Kitchen, &c. - -	5
Otherwise - - -	23	Otherwise - - -	25
Total - -	113	Total - -	86

The patients who attended Divine Service on Sunday last were 155 in number: viz., 102 men and 53 women.

Daily morning prayers are attended by about 85 men and 25 women.

The

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The Chapel was constructed and arranged to accommodate 160 patients, the Asylum having been originally erected for 200. When the new block for 100 male patients, the foundations of which are laid, shall have been completed, *i.e.*, in about a year hence, the Asylum will accommodate 400 and upwards, and the present Chapel, which is even now filled on Sundays, will consequently be quite inadequate to the wants of the Institution. In these circumstances we submit, for the consideration of the Visitors, the expediency of erecting, without unnecessary delay, a detached Chapel, with accommodation for at least 300 patients, and the conversion of the existing Chapel into a Recreation Hall, which is much needed.

According to the Medical Journal the patients secluded since the last visit have been 5 in male division and 15 in the female,—the former once each, and the latter altogether on 36 occasions.

During the same period one female patient appears to have been restrained for about a fortnight, for surgical reasons, after a fracture of the collar bone.

Owing to the wet weather the patients generally, at the time of our visit, were in their wards or work-rooms.

With the exception of one paralytic, who was much excited and noisy, the male patients were quiet and orderly.

The female patients generally were tranquil and comfortable, The exception was in No. 1 Ward, wherein were several patients recently admitted in a state of acute mania, and in which there was considerable noise and excitement. We suggest, as the result of our experience, that much advantage would attend the distribution of several of the more noisy and troublesome patients over other wards, wherein they would be beneficially influenced by association with the quiet and well-conducted, in preference to being congregated in one special ward. With further view to improving the condition of the inmates of No. 1 Ward, we strongly recommend that it be rendered more cheerful and attractive by paper of bright colour, framed prints, and other objects calculated to divert the attention.

We had satisfaction in learning that the patients in this ward are taken out daily for walks round the Estate.

We have to report very favourably of the personal condition, as to dress and otherwise, of the patients of both sexes, and we were glad to observe in the male division that cloth jackets and waistcoats are in course of substitution for fustian.

The patients who dined in the Hall to-day were 186 in number: viz , 130 men and 56 women, and we had satisfaction in observing their orderly demeanour.

The dinner consisted of pea-soup and bread, and was of good quality and properly served. A good many patients, however, especially among the women, refused it either wholly or in part.

Beer does not enter into the ordinary diet, but is specially ordered at the direction of the Superintendent in all cases where he deems it necessary.

On six days of the week, in lieu of beer at dinner, the patients have milk, which, as we were informed, is the common beverage of the labouring classes in the agricultural districts from whence the great majority of the patients come.

Rules

Rules for the guidance of the attendants are now hung up in the several bath-rooms. Appendix (E.)

In the female division there is a change of water for every patient.

In the male division, although the supply of water is abundant, in consequence of the length of time required for filling and emptying the baths, three patients use the same water. We recommend that until the taps, &c. be altered, the bathing be distributed over more than two days of the week, so as to admit of every patient being bathed in clean water.

The general walk, which now extends round a large portion of the estate, is intended to be carried round the farm and entire boundary.

We recommend that at convenient distances be placed seats, sufficient for parties of patients, and more especially available for the infirm and fatigued.

In reference to in-door recreations and amusements, we are informed that, as a rule, dances and concerts or readings are given weekly on Wednesday evenings, at which about 120 patients of both sexes are usually present.

We found the day-rooms, galleries, and dormitories clean, well ventilated, and in the best order.

The beds and pillows, including those of the patients of uncleanly habits, are all of horse hair and of excellent quality, and abundantly provided with good blankets.

The staff of attendants at present is as follows :—

Male Division.		Female Division.	
Head	1	Head	1
Ordinary	10	Ordinary	9
Night	1	Night	1
Total	12	Total	11

The wages of the ordinary attendants vary from 25 *l.* to 33 *l.* on the male side, and from 12 *l.* to 18 *l.* on the female.

The present weekly charge is 10 *s.* $0\frac{3}{16}$ *d.*

All the patients belong to one or other of the united counties, and there are no pauper lunatics from those counties in other Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Pending the erection of the new block for male patients, the third storey of the female division of the main building, containing about 60 beds, is appropriated to them, and accessible by a temporary passage constructed behind the Chapel.

According to the present distribution and arrangement of beds, there is accommodation for about 190 male and 140 female patients, and the vacant beds are about 20 in each division.

The new female block is now occupied, and affords excellent accommodation for the 100 patients residing therein.

On

Appendix (E.)

On the ground floor is a very comfortable Infirmary, of cheerful aspect, comprising two spacious and airy dormitories, with 16 beds, four single sleeping rooms with fire-places, a well-furnished vestibule, to serve as a day-room for the convalescent, and a separate cooking kitchen.

In accordance with the recommendation of our Board, an Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed, and Dr. Campbell, late of the Durham Asylum, now fills the office.

The present condition of the Asylum is, upon the whole, very satisfactory, and creditable to Dr. Clouston as Superintendent.

Denbigh County Asylum.

6 May 1867.

We have this day visited the Asylum, and inspected all its wards and premises. We have to record the following as the changes in the patients since the 21st May 1866, the date of the last Visit, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	80	74	154
Discharged - - - -	63	69	132
„ of whom recovered -	16	31	47
Died - - - - -	29	21	50
Present numbers, private - -	12	11	23
„ pauper - -	171	177	348
Total - -	183	188	371

One male patient committed suicide by strangulation. No inquest having been held, the case formed the subject of correspondence between our Board and the Committee of Visitors.

The remaining deaths were from general paralysis, phthisis, and other ordinary causes.

In one case, that of a male patient belonging to the Borough of Chester, for special reasons, an inquest was held, and a verdict returned of death from disease of the lungs.

Of the pauper patients, 31 are from the Chester, and 15 from the Abergavenny Asylum, received under contracts, renewable annually, with the Visitors. It is proposed to receive, if required, 10 more patients from the latter Asylum. The number agreed to be received from Chester is not limited.

The female side of the Asylum may now be considered nearly full. There are more vacant beds in the male division.

The

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The new wards on each side are completely furnished and in occupation, and afford excellent accommodation for the numbers of patients for whom they are assigned.

The ordinary weekly charge for pauper patients is 8*s.* 2*d.*, and that for out-county patients, 12*s.* 10*d.* The private patients generally pay from 15*s.* to 25*s.* per week.

The patients last registered as under medical treatment were 7 in the male and 14 in the female division.

In the former, at the time of our visit, 8, and in the latter as many as 28 patients were in bed.

As respects the female patients keeping their beds in No. 6 Ward, 17 in number, many of uncleanly habits, an additional nurse is required; and we were informed that a third nurse, whose place is now vacant, is about to be engaged.

Adverting to the staff of nurses, we are strongly of opinion that two are not sufficient for the proper care and supervision of the patients, 30 in number, and, for the most part, of a very troublesome class, in No. 4 Ward.

The latest ward returns relative to employment show the following results:—

Males.	—	Females.	—
Garden and Grounds -	65	Needlework, &c. -	36
Trades - - -	12	Laundry - - -	13
Other - - -	46	Kitchen and Wards, &c.	47
Total - -	123	Total - -	96

The Chapel, which is quite inadequate to the requirements of the Asylum, accommodating only 150 patients, is crowded at both services—Welsh and English—now performed on Sundays, and we trust that the necessity for its enlargement will receive the early consideration of the Visitors.

According to the Medical Journal, the patients secluded since the last visit have been 10 in the male, and 24 in the female division; the former altogether on 11, and the latter on 45 occasions, and many of each sex for several days consecutively.

We found two women in seclusion, one of whom, although constantly locked into her room and kept in bed, on account of her destructive propensities, has not hitherto been entered in the Journal.

Connected with the new wards, good, spacious airing grounds are in course of being laid out, by the removal of the walls near the buildings and the enclosure of the adjoining gardens. The female airing ground is bounded by an open iron pallisade.

More carpeting is still required in the day-rooms and dormitories referred to in the last Report, and linoleum or matting in the corridors with tiled floors.

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We trust that no unnecessary delay will take place in carrying out the recommendation that the lower portions of the walls of the female recreation-room be boarded, and the upper parts plastered, and painted, or papered.

We further advise the construction of an open covered way from the new female wards to the detached building referred to, and we repeat the recommendation that windows be opened in the west wall of the recreation-hall and work-rooms.

Hand-rails have been fixed to the several staircases, and proved a great convenience.

Partitions have not, as yet, been introduced between the baths in the general bath-rooms, nor have any regulations been prepared and hung up for the guidance of the attendants.

The attendants in both divisions have been provided with appropriate uniforms.

There are still many straw beds, most of which are too short.

Papering and painting, which in some parts are much required, are in progress. The walls in some cases admit the damp.

The ventilation in several rooms occupied by dirty patients is very imperfect.

More illustrated and entertaining books, and means of in-door amusement, are needed.

Some of the women at the time of our visit were excited and noisy. The men were, without exception, quiet and orderly.

The personal condition of the male patients as to clothing was not so satisfactory as that of the females, many of whom, we were glad to find, have been provided with neat woollen dresses, which are about to be generally introduced in the female division.

To revert to the cases of the patients who are much in bed during the day, we suggest, for their comfort, more furniture of an ordinary kind, as chairs and small tables, bed-side carpets and commodes, also some reclining chairs for the feeble.

The female patients, to the number of 70 and upwards, walk out in parties beyond the grounds on Tuesdays and Fridays. About 80 or 90 of the men are taken out for walks on Sundays.

The dinners on the day of our visit consisted of what is termed soup, but very poor and tasteless, with bread. We strongly recommend the substitution, on Mondays, of meat in a solid form.

Upon the completion of the Reservoir now in course of enlargement, the supply of water will be ample. The Reservoir will be required to be carefully fenced off for the protection of the patients. The Kitchen and offices in connection therewith are rendered very dark and gloomy by the proximity of the area wall, and we suggest, as an easy and effectual remedy, the lowering of the wall and embankment several feet.

Upon the whole, the result of our visit has been to satisfy us of the desire of Dr. Jones and the Officers acting under him, in every way to promote the comfort and benefit of the patients.

Derby County Asylum.

25 April 1867.

The following tabular statement shows the changes in the patients since the last visit of the Commissioners, 22nd March 1866, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	37	28	65
Discharged - - - -	17	17	34
„ of whom recovered	15	16	31
Died - - - - -	29	10	39
Present Number - - -	158	168	326

The assigned causes of Death were as follows:—

Paralysis and Epilepsy - - - -	20
Pulmonary consumption - - - -	2
Heart disease - - - - - -	3
Exhaustion after Mania - - - -	3
Other ordinary causes - - - -	11

Of the present patients three of the male sex are of the private class. Of the paupers, 21 men and 7 women belong to the Borough, and 5 men and 10 women to the portion of the Derby Union within the County.

The ordinary weekly charge is now 9 *s.* 9 *d.*

The arrangement with the Authorities of the Borough is that, for the Borough pauper lunatics, 4 *d.* per diem is to be paid beyond the ordinary charge.

This arrangement has not been entered into by a statutory contract, and is indefinite as to duration and numbers; the Visitors having agreed only to receive Borough patients upon the terms mentioned, so far as may, from time to time, be convenient and compatible with the demand for accommodation for the County patients.

After assigning certain rooms to the Assistant Medical Officer and Assistant Matron, the present Asylum is calculated properly to accommodate 336 patients. The additions in progress will provide good accommodation for 34 patients in each division, making the total ultimate accommodation for 404 patients.

The addition consists in extending the Wings hitherto known as the Infirmaries, and raising them a second storey. The extension on the female side is completed and the rooms will be brought into

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occupation within three months. That on the male side is not yet entirely roofed in, but one room on the ground floor will be very shortly available. In connection with the new building will be two good airing courts.

The patients last registered as under medical treatment, all for ordinary ailments, were eight in the male division, and nine in the female.

According to the Medical Journal, since the last visit, 19 males and 15 females have been placed in seclusion during periods of excitement, the former altogether on 38 and the latter on 57 occasions.

With a very few exceptions in No. 2 female ward the patients at the time of our visit, were free from excitement, and we have to report very favourably as on previous occasions of their general personal condition and demeanour.

About 72 of the men are usually employed on the land, and 70 women in needle, laundry, and domestic work. Ten of the men are at present employed as artisans.

The attendance at Divine Service on Sundays is necessarily very limited, owing to the wholly inadequate dimensions of the Chapel. We are glad to learn that the question of erecting a proper Chapel, and adding the present Chapel to the recreation hall, is about to be brought under the consideration of the Justices at the next Quarter Sessions.

The several corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories, were found by us remarkably clean and in the best order, and the wards generally were cheerful and comfortable in aspect.

The beds throughout the Asylum are all of horse hair, and the bedding is substantial and abundant.

Inquiry is being made for a night attendant in the male division. The duty is at present performed by the ordinary attendants in rotation.

The Case Books have been carefully entered up by Dr. Hitchman, and the Institution continues to be under most efficient management.

Devon County Asylum.

27 November 1867.

Upon our visits, yesterday and this day, we have inspected the Asylum in its several departments, and, with the exception of two of the female sex, viz., one on trial with her friends, and another, an idiot at Starcross, have seen all the patients on the books, of whom five women reside with artisans in the Village.

The changes in the patients since the 17th August 1866, the date of

of the last visit, and their present numbers are shown by the following table :— Appendix (E.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	94	105	199
Discharged and removed -	42	38	80
„ of whom recovered	33	31	64
Died - - - - - -	70	38	108
Present numbers on books -	266	417	683

The assigned causes of death were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Paralysis - - -	12	5	17
Apoplexy and other diseases of the Brain - - - -	3	2	5
Epilepsy - - - - -	3	3	6
Disease of Heart and Lungs -	10	16	26
Cholera - - - - - -	30	–	30
Suicide - - - - - -	2	1	3
Accidental Fracture of Spine, &c.	1	–	1
Other ordinary causes - -	9	11	20
Total as above - -	70	38	108

The cases of cholera, 45 in number, of which two-thirds proved fatal, were confined to the male wards of the old building, some occurring in every ward. The first case was on the 28th September, the last on the 8th November. No attendant was attacked. It was never ascertained by what means the disorder was introduced, nor could it be traced, in any degree, to local causes. Prompt measures were taken to prevent its spread, and due provision was made, by erecting a temporary building for the contingency of its extending to the female division of the Asylum. The particulars were duly reported to our Board.

The suicides were as follows:—the two men, respectively, by hanging and drowning, and the women by burning. Verdicts were delivered accordingly; no blame being attributed by the Juries to any person. The several cases formed the subjects of correspondence with the Board in London.

There is no longer in the Asylum any criminal patient; the patients of that class previously in the Asylum, and two recently received from Broadmoor, being now by the operation of the late "Criminal Lunatics Act," ordinary pauper lunatics.

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In reference to chargeability the patients are distributable as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Devon County, and Unions, &c.	221	365	586
Plymouth Borough - -	15	19	34
Exeter ditto - - - -	14	9	23
Other Boroughs and Places -	16	24	40

The ordinary weekly charge is now 9 *s.* 6 *d.*; and that for the Borough and out-county patients 13 *s.*

The patients last registered as under medical treatment were 17 in the male, and 50 in the female division.

The ward returns relative to the employment show the following results:—

Males.	—	Females.	—
Agriculture - -	41	Needlework and Knitting.	94
Trades - - -	24	Laundry, &c. - -	36
Wards, &c. - -	56	Wards and Domestic Work.	85
Totals - -	121	Totals - -	215

The attendance at Divine Service is far below what it would be in a Chapel of adequate dimensions. The present Chapel will not accommodate more than 150 persons; patients, officers, and attendants. This necessitates three services on Sundays. According to the Medical Journal, since the last Visit, 29 male and 20 female patients have been placed in seclusion, for reasons recorded, the former on 49 and the latter on 31 occasions.

The male patients, at the time of our Visits, were quiet and orderly. In some of the female wards of the old building, especially No. 6, there was much noise and excitement. The patients generally, as to their persons and external clothing, were in fair condition. The body linen, however, of both the men and the women, ought to be changed not less frequently than twice a week, instead of once, as at present. With this view it will be necessary materially to extend and improve the laundry and wash-house arrangements, which are now quite inadequate to the wants of the Asylum, having been designed for 450 patients only.

The galleries and rooms, beds and bedding, were, when we inspected them, clean and in proper order, but the temperature of some of the former in the old building was below 50°.

The

The working of the heating apparatus appears to be very imperfect, and many of the open fires were not lighted, owing principally, as we were informed, to the insufficient staff of attendants.

The aspect of the galleries generally, in consequence of the want of furniture of a domestic kind and simple decorations, is bare and cheerless.

Their discomfort is further increased by the very objectionable and unhealthy asphalte floors, which have been so frequently condemned. The substitution of boards, so often recommended, ought not on any account to be further delayed.

The present staff of attendants, to which no addition has been made since the last visit, is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Head Attendants - - -	1	1	2
Ordinary Ward ditto - -	14	24	38
Night ditto - - - -	1	2	3

The ward attendants also in turn take a share of the night duty. We desire to record our strong opinion that the present number of attendants is quite inadequate for the due care of the patients. In the male division the proportion is only 1 to 19 patients, and in the female 1 to 17.

In each of the wards 4 and 6 on the male side, wherein respectively are 26 and 36 patients, and in female ward No. 1, containing 26 patients, there is only one attendant.

We are of opinion that Wards 2, 4, and 6, in the male division, and 1, 2, and 5, in the female, each require the permanent addition of one attendant, and that there should also be, on each side of the Asylum, a supernumerary attendant, available for duty, upon emergencies, or during the temporary absence, on their "days out," or sickness, of the ordinary ward attendants.

As respects out-door exercise, we have to report that parties of between 40 and 50 patients of the respective sexes are taken out for walks in the country, the men once and the women twice a week. With these exceptions the patients are restricted for exercise to their airing courts.

Great benefit as regards their general health and mental condition would, no doubt, be found to attend more regular and extended out-door exercise, and with this view, we again suggest the formation of a good broad walk round the boundary of the Estate, upon which, at convenient intervals, should be placed seats for patients who may require rest.

We have now to draw the special attention of the Visitors to the great deficiency of domestic conveniences, so requisite in all Public Institutions, and of primary importance in Lunatic Asylums.

We advert first to the subject of bathing. In the male division three wards are without a bath, and there is only one in each of the remaining four wards, making four baths only for 266 patients.

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In the female division five wards are without baths, and the remaining five wards have but one bath each, making a total of five baths for upwards of 400 patients. One of the results is that, as a general rule, four or five patients are bathed in the same water.

There are no proper dressing rooms in either division, and the patients have in most cases to go a considerable distance, into the galleries or day rooms, to be dressed.

We have next to notice the general want of lavatories, or adequate means of personal washing, throughout the Asylum.

The sculleries also, in all the wards, are much too small for the washing and storing away of the crockery, &c., in use. That in Ward No. 2 of each division (the male ward containing 45, and the female 59, patients), is only 9 feet 3 inches long by 4 feet 9 inches wide, and 7 feet 3 inches high. There are no proper store rooms in either division for changes of clothing and bedding.

With a view to provide without delay the necessary conveniences adverted to, we suggest for the consideration of the Visitors, either the building out a spur in the rear of the wards of the old building, or the conversion and fitting up for the purpose of the requisite number of the present single sleeping rooms.

Rules for the guidance of the attendants should be prepared and printed, and suspended in every bath room.

Thermometers should also be placed in all the corridors.

The above observations apply mainly to the old building. The new farm buildings, which are good, are now completed, and the rooms in connection therewith for the acccommodation of 21 male patients, will be brought into occupation at or soon after Christmas. The day room, which is of ample dimensions, commands a fine prospect. The land in possession of the Asylum, about two acres of which have been recently purchased, is altogether 84 acres in extent, of which six acres are under spade cultivation, 25 pasture, and 35 arable.

Our special attention has been given to the question of accommodation, and in reference thereto we have to report as follows:—

In the male division, under the existing arrangements, there are 279 beds, of which 13 are vacant.

In the female division, the actual number of beds in sleeping rooms is 390. Of the 417 female patients on the books, 12 occupy beds in a gallery, eight sleep upon mattresses on the floor, and seven are absent on trial.

In reference to the above enumerations, we have to state that a considerable deduction will be required in the female division, in order to allow the proper minimum space per bed, in the associated dormitories, of 500 cubic feet. In many cases it is much below that amount, and in no case does the average exceed it.

The result is that the female wards are generally overcrowded, and such would continue to be the case in the event of the removal of the Plymouth patients.

In these circumstances we repeat the recommendation that the Plans adverted to in the last report, for an extension of the new female building for 40 additional patients, be carried out.

We are decidedly of opinion that the proposition which, as we are informed

informed, is in contemplation to appropriate to female patients the Ward on the second floor of the male division of the old building adjoining the South Cottage, is open to grave objections, more especially inasmuch as it is the only ward properly available as a male infirmary.

We think that the present occupation by female patients of the South Cottage, and the male ward over the workshops, very inconvenient, and an arrangement which should be considered as one only of an exceptional and temporary character.

We have already recalled attention to the very inadequate size of the present Chapel, which, as to its dimension, arrangements, and aspect, is a discredit to the Asylum.

We desire again also to notice the great want of a general dining and recreation hall.

We trust that no unnecessary delay will be allowed longer to prevent the erection of a detached Chapel of adequate dimensions, and ecclesiastical character, and of the hall so much needed.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to submit, for the consideration of the Visitors, the expediency of rendering the medical staff more proportionate to the increased and increasing magnitude of the Asylum, by the appointment of a second assistant medical officer. Amongst other duties, that of keeping the Case Books, and other Medical Records, so essential to be duly entered up, and which are now considerably in arrear, is one very important to be kept in view.

The result of our visit has been to satisfy us that Dr. Saunders, who is now aided by Mr. Richards, as Assistant Medical Officer, devotes his best energies to the discharge of his onerous duties, and the promotion of the benefit and comfort of the patients under his charge.

Dorset County Asylums.

9 and 10 May 1867.

On these two days we have visited the Asylums at Forston and Charminster, and seen all their insane inmates.

In the latter there are 315 patients, and in the former 140. All the statutory records are kept at Charminster, with the exception of a special book at Forston, in which the cases there are now entered; whatever further relates to the Forston patients, being copied weekly into the Medical Journal at the new Asylum, from memoranda kept by Mr. Clarke, the resident surgeon at the old building. There is now a fixed daily communication between the two Asylums, for supply of whatever is needful from the clothing and stores at Charminster.

Since the visit of the 15th February 1866, the admissions have been 114, or 43 males, and 71 females; the discharges 44, or 19 males and 25 females; and the deaths 33, or 14 males and 19 females. Among these admissions were 43 out-county patients (from Poole, Abergavenny, and Oxford). Of those discharged, 27 were reported to have recovered. In the causes of deaths, there was

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was nothing unusual; the principal being general palsy, epilepsy, diseases of the lungs and heart, and exhaustion after mania.

The numbers of male and female at Charminster are 158 and 157, and at Forston 82 and 58; of whom there are 10 males and 8 females belonging to the private class, and 80 males and 59 females, or 139 patients altogether, received from counties and boroughs not in union.

An unfortunate incident to set against what is more favourable in these out-county contracts is, that the patients admitted under them appear to be generally of the worst and most hopeless class; the consequences being that even at Charminster there is an undue proportion of such cases, and that at Forston there are hardly any others. Making all necessary allowance for this, we nevertheless think, that, with increased watchfulness on the part of attendants and nurses, the clothing of those troublesome patients might be kept in better order; and that the frock dresses (of which too many are in use, even at Charminster) might be considerably reduced.

The patients at Forston have increased in number since the visit 15 months ago, by 12 in the male, and 27 in the female division; and to the latter, in consequence, two nurses have been added. Two additional wash-basins have also been placed in the upper male ward, but even for this, now containing 82 male patients, there are still only four basins, or two in each ward, and we repeat the recommendation made at the last visit, for an increased supply of such simple provision for decency and comfort. In a number of the sleeping rooms with tiled or stone floors, both single and associated, strips of matting have since then been put; but far too many of both are still left unprovided with anything of the sort, and we repeat the suggestion that all should be so supplied, as one of urgent necessity.

In the male wards at this old building, there has been some small painting done during the past year, and a day-room has been obtained for the upper one, by judicious appropriation of the gallery as a dining-room; but generally, there is the same bare unfurnished appearance in the wards of both divisions, and we are of opinion that whatever the class of inmates may be, it is impossible to dispense altogether with such ordinary furniture as movable chairs and small tables, and with little matters of ornament or interest to the extent that is observable here, without results and influences in all respects disadvantageous. Mr. Clarke informs us that he has been able lately to induce a few of the patients to join in croquet occasionally, and we have no doubt whatever that with more resources at his disposal, and greater pains on the part of attendants, the numbers engaging in some sort of occupation or amusement, even at Forston, might be considerably increased. More patients should also be taken, and more frequently, beyond the asylum grounds. There seems to have been only one such walking party since Christmas, attendants not being available for the purpose; and for this and other reasons, addition should be made to the staff, which has had no increase since the last visit.

We found the bedding in a good state throughout, and the perfect cleanliness and order of every part of the buildings ought to be remarked. Bathing regulations have not been placed in the bath-

rooms

rooms, nor are thermometers supplied yet; we trust that this will at once be done, and that in no case will the same water be used for more than two patients; it ought, if possible, be changed for each. Appendix (E.)

At Charminster all the patients were free from excitement (as indeed we had found those at Forston also); and subject to the remark already made, their personal appearance and general state were very satisfactory.

The condition of the wards also was favourable, and we were glad to see some recent additions of sofas and other articles of furniture, which we hope will continue to be steadily supplied, much in that respect being still required. A very judicious structural change is also in progress, in all the wards, by which more commodious waterclosets, separated farther from the wards, additional pantries, and better lavatories will be obtained. A remedy has likewise been applied, since the last visit, to what seems, as then stated, to have resulted from rain penetrating through the walls in various parts of the building, but which seems also likely, upon later examination, to have been occasioned by the employment of other bad material, besides the outer bricks. The south-western walls have all been covered with Portland cement, and the roof of the Chapel is at present under process of felting, for the purpose of remedying defects that had been found there.

The numbers of the patients employed in both divisions regularly are (out of the 315 at Charminster) 149, and(out of the 140 at Forston) a little over 40. In the new asylum, however, we found the wards supplied, to a fair extent, with means both for occupation and amusement, of which the non-working patients are allowed freely to avail themselves; and parties are taken regularly for exercise beyond the grounds, especially from the female wards. A considerable addition to the books in circulation through the wards of the new building, has likewise been made lately, and the associated amusements are various, and seem to be sufficiently kept up. It is greatly to be regretted that in all these matters Forston is now so deficient. There, even the attendance at Chapel is now limited to 20 men and 11 women; and we could wish that it were larger at Charminster itself, not averaging at present more than 90 of both sexes, on week days, and 104 on Sundays. A new Chaplain, Mr. Hyson, has lately been appointed, and has entered on his duties; among which are comprised, we have pleasure in observing, lectures, from time to time, to associated parties in the recreation hall.

Another appointment has been made within the last year, by which an Assistant Medical Officer becomes resident at Charminster. In the absence of Mr. Symes to-day, Dr. Pearce accompanied us through the wards, and we trust, from the interest he shows in his duties, and from what we observe of his entries in the Case Books, that he will prove an efficient help to the Medical Superintendent in his responsible and arduous labours, heretofore performed, in less favourable circumstances, with so much ability and success.

The seclusion since the last visit has comprised 11 male patients, on 171 occasions, and three female patients on 47 occasions. The wet and dirty returns share about 13 nightly in the male

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male, and 9 in the female division. The numbers under treatment last Saturday, were 18 males and 13 females. These various returns include the Forston patients; and we have to add the same recommendation which we have made as to Forston, for printed regulations and thermometers in all the bath-rooms. The various workshops and farm buildings that we visited were in the best order.

Durham County Asylum.

3 August 1867.

We went over the whole of this Asylum yesterday, and saw all the patients who are here. Three males and two females are absent on leave, and the numbers seen by us were 235 males and 210 females, 445 altogether.

The Asylum is again full; there being now not a vacant bed on either side, and two of each sex having been refused admission since the last meeting of the Committee. It is right to add, however, that there is no improper crowding in the dormitories; a portion of the male accommodation, vacated upon the opening of the temporary building for the men, having been appropriated to the reception of 50 women; and this, though at the cost of some disadvantage, having relieved the pressure in the female division.

The temporary building appears to have answered its purpose very well: but the addition to the laundry-rooms comprised in the same plan, and intended to be permanent, is only now in progress; and of the larger permanent addition for which the plans have received sanction lately, we see no beginning or preparation as yet. We cannot doubt that the importance of interposing as little delay as possible will be felt by the Committee.

Excepting in the female ward, No. 2, there was a prevailing absence of excitement among the patients during our visit, and we observed improvements generally in the clothing of the men; but the dresses of a large number of the women were untidy and out of repair, and for the most part they were personally in a less satisfactory state than the men. The condition of the ward referred to was in every particular as bad as possible. Twenty-eight patients of the worst class were in it, and only two nurses (a third usually here, we are told, being absent on leave); so that it is necessarily left with one nurse only, while the other is at dinner; and while we visited there was incessant noise and fighting. We think it highly inexpedient, in any circumstances, to congregate in one day-room so many patients of this class, and here, where so little check upon them is supplied by objects of cheerfulness or amusement in the room itself, such a result as we witnessed must be of frequent occurrence. The worst patients should be more distributed, and the wards, now called refractory, should be made in every respect equal to the rest of the wards in appearance and comfort; for what we have said is applicable also to the men's division. In No. 2 ward in the latter, though there was no excitement, there is the same want of

of cheerfulness and comfort; and it being the attendants' dinner time, we found it under one man's charge with 26 very troublesome inmates to attend to.

The bedding was clean and in good condition throughout the Asylum; and in some of the infirmary and other dormitories, since the last Visit, curtains have been placed, carpeting, and neatly painted and furnished washstands. This will, we hope, be made general, and we were glad to learn that the small tables and night commodes suggested for the infirmaries have been put in hand.

The men's body linen is still only changed once a week, but the design for supplying all with night shirts will shortly be carried out; and other improvements may be expected when the changes at the laundry, now in progress, are completed; and when better convenience for clothing stores, cutting out, &c., are provided for the Matron, Miss Duce, who accompanied us through the female wards to-day, and showed her usual knowledge of the inmates.

In only one of the bath-rooms was any paper of written instructions for bathing placed, and this, even if it had not been put too high up to be legible, is so imperfect and general as to be of little use. At present on the women's side, notwithstanding Dr. Smith's wishes that every patient should have clean water, two are bathed in the same water, and it was admitted to us even that two are placed in the bath at the same time; while on the men's side the number bathed in the same water was said to vary between two and four. Proper printed and framed rules, giving specific directions on such points, should be hung up in every bath-room, and a thermometer supplied to each; nor should the bath taps be left unlocked, as at present. The water supply appears ample, and the inlet pipes sufficient, but owing to the inadequacy of the waste pipes, the baths cannot be changed with sufficient frequency, and only three fixed baths on each side, for the existing number of patients, are manifestly quite inadequate.

In the Hall, yesterday, we saw the female and male dinners respectively served, the former to 106, and the latter to 168 patients. It consisted of bread and soup with water (the number permitted to have beer being limited to 30 women and 10 men), and it did not seem to be popular. We thought the soup of poor quality; and observed, without surprise, that it was either wholly or in part refused by as many as 30 of the men and more than a dozen of the women. To-day we saw an excellent dinner of meat pie, with which great satisfaction was expressed generally; and we venture strongly to recommend that some such substitution be made for one of the two soup dinners now given weekly.

As to other matters of statutory inquiry the arrangements appear to be as usual. About 135 of the men are regularly employed, and 170 of the women; 56 of the former on the farm and grounds, and 45 in various trades; and of the latter, 89 in sewing, 38 in knitting, 16 in the laundry, and 7 in the kitchen. In ward work, 34 men and 20 women are engaged; and the average Chapel attendance comprises on Sundays 173 of both sexes, and on week days 165; in connection with which we have heard with pleasure that an Organ is now being built. The out-door provision for recreation

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recreation continues to be good, and there was a pic-nic on the hills for both sexes the day before yesterday; but the numbers able to take part in such enjoyment are necessarily limited, being hardly more than the 60 or 70 from each division, who attend the weekly dance in-doors; and we still think the amusements provided in the wards themselves to a marked degree inadequate.

Since the Visit of the 19th July in last year there have been 161 admissions, 85 males and 76 females; 68 discharged, 35 males and 33 females, of whom all the males but two and all the females but three had recovered; and 48 deaths, 25 males and 23 females. One escape should be mentioned, of a man nearly convalescent, who at the time was absent on leave. All the deaths were from ordinary causes, excepting that of a man accidentally choked from a piece of food at dinner; and in this and another from heart disease, inquests were held; the other principal causes having been general palsy, epilepsy, and diseases of the heart, lungs, and brain.

In conclusion, we have to remark that the odour arising from the still uncovered cesspool was both to-day and yesterday extremely offensive. Although the level of the liquid is kept lower than formerly, the nuisance is unabated; and in several of the wards and passages in the Asylum, where disinfectants are liberally used for the sinks and waterclosets, the atmosphere was not pure.

In the absence of the Superintendent, who returns on Wednesday next, after a month's holiday, and in the absence also of the Clerk and Steward, who left a few days ago for a week's holiday, we have received at our Visit all the assistance that could be afforded by the recently appointed House Surgeon; but he was not acquainted with any steps taken in this important matter. We were informed, however, by the head joiner, that he believed the County Surveyor had been instructed to submit tenders for covering in the cesspool; and further we could not ascertain.

The number of patients under treatment for bodily disorders are at present 11 men and 28 women; and as we passed through the wards we found in bed in the male division 8 patients, and in the female division 13, but the serious cases were few.

Essex County Asylum.

21 May 1867.

We were yesterday engaged in an inspection of this Asylum, in the course of which we visited all the wards and offices, and personally examined the patients. They are now 590 in number, of whom 252 are men and 338 women. One man and two women are absent on leave. The vacant accommodation does not exceed five beds in the male and 14 in the female division; and most of the associated dormitories contain more beds than they were originally intended for. In these circumstances, therefore, and with a steady annual increase in the number of County patients, the question of enlargement is one which presses for immediate consideration. We have had some conversation with Dr. Campbell as to the most efficient and inexpensive mode of making the requisite additions,

tions, and we are of opinion that new wards in connexion with the workshops and laundry buildings would prove convenient and economical.

Since our Colleagues' last Visit in June 1866, 83 males and 102 females have been admitted; 37 males and 52 females have been discharged, and 30 males and 39 females have died. As many as 14 deaths in the male and 18 in the female division were attributed to paralysis or general paralysis, but in other respects the causes of death call for no particular notice. No suicide or fatal accident has occurred. Of the patients who were discharged, 82 were reported as recovered.

With a few exceptions on the women's side the patients were quiet and orderly, and generally in a satisfactory state. We noticed that an unusually large proportion of the inmates were old and helpless, or demented and paralytic; and with such cases we are aware that it is most difficult to establish any system of occupation or amusement; we think, however, that by persevering efforts on the part of the attendants a larger proportion might be induced to employ themselves, and that among other simple occupations mat-making and basket-making might be introduced.

The numbers reported to be employed are 138 in the male and 180 in the female division. Of the men 65 work on the land.

Divine service is performed as usual, and the attendance averages 215 on Sunday and 94 on week days. The arrangements for exercise and recreation are the same as before reported.

We found the wards clean and in good order, and the bedding throughout in the best condition.

The cottages presented the same air of comfort and cheerfulness as usual, and the grounds and airing courts were well kept.

Some of the galleries will shortly be repapered, and we have suggested that there should be more blinds in the dormitories.

We have before alluded to the large proportion of feeble and paralytic cases in this Asylum, but the sanitary state of the inmates is now good, and we did not find more than four or five of each sex in bed. Nineteen men and the same number of women are registered as being under medical treatment.

As regards the employment of seclusion and mechanical restraint we find that the latter is never used. Seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 8 males and 11 females; and in two instances on each side of the house the seclusion has been for somewhat prolonged periods.

The dinner yesterday consisted of soup (with meat in it) and bread. Some of the patients seemed to dislike this dinner, but the soup was strong and well made; and as it is given only one day in the week we could see no reasonable ground for complaint.

The staff of attendants and nurses continues to be kept up well, and efficient persons are employed who seem to be kind and judicious in the performance of their duties.

In conclusion, we have pleasure in again reporting that the Asylum continues to be in a very creditable state under the able superintendence of Dr. Campbell.

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Glamorgan County Asylum.

19 June 1867.

We have inspected this Asylum and personally examined every patient. There are 165 men and 131 women; 296 in all, being an increase of 52 patients since our Colleagues' Visit in April 1866.

These numbers leave vacancies for 32 males and 37 females, but the requisite furniture has not yet been provided for the empty rooms.

The admissions since the 24th April 1866, have amounted to 52 of the male and 51 of the female sex. Thirteen males and 20 females have been discharged, of whom 33 were recovered; and 16 males and 3 females have died; all from ordinary causes, except one man upon whom an inquest was held, when it was found that death had been caused by fractured ribs, the injuries having been "received by being taken up and cast to the ground" by another patient. The particulars of this case were at the time duly forwarded to our Board.

The sanitary condition of the house has been very favourable, as is evinced by the small mortality; and at the present time only seven patients in both divisions are under medical treatment. There were only three patients in bed to-day, all on the men's side. We found no one restrained or secluded. As regards restraint, only two cases have occurred since the last Visit; in one instance it was employed three times for surgical reasons in the case of a male patient; and it was used on one occasion with a female on account of determined suicidal propensities.

Three men have been secluded on seven occasions, and three women on eight occasions. The personal condition of the patients in both divisions was satisfactory, and they were generally very quiet and orderly.

We saw 118 men and 70 women dining together in the Hall, and all behaved with the greatest propriety. The dinner consisted of suet pudding, with rhubarb, and seemed to be generally approved of. This dinner does not form part of the ordinary dietary, but is occasionally given during the summer months, beer being also allowed on these days.

Judging from the returns furnished to us, a very large proportion of the patients of both sexes are usefully employed. Of the men, nearly forty work on the land; between sixty and 70 assist in the wards and airing courts; and there are 3 masons, 2 painters, 2 carpenters, 3 tailors, and 1 shoemaker. Of the women, 25 are employed in the laundry, 50 work at their needle, and 32 are engaged in the kitchen and other domestic work.

The average attendance at chapel comprises 115 of the male and 88 of the female sex. Considerable attention is given to the amusement and recreation of the patients. There are regularly two meetings in the Hall in each week alternately for dancing and for the practice of singing. Excursions to the seaside are also occasionally allowed. One of these took place yesterday, and was much enjoyed by about forty of the men.

We have a very favourable report to make of the condition of the

the various wards, which were clean and in good order; the bedding is of excellent quality, and with one exception in the male division, the result of neglect by one of the attendants, it was very clean and in a proper state.

Active exertions seem to have been made to remedy the defects pointed out by our colleagues in the last Report, and the various day-rooms, &c., have been painted, coloured, and papered, and they now present a most cheerful appearance; prints and additional articles of furniture have also been introduced.

Every effort has been made to remedy the smoky chimneys, but we regret to learn with only partial success, owing to their originally faulty construction.

The workshop building is now occupied by 24 men. As regards other suggestions we are glad to report that an Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed, and that there is now a regular night watch in each division. Rules have been placed in the Bath-rooms, and screens will shortly be provided to separate the patients whilst bathing. It would be desirable, we think, to distribute the bathing over more than one day in the week. By the present arrangement, owing to the short supply of water, it is found necessary to bathe two patients in the same bath.

Much has been accomplished in laying out and planting the grounds and airing courts, and the land generally has been brought into a more active state of cultivation. Means are also taken to utilize the whole of the sewage. Owing to the breadth of land now under cultivation the want of suitable farm buildings is much felt. Piggeries are especially wanted, as in all county Asylums, from the large amount of waste food, they are found to be a source of considerable profit.

Should the Committee of Visitors sanction the erection of new farm buildings, Dr. Yellowlees is anxious that accommodation for a few working men should also be provided in connexion with them. Such accommodation being easily made available as a hospital in case of the outbreak of any contagious or epidemic disease by the removal of the working men to the main building. We hope that this project will receive the favourable consideration of the Visitors.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries, and signed and examined the various Registers. The Case Books appear to be carefully kept, and are well written up.

We have been much pleased to observe the progress which has lately been made in organising and furnishing this Asylum. The Committee visit very frequently, and Dr. Yellowlees evidently devotes his best attention to the management of the Institution and the welfare of its inmates.

Gloucester County Asylum.

7 June 1867.

We have officially inspected this Asylum, visiting all the wards and offices, and personally examining all the patients now resident.

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The patients on the books are 599 in number, viz.: 279 of the male, and 320 of the female sex, of whom 1 male and 3 females are of the private class.

At the time of our visit, one woman was out for the day, and four men and 10 women were away on trial.

These last are all stated to be convalescent, and they will all most probably be discharged on the next Committee-day. The total number of patients discharged since our colleagues' visit on the 1st of last November is 52, of whom 42 were reported as recovered. Within the same period, 39 men and 47 women had been admitted, and 28 men and 15 women have died. Although the mortality has been rather high, the deaths all appear to have been from ordinary causes.

We have made inquiries as to the condition of the patients on admission, and are glad to find that there has been an improvement in this respect, and that in general they are brought here in fair bodily health. The present sanitary state of the house is satisfactory, and the proportion of patients in bed was very low. One man was locked in a padded-room, in a state of violent epileptic mania. In conversation with Mr. Toller regarding this case, it appeared that it had not been his practice to record such cases under the head of seclusion in the Medical Journal, and we have explained to him, that in our view of the law, whenever a patient is locked in a room during the day-time, to prevent him from leaving it, the fact should be recorded.

The number of patients reported as having been secluded since the last visit is 20. In the aggregate, upon 50 occasions, the average duration being two hours. Mechanical restraint has not been employed.

With the exception of the man previously referred to, the male patients were remarkably free from excitement, and their clothing and personal condition most satisfactory.

Although the same remarks will apply to the majority of the women, there were a few of them in Nos. 14 and lower 14 wards, who were noisy and excited. The suggestion made by our colleagues, as to the distribution of the more excitable cases in these wards over other parts of the house, has not been carried out, but the patients from No. 14 have been removed to the ward formerly known as No. 2, where it is said they are more under observation, and have fewer opportunities of indulging in destructive propensities. We fully concur in opinion with our colleagues, that the congregation of so many excitable patients in one ward is undesirable.

The patients are bathed once a week as a rule, but we are sorry to find that as many as four are still bathed in the same water. As an ample supply of water can now be obtained from the waterworks, we suggest that this objectionable practice be discontinued, and that every patient be allowed a fresh bath. The means for personal washing in the wards are insufficient. The number of fixed basins is very small, and the few ordinary washstands which have been placed in the dormitories to supply the deficiency, are rarely, if ever, used.

The body linen of the patients is now only changed once a week, but

but some alterations and additions have lately been made to the laundry, and when completed two changes will be allowed. Greater facilities will also be afforded for cleaning and drying soiled bedding, as to which the arrangements are now very defective. A number of the stretchers in the female epileptic ward were found to be stained and wet, but blame cannot properly be attached to the nurses for this, as they are obliged to wash and dry them in the wards. The return of wet beds for last night was, 12 in the male, and 14 in the female, division.

All the wards were very clean and in proper order, and various improvements have been introduced in matters of furniture and decoration. Many of the wards have been newly painted and coloured.

An excellent Skittle Alley has lately been built for the men, which is available for a large number of patients, and is well lighted with gas.

Possession has recently been obtained of two fields purchased, to the north of the Asylum, and here we found to day a considerable number of patients of both sexes engaged in hay making. This land will, no doubt, be found most useful, as affording the means for giving extended exercise to such of the patients as are not permitted to go beyond the premises, and for that purpose we suggest that a wide path should be made around the outer boundary.

In consequence of this acquisition, we are informed that the Committee have determined to give up the occupation of the field adjoining the cottage, a determination which we regret, as in our opinion it formed a very valuable addition to the Asylum estate.

About 170 men are usefully employed, 63 of them being occupied on the land, and 30 in the workshops. Of the women 70 are employed in needlework, 46 in the kitchen and laundry, and 74 in other in-door work.

Not more than 230 patients of both sexes attend the services in the Chapel, a number which would no doubt be greatly extended were the building sufficiently large to accommodate them.

Between 60 and 70 of the inmates on an average are taken weekly for walks in the country; and since the last Visit 9 men and 25 women have been permitted to visit their relatives, for periods varying from one to four days. Several of the patients expressed themselves as most grateful for this privilege. The practice is no doubt most kind and beneficial, and we beg again to express our entire approval of it.

Theatrical representations and weekly dances have been regularly given during the winter, and the general arrangements for recreation are the same as before reported.

The condition of the Asylum is, upon the whole, very satisfactory, and Mr. Toller evidently continues to devote his best attention to the welfare of the inmates, and is ably assisted by Mr. Simpson, the senior Assistant Medical Officer.

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Hants County Asylum.

16 April 1867.

To-day, we inspected every part of this Asylum, saw all the patients; and visited the various workshops and farm buildings. Everthing was in good order.

The number of patients seen in the male and female wards were 274 in the former and 343 in the latter, altogether 617; and there is besides, one man absent on leave. Of these, only 47 now belong to Portsmouth; 20 belonging to the latter borough having been transferred to Fisherton, at Christmas; and notice having been given to the authorities both of Southampton (who have 65 patients here) and of Portsmouth, that reduction will in future be made in the numbers retained as the necessity may arise; the Committee having determined to make no present addition to the Asylum. No case belonging to the County has been refused admission, but notwithstanding the removals to Fisherton, and an addition of 15 beds for laundry patients by re-arrangement of the sleeping accommodation of the domestic servants in the centre upper story, there are 16 cases in excess of the proper number on the female side, and there is hardly one of the smaller dormitories that has not a bed too many. The excellent ventilation throughout makes this less felt than it would otherwise be, but it ought as soon as possible to be remedied.

The personal appearance of the patients of both sexes to-day, as well in clothing as in cleanliness, we thought very good, and very creditable to the attendants and nurses, there being among them more than 100 epileptic or paralysed, besides more than the usual proportion of other unfavourable cases. The wards containing these classes of the patients, however, were nevertheless not in a satisfactory state; several of their inmates in both divisions, but especially among the women, being noisy and restless. Too many with the same habits are congregated exclusively in one place; and besides this absence of example from the better kind of patients who might be willing and able to assist the nurses in their duty, the bare condition of the wards themselves presents too marked a contrast with the comforts afforded in other parts of the Asylum. There has been some little improvement in the Gallery of Ward *I* on the female side since the last visit, but substantially these wards remain as they have ever been; and the recommendations made during a series of years, at each successive visit of members of our Board, have had little or no attention. We repeat, once more, that moveable chairs, sofas, reclining seats, small tables, and other comforts of furniture, of which at present there is hardly one, should be placed in the galleries and day-rooms of all these wards on both sides. There are now two bagatelle boards for the men, but none whatever for the women, and some should be supplied. We had pleasure in observing that the supply of papers and books for the use of the patients generally was more liberal, as well as of a less exclusive and more amusing kind, than we have noticed on former occasions.

The

The admissions since the visit last June have been 131, being 59 males and 72 females, the discharges and transfers, exclusive of the man absent on leave, have been 68, or 33 males and 35 females; 15 of the former and 5 of the latter being Portsmouth patients, and all the rest, except three men relieved, having recovered; and in the same interval 31 men and 24 women, altogether 55 patients, have died. One was a suicide of which the particulars were transmitted to Whitehall; and all the rest were from ordinary causes, the principal being epilepsy, palsy, phthisis, and general decay. The health of the Asylum at present is good. The entries of those under treatment comprise 21 men and 22 women, but no very serious case; and only a few were in bed as we passed through the wards. We observed three secluded.

The seclusion continues to be large here, and mainly attributable in the opinion of Dr. Manley to the bad condition of large numbers on their first admission. Since June, 40 men have been secluded and 32 women, the latter in 68 instances, three women on admission taking up 23 of these instances, and the former in 282 instances, of which 167 were distributed over seven men, all but two being new comers. The modified restraint mentioned at the last visit has since been entirely disused, and no epileptics are now in any way fastened in chairs. Notwithstanding the large proportion of epileptic and paralysed, not more than 10 cases nightly of each sex appear to be reported as wet and dirty, and this return should, we think, suggest strongly the expediency of reducing largely the number of straw beds in use. Besides many used generally throughout the building, there are, out of 35 in the female idiotic ward, 20 of straw, and there are 35 straw beds out of 43 in the male infirmary; a number unexampled in our experience of County Asylums. We have further to remark, that the practice of placing these beds on the floor for epileptic patients, which is much adopted here, seems to us very undesirable, and we recommend the substitution of low padded bedsteads.

The suggestion made at the last visit for the suspension in the bath-rooms of printed directions has been adopted, but there is not yet fresh water for every patient, the rule being that two have the same water; and we think that such arrangements should be made, especially by the supply of additional baths in the eight wards which at present have only four among them, as to ensure a change of water for each patient.

The state of the bedding throughout was good without exception; the wards were clean and well kept; and the air everywhere was fresh and pure. The airing courts also were in proper condition though we have still to recommend renewed and continued efforts to plant them, particularly those used by the worst classes of the patients. Further we suggest, that lists of the patients known to be suicidal, with such information as may have been afforded as to the mode in which any attempts at self-destruction had been made, should be in possession of the attendants of the wards respectively.

Between 50 and 60 women were in the spacious and cheerful workroom, mostly employed in needlework, and we saw a few (not

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so many as we could wish) similarly engaged in their wards. Altogether 158 women are regularly employed, and 177 men; everything required for the patients being made in the Asylum, and the farm, which appears to be skilfully managed, showing a considerable profit. Since the last visit, a flour mill, so adapted as to be worked by the existing steam engines, has been built, and is expected, besides its other advantages, to reduce the cost of flour; but other structural changes then adverted to, have been susperseded by the determination already named not to increase the size of the Asylum. The attendance at Chapel continues to average 120 from the male side, and from the female side 130; and there are about 20 patients at the school class, which it is desirable to continue and extend. To 137 male patients belonging to four wards, associated at one table, we saw dinner neatly served to-day; it consisted of very fair soup and bread, without beer, this being the only day now when meat is not given; but we observed that in as many as 43 instances the soup was either partially or altogether refused, and this fact should receive attention from the Committee.

There has been no change in other matters of statutory inquiry, such as out-door exercise and recreation for the patients of both sexes, and we have to express, as usual, our warm approval of the exertions made by Dr. Manley in getting up associated entertainments for the better class, to which he and his family largely contribute. His personal kindness to all, and his familiarity with every case, we had occasion to notice in passing through the wards; and in Mr. Pater he appears to have found an able assistant officer.

Kent County Asylum.

. 15 and 16 October 1867.

Since our last visit on the 7th of December 1866, 231 patients have been admitted, of whom 115 were of the male, and 116 of the female sex. Within the same period 61 males and 87 females have been discharged, and 35 males and 31 females have died. The present numbers are 319 men and 449 women, not including 3 men and 4 women absent on trial. All the resident patients have been seen by us.

Of the patients who were discharged, 75 were recovered, and 53 were removed to other Asylums, owing to the pressure for Asylum accommodation in this county. Fisherton House receiving 7 men, and the Asylum for the City of London 27 men and 29 women. The latter are taken by the City authorities under an agreement for two years.

The

The reported causes of death are as follows:

Paralysis	12
Disease of the heart	3
Epilepsy and apoplexy	16
Exhaustion	18
Bronchitis	6
Typhoid fever	1
Other causes	10
TOTAL	66

of whom 35 were men and 31 women. During the last few months there have been 10 cases of typhoid fever, all occurring in the main building. Among the patients, two men and five women were attacked, besides three of the female attendants. The disease froved fatal to one female patient, and also to one of the nurses. No assignable cause appears to exist for the prevalence of this disorder, unless it be due to overcrowding; and it becomes a question, therefore, whether for the present, instead of admitting new patients, the additions recently completed should not be used for the purpose of diminishing the numbers in the old building. A woman recently admitted was found to be suffering from small pox. She was immediately removed to a separate building, and the disease has not spread. The present condition of the Asylum is healthy, although as many as 53 men and 39 women are reported to be under medical treatment.

Comparing the present state of the Asylum with its condition some years ago, it is satisfactory to observe the improvements which have been effected both as regards the wards and the patients. The rooms and galleries were throughout clean and in proper order, and we noticed additions to the furniture, and means of in-door occupation, but more is still required to be done in this respect. During last winter through the praiseworthy efforts of the medical and other officers, several theatrical performances were given, and a weekly dance was established, at which from 200 to 300 patients were usually present.

Only 20 *l.* a year is allowed by the Visitors to be applied to purposes of amusement,—a sum as we think quite inadequate in so large an Asylum. There is still an evident want of means for in-door occupation and recreation.

The employments are of the same description, as usual, and yesterday's return shows that 183 men and 261 women were usefully occupied.

Divine service is performed twice on Sunday, and once during the week, and the Chapel, which will accommodate about 350 patients is usually filled.

With a few exceptions in ward No. 9 on the male side, and Nos. 9 and 13 in the female division, the patients of both sexes were free from excitement, and on the whole fairly dressed, more especially the men. As regards the women we hope that a further reduction will be made in the number of strong and special dresses.

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We have examined the Registers, and find that since the last visit, there has been no instance of mechanical restraint, and that the instances of seclusion were limited to the cases of five men and 18 women, the former having been secluded on five occasions, and the latter on 26 occasions.

The Ward returns for last night show that 49 men, and 50 women were wet, and 34 men and 26 women were also dirty, making a total of 159 soiled beds, all in the old building, which contains only 482 patients.

This very large and most unusual proportion of wet and dirty cases has induced us to make special inquiries as to the system of night attendance employed in this Asylum.

We find that there are one male and two female night attendants in the main building, but their duties are limited to visiting the wards at stated intervals, and they are not required, as is now almost universally the case, to give personal attention to individual Patients with a view to the correction of their faulty habits. We beg to recommend this matter to the attention of the Visitors and the Medical Superintendent, and we again suggest that a night watch be appointed for each division in the "Additional Building," the total accommodation in which now reaches 340 beds. As regards this building we are of opinion that the number of day attendants is inadequate, the average on the male side being only one to 27 patients, and in one ward there are 38 patients with only one attendant. On the female side of this building the proportion is one nurse to 18 patients.

We have suggested to Dr. Kirkman the expediency of forming a broad walk round the boundary of the estate, with a view of giving regular and extended exercise to the large number of patients who being unfitted to go beyond the premises, are now necessarily confined to their airing court.

The suggestions made at the last visit relative to the formation of fire-places in some of the day-rooms, fixing hand-rails on the staircases, and placing bathing rules in the bath-rooms, have received attention; and amongst other improvements the stone floors of eight of the single rooms on the female side have been replaced with wood. There are, however, still remaining 60 bed-rooms with stone floors, and 57 in which the floors are composed of slate. We beg strongly to recommend that advantage be taken of the present favourable opportunity, whilst the extensive additions are in progress for substituting wooden for stone floors in all these rooms; the flags thus removed being utilized in the external corridors or covered ways of the new buildings. This plan has been adopted with economy and advantage in other Institutions under similar circumstances.

The enlargement of the additional building has been completed, and 86 beds have thus been added to the Asylum accommodation. The new rooms were yesterday occupied for the first time. As regards the more important additions, active progress appears to have been made by the contractor, and the offices and dining-hall will probably be roofed in before Christmas.

Dr. Kirkman continues to devote his best attention to the welfare of the patients, and to the improvement of the Asylum.

Lancaster County Asylum.

24 and 25 July 1867.

Since our last visit on the 7th August 1866, 177 male and 89 female patients have been admitted; 39 males and 44 females have been discharged, of whom 71 were recovered, and 53 males and 34 females have died, leaving on the books this day the names of 516 men and 455 women; total, 971.

No patient is now on leave; but a man who recently killed a fellow patient has been removed as a prisoner to Lancaster Castle, the Coroner's Jury having found a verdict of wilful murder against him.

Including the inquiry above named, four inquests have been held since our last visit. The causes of death were fracture of the skull from a fall during a fit, drowning in the reservoir, and choking from food in larynx. There were 20 deaths from disease of the brain, 21 from general paralysis, 16 from phthisis, 8 from bronchitis, 5 from epilepsy, and the remainder from other causes.

We are informed that full particulars of the case of homicide above alluded to have been forwarded to our office, and from the inquiries we have made, it does not appear that any blame can be attached to the attendants in charge. The suicide by drowning in the reservoir was also duly reported at the time; but as this is the third fatal event of this description, we have thought it right to inspect the spot, with a view of considering whether any efficient protection could be erected. The present wire fence is evidently quite inadequate, and could easily be climbed by any active person. We fear that it would not be possible to erect a really safe fence; but we hope that the matter will receive the consideration of the Visitors. Could it be effected, it seems to us that the best plan would be to enlarge the reservoir on the Moor, and to reduce the other to such a size as would admit of its being covered over.

We found the wards in their usual good order, but overcrowded in the female division, both as regards day-room and dormitory space; there being six more women resident than at the date of the last visit. In the men's wards there are still vacancies for 50 additional patients.

No steps have been taken to increase the accommodation for women as suggested in the last Report. The new Chapel has been completed, and is now in use, and the old Chapel has been thus made available for other purposes. Advantage should, we think, be taken of this without delay; but any more extensive plan of enlargement, is not, in our opinion, desirable, as the establishment has fully reached the limits which admit of due supervision, and the individual treatment of the patients.

The vacancies for male patients are all in the new building, which now contains 126 inmates. These men have five attendants. two of whom go out with the working parties; but no person in authority resides in this block, and this is a matter which we think should receive immediate attention. Unless one of the Medical Officers is appointed to live there, which would, we think, be the preferable

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preferable arrangement. Rooms should at once be prepared for the head attendant. The appointment of a night watch is also desirable.

There have been several structural improvements lately. A bath-room has been formed for the laundry block, and other baths have been improved. The airing court attached to No. 2 ward has been laid out and planted, and a wall separating it from the laundry yard has been removed, and replaced by an iron railing. The large day-room in the laundry has been papered and fitted up very comfortably.

With very few exceptions we found the patients quiet and orderly, and no one was in seclusion. A great deal of knitting and needle-work was going on in the women's wards, and nearly all the 120 women who reside in the laundry block are employed. The total numbers usefully employed, are on the average, 380 of the male and 340 of the female sex.

The means of amusement are the same as usual, and the supply seems to be liberal. There are meetings in the recreation hall, and parties of patients of both sexes are taken for extended walks beyond the Asylum precincts. The women also make much use of the walks through the plantations, which are beautifully kept.

The new Chapel, which will accommodate 700 patients is, excluding the Galleries, which are reserved for strangers, quite filled at the Sunday services, and prayers are read in the old Chapel on week days. We are sorry to find, however, that Roman Catholic patients are still debarred from attending Divine Worship, and that they have not even an opportunity of seeing a Priest unless they themselves ask to do so; the fact being that they are rarely if ever visited.

We had numerous complaints from patients as to the infrequency of the visits from their friends and relatives, and more than customary entreaties for liberation. This impatience to leave the Asylum would no doubt be diminished if greater advantage were taken of the permission contained in the 124th Section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853."

Whether a not inconsiderable number of the old chronic cases might be sent to their homes and friends, or be removed to Work-houses in exchange for recent and excited patients who are now so frequently detained therein for want of Asylum accommodation, is a question which we desire to urge upon the consideration of the Visitors and the Medical Superintendent, as one of the utmost importance.

We have signed and examined the various books and registers. As regards the employment of seclusion in the treatment of the Patients, it appears that since the last visit, a period about a year, 70 men and 50 women have been secluded, the men for a total period of 189 days, and the women 174 days.

We have pointed out to Mr. Broadhurst, that in order fully to comply with the law, the notices of death to the Coroner should be copies of entries to be previously inserted in the Case Book.

The condition of patients on admission is frequently found to be very bad, and their bodily health extremely feeble. We have suggested

suggested to Mr. Broadhurst, that besides the personal examination of the patients on admission, which is required by the general rules, a regulation should be made that the person bringing patients to the Asylum should not be allowed to leave until such examination has been made. Circumstances which have recently occurred at another Asylum in connection with this subject, would seem to render such an arrangement highly necessary.

We have made all the usual statutory inquiries, and have generally a very favourable report to make of the condition of the Asylum and its inmates.

In reference to one of the recommendations in the above report, for giving the patients more frequent leave of absence from the Asylum under the provisions of the 124th Section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," we received the following copy extract from the minutes of the Committee of Visitors:—

"6 August 1867.

"*Resolved*,—That the Superintendent be empowered to give leave of absence from the Asylum, to such patients as he shall think suitable, for such limited periods at any one time, when, and as often as he shall deem desirable."

With regard to the arrangements for the visitation of Roman Catholic patients by a Priest, and the performance of Divine Worship in the Asylum according to the rites of the Catholic Church, the Board subsequently received a communication from the Chairman of the Committee of Visitors, from which it appeared that the Commissioners had been misinformed as to the rules for the attendance of the Priest, inasmuch as, since the month of October 1866, a Priest has regularly visited the Asylum about once a fortnight, and has also made special visits to the sick and such of the patients as are likely to die; but there are no services for Catholics as at the Asylums at Rainhill and Prestwich in the same county.

Rainhill County Asylum.

21 March 1867.

We have yesterday and this day, visited the Asylum, inspected all its wards, offices, workshops, and premises, and seen the whole of the patients.

We have to report the following as the changes in the patients since

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since the visit of our colleagues, 20th February 1866, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	84	67	151
Discharged - - - -	39	35	74
„ of whom recovered	31	27	58
Died - - - - -	38	39	77
Present numbers - - -	308	352	660

With the exception of the case (the particulars of which were fully reported to our Board) of a male patient killed by another with a spade, the deaths have all been from ordinary causes. We have included among the deaths those of two male patients who died on the day of our first visit.

A considerable number of the patients of both sexes appear to be in feeble health. The numbers registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments are 17 in the male, and 35 in the female division. We found in bed in the infirmary wards 14 men and 18 women.

There has not since the last visit been in the Asylum any disorder of an epidemic character.

The patients who at present attend Divine Service in the Chapel (which will accommodate about 300) are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sundays - - - - -	102	94	196
Week days - - - -	34	45	79

The numbers of patients attending Chapel is very small, and we think that a much larger proportion of the whole number might be present, with comfort and benefit to themselves.

For the Roman Catholics, service is regularly performed once a fortnight by a Priest, in the Hall.

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The records of employment show the following results:— Appendix (E.)

	Males.		Females.
Agriculture - -	80	Needlework, &c. -	109
Trades - - -	39	Laundry department -	35
Other - - - -	48	Kitchen - - -	23
		Other - - -	59
Total - - -	167	Total - - -	226

According to the Medical Journal, since the last visit, the cases of seclusion have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients - - - -	38	61	99
Occasions - - - -	76	307	383

It is material at the same time to observe that, of the male patients, one was secluded 15 times, and, of the female patients referred to, one was secluded nearly 40 times; and that three others were secluded above 20 times; and several others, each on about 10 occasions. With these exceptions, the seclusion appears to have been on very few occasions, and for short periods.

We have to report very favourably of the cleanliness and good order of the several corridors, and day-rooms, dormitories, and beds.

We found a considerable number of straw beds in both divisions; and we trust that, by increased vigilance and efforts for the correction of the faulty habits of the patients who use them, their number will gradually be diminished.

With a few exceptions in the female division, the patients at the time of our visit were quiet and orderly.

The personal condition of the female patients generally was satisfactory. The dress of many of the men was not in good repair, or in a tidy state.

On each of the days of our visit we saw the dinners in the Hall, at which 224 patients, viz., 98 men and 126 women, were present.

The dinner was well cooked and comfortably served. It consisted on the first day of roast beef, rice, and bread, and on the second, of meat pie and potatoes; on both days with good beer.

We tasted the meat on both occasions, and thought it somewhat coarse, and inferior in quality; and we suggest for the consideration of

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of the Visitors, that they might find it advantageous, as respects both quality and price, if, in lieu of the present arrangement of procuring meat by contract, live stock was purchased and slaughtered on the premises; a practice which has proved successful at the Prestwich, Wakefield, and many other County Asylums.

In reference to amusements and recreation, we have to report as follows:—

There is a weekly dance in the Hall, at which a large number of patients of both sexes are present; the music being provided by the Asylum band, of 12 performers.

During the winter months there have been occasional concerts and dramatic entertainments, which gave great satisfaction.

There are also weekly readings in the Hall by the Chaplain, which are said to be very successful; and there has, since the last visit, been a considerable addition made to the Library, from whence the books are selected and circulated through the wards monthly, under the direction of the Chaplain.

We are the more induced to notice with approbation the provision thus made for the recreation of the patients, in consequence of the large proportion of the listless and apathetic, who require constant and varied efforts to arouse and fix their attention.

In the course of our inspection we noticed the very defective arrangements in the laundry department, as respects the want of means for abridging the manual labour in the washhouse, and we strongly recommend the introduction of some simple apparatus worked by steam, such as is now very generally in use in large Institutions.

The observations and suggestions made on the occasion of the last visit have received due attention, as regards, *inter alia*, the following matters:—

1. Rules for the guidance of the attendants have been printed, and hung up in the bath-rooms, and there is now a change of water for every patient.

2. The scale of wages of the female attendants has been raised. In lieu of varying from 13*l.* to 18*l.*, they now commence at 15*l.*, and are periodically advanced to 20*l.*

There is still in each division of the Asylum only one special night attendant, assisted by one of the patients selected as qualified for the duty. We trust that the recommendation of the appointment of a second night attendant on each side will receive due consideration on the part of the Committee.

Amongst the improvements since the last visit we have to record the following:—

1. Much painting and papering have been done, and are in progress. We refer especially to wards 16 and 17 in the male and female division, respectively, and in the laundry.

2. The general walk has been extended, so as to include the land recently acquired, and is now carried round the entire boundary of the estate. Improved arrangements have been adopted for giving

giving the several classes of patients the benefit of walking exercise. Appendix (E.)
We suggest the placing, at convenient distances, of seats for parties of infirm and feeble patients, who may require occasional rest.

3. A Fire Brigade has been organized, and a complete set of rules has been drawn up for the guidance of the members, artisans, and attendants.

The Asylum is calculated to accommodate 670 patients, viz., 310 of the male, and 360 of the female sex. It thus appears that there are very few vacant beds; and we are informed that, during the past year, a large number of patients have been rejected from want of room.

Upon our recent visit to the Prestwich Asylum we found that the same state of things existed. It is consequently clear that the question of providing additional accommodation for the pauper lunatics, at least of the southern division of the County, is of pressing importance.

Since the last visit an addition has been made to the Medical Staff, by the appointment of a second Assistant Officer. Dr. Irvine has recently resigned his appointment, and is about to be succeeded, as senior assistant Medical Officer, by Mr. Stocks.

Dr. Rogers continues to manifest great zeal and activity in the management of this large Asylum; and we have been especially impressed by the intimate knowledge he shows of the history and condition of the patients individually.

Prestwich County Asylum.

12 March 1867.

Upon our visit yesterday and this day we have inspected the Asylum in its several Departments, and, with the exception of one man, who escaped on the 1st instant, and has been traced to Lancaster, and one woman, absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

The following Table shows the changes in the patients since the visit of our colleagues, 17th February 1866, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	174	157	331
Discharged and removed -	87	106	193
„ of whom recovered -	44	75	119
Died - - - - - -	58	51	109
Present numbers - - -	501	500	1,001
„ of whom chargeable to the County - - -	53	74	127

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The assigned causes of death have been as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Paralysis - - -	25	11	36
Epilepsy, Apoplexy, and Disease of the Brain - - -	11	7	18
Exhaustion after Mania and Melancholia - - -	4	10	14
Pulmonary Consumption -	5	13	18
Inflammation of Lungs and Bronchial Tubes - - -	6	3	9
Disease of the Heart - -	3	1	4
Other causes - - - -	4	6	10
Total - -	58	51	109

Inquests were held in eight cases, including one fracture of a rib and pleurisy, consequent upon a kick by another male patient, and one, in the female division, of fracture of the fore-arm, and ensuing fever.

Both the cases last referred to were subjects of correspondence with our Board, and were specially inquired into by the Visitors.

The present sanitary condition of the Asylum is good.

We found only about six patients, in each division, in bed. The patients registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments are only 43 in number ; viz., 22 men and 21 women.

It appears, however, from the following return, which has been furnished to us, that there are in the Asylum large numbers of patients suffering from serious chronic diseases of the brain ; viz. :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases of General Paralysis -	66	20	86
„ Epilepsy - - -	54	46	100
Total - -	120	66	186

The average attendance of patients at Divine Service in the Asylum Church is as follows: males, 280, females, 280—Total, 560.

Morning prayers are also read in the Asylum by the Chaplain, at which 150 men and 150 women are usually present.

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The ward returns relative to employment show the following results:— Appendix (E.)

Males.		Females.	
Agriculture - -	80	Needlework - -	136
Trades - - -	51	Laundry Department -	40
Other - - - -	108	Kitchen - - -	15
		Other - - -	111
Total - -	239	Total - -	302

About 180 male patients and 190 females are taken out regularly for walks on the estate, over which a good path now extends for nearly a mile.

We have satisfaction in reporting most favourably of the personal condition, as to dress and otherwise, of the patients of both sexes. The clothing generally is warm and suitable, and, with few exceptions, the patients are provided with flannel next the skin.

The male patients were remarkably quiet and orderly. In some of the female wards, on the other hand, there was considerable noise and excitement.

At the time of our visit one male and four females were in seclusion.

According to the Medical Journal the amount of seclusion is still very large, as appears by the following statement, applicable to the period since the last visit:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients secluded - - -	68	127	195
Occasions - - - -	153	382	535

With few exceptions, however, the duration of the seclusion on any one occasion appears to have been short.

We found the Asylum throughout clean and in excellent order.

The Dietary, generally, is upon a very satisfactory scale. The dinners, yesterday and to-day, were of good quality, and well served. We noticed, however, yesterday, that a very large number of the women wholly or partially refused the pea-soup, a fact to which we desire to draw attention, with a view to the substitution, at least in the female division, of a more solid form of dinner.

As respects recreation and amusement, we have to report that the usual in-door games are regularly in use, and that the weekly dances are continued throughout the summer and autumn. In fine

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weather the dances are in the open air, to the music of the Asylum Reed Band, which has been established by Mr. Holland, and now numbers between 40 and 50 performers.

During the winter months weekly theatricals are substituted, in the old workroom, at which, however, in consequence of the inadequate dimensions of the room, not more than from 150 to 200 patients of both sexes can be present.

Having regard to the much larger number of patients who might beneficially attend these and other entertainments, we strongly recommend to the consideration of the Visitors, the propriety of erecting a good central recreation hall.

The observations and recommendations of the last Visiting Commissioners have all received due attention; and in reference thereto, and to other alterations and improved arrangements since the last visit, we have satisfaction in reporting as follows:—

1. The bathing of the patients is now distributed over the six days of the week. There is a change of water for every patient, and the chief attendant in the male division, and the assistant Matron in the female, are always present, and see that the rules for the guidance of the attendants, which are now printed and hung up in the bath-rooms, are duly observed.

2. An additional night attendant has been engaged, as suggested, in each division.

3. No. 5 ward, on each side, is in progress of being entirely appropriated to the purposes of an infirmary, with a special bath-room and other hospital comforts.

4. The detached Hospital for contagious and infectious diseases has been erected, and will, it is expected, be completed and ready for occupation by May next. The cubical space allowed being ample, the Hospital is designed for 16 patients of each sex. As a provisional arrangement, and until the necessity arises for using it for its special object, it is proposed that 50 female patients of a quiet class shall reside in the Hospital, wherein 25 male patients pending the completion of the building are now placed to sleep. It is not intended to increase the aggregate number of patients beyond 1,000; viz., 475 men and 525 women.

5. Service is held weekly, on Mondays, for the Roman Catholics, in each division, by a Priest, at which 50 men and 75 women are usually present.

6. A good range of new Piggeries have been erected, and the Dairy has been improved.

7. In lieu of procuring by contract beef and mutton, live stock is now purchased, and slaughtered on the premises, which has been attended with great advantage as respects both quality and price.

8. The supply of books and periodicals has been greatly increased.

The Asylum is at present quite full, and we are informed that since

since the last visit as many as 95 patients (22 men and 73 women) have been rejected for want of room. Appendix (E.)

In these circumstances the question of providing additional accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the County is one of pressing importance.

The ordinary weekly charge is now 9 *s.* 11 *d.*

We have been gratified by our visit, and by the evidence afforded of the zeal and activity shown by Mr. Holland in the management of this large Institution. In the course of our inspection, we received every aid and attention from the Assistant Medical and other Officers.

Leicester and Rutland Asylum.

23 April 1867.

Upon our Visit this day we have inspected the Asylum in its several departments, seen all the patients now resident, and made the statutory inquiries.

The following tabular statement shows the changes in the patients since the visit of our Colleagues, 27th November last, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	13	21	34
Discharged and removed - -	8	16	24
„ of whom recovered -	5	10	15
Died (all from ordinary causes) -	8	8	16
Present numbers on books:			
Private - - - -	21	27	48
Pauper - - - -	169	183	352
Total - - -	190	210	400
„ of whom Paupers absent on trial	2	1	3

Of the pauper patients 39 belong to the Borough of Leicester.

The vacant beds are only four in the male division, and six in the female.

The patients registered as under medical treatment are 19 in number, viz., 9 men and 10 women. We found 8 men and 4 women in bed.

The attendance in Chapel on the Sunday prior to our visit was 120 on the male side, and 115 on the female, and at the previous Wednesday's service 106 men and 81 women.

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The records of employment show the following results:—

Males.		Females.	
Agriculture - -	54	Needlework and Knitting.	34
Trades - - -	7	Laundry Department	41
House and Kitchen -	19	Kitchen - - -	16
Wards - - -	11	Wards - - -	21
Total - - -	91	Total - - -	112

There has not since the last Visit been any instance of seclusion.

Mechanical restraint is never used.

The staff of attendants is as follows:—

Male Division.—One head, 10 ordinary, and two night attendants.

Female Division.—Thirteen ordinary and two night attendants, and three laundry maids.

The night attendants in the respective divisions are on night duty during alternate weeks, and when not so engaged are available as supernumeraries.

The ordinary weekly rate for maintenance is at present 9*s.*, and that for the Borough patients, 12*s.* 6*d.*

The arrangements for exercise and amusements continue the same as previously reported.

The patients frequently enjoy visits to their friends, and several expressed themselves as very thankful for the indulgence.

At the time of our visit the patients of both sexes were free from excitement and orderly in demeanour, and their personal condition upon the whole was satisfactory.

The beds are all of woollen flock on palliasses; there are no straw beds in the Asylum.

The dietary is upon a liberal scale. The dinner this day consisted of very good stew, bread and cheese, and beer.

We have to report very favourably, as heretofore, of the cleanliness and proper order of the several corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories. In some of the wards the number of patients congregated together appeared to be excessive. In male ward No. 3 there were as many as 64 patients.

The new baths are of good construction. The older baths are of a very inferior description, and should be replaced by some of a better kind. From four to six patients at present bathe in the same water. We recommend that arrangements be made, by distribution of the bathing over more days of the week, for allowing fresh water for every patient; also that regulations be hung up in the several bath-rooms for the guidance of the attendants.

The Case Books are most imperfectly entered up as respects the old patients, as to many now in the Asylum; there has been nothing

nothing recorded for many years in reference to their progress, nor do any Entries appear of the discharge or death of many who left the Asylum, or died, years ago.

For these omissions to comply with the requisitions of the Statute, it would be unreasonable to attribute blame to Mr. Buck in his present overtaxed position.

For this and other reasons urged in previous reports and communications from our Board, more especially the strong opinion we entertain that the Asylum should never, even for the shortest period, be left without the presence of a Medical Officer, we trust that the Committee of Visitors will reconsider the question of the early appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer.

Lincoln County Asylum.

22 August 1867.

We have, upon our visit this day, inspected the Asylum in its several departments; and, with the exception of one man and two women absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

The changes in the patients since the last Commissioners' visit, 28th September 1866, and their present numbers, are shown by the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	70	58	128
Discharged and removed - -	25	22	47
„ of whom recovered	19	22	41
Died - - - -	44	26	70
Present numbers on books -	248	290	538

The assigned causes of death were as follow:—

General paralysis - - - - -	8
Epilepsy - - - - -	5
Disease of heart - - - - -	4
Disease of brain - - - - -	16
Phthisis - - - - - - -	20
Other ordinary causes - - - -	17
Total - - -	70

It will be observed that, during the period since the last visit, the mortality has been at a high rate; viz., about 14 per cent. per annum upon the average number. It is at the same time to be noted, that the number of deaths from Phthisis during the last winter was unusually large. There has not been in the Asylum any disorder of an epidemic character.

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Inquests were held in the cases of three patients who died in the night, from suffocation during epileptic fits.

The sanitary state of the Asylum is now good. We found only three patients in bed, and the numbers registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments are at present, five in the male division, and eight in the female. According to the Medical Journal the cases of seclusion since the last visit have been very rare, not exceeding four on the male, and five on the female side.

We have to report most favourably of the quiet and orderly demeanour, and satisfactory personal condition of the patients of both sexes and all classes; who were well clad, and free from excitement.

We have nothing special to report in reference to exercise and recreation, for which the best arrangements are made. Some additional bagatelle boards are required.

The employments, and numbers employed, are substantially the same as previously reported. All the clothing and shoes are made in the Asylum.

The washhouse and laundry, which have not been enlarged since the Asylum was erected, originally for 250 patients, are quite inadequate to the wants of the Institution, and we are glad to report that plans for their reconstruction and extension have been prepared, and are about to be submitted by the Committee of Visitors to the several courts of Quarter Session. They will require the approval of the Secretary of State upon the report of our Board.

The Chapel, which will accommodate only from 120 to 140 patients is, of course, quite filled on Sundays. There is no week day service. We cannot too strongly urge upon the Committee the expediency of erecting, without further delay, a detached chapel for 400 patients, and converting the present chapel into a general hall, which is much needed.

The additional wards are completed and furnished, and the papering is nearly finished; ultimately, all the corridors, day-rooms and dormitories throughout the Asylum, excepting two single rooms in each ward, will be papered.

The system of night attendance continues to work satisfactorily.

The weekly charge for maintenance is now 9*s.* 1*d.*, and that for out-county patients 14*s.* Of the latter there are in the Asylum only two, both females.

There are at present 36 vacant beds in the male division. The female patients exceed by two the proper complement.

The airing grounds, which are well and ornamentally laid out in turf, gravel walks, and flower-beds, are in excellent order.

We have found the Asylum throughout in a most satisfactory state.

Colney Hatch Asylum.

8 November 1867.

There are to-day in this Asylum 2,039 patients: 825 males and 1,214 females. Our visit to the latter was made on the 25th and 26th October, but the illness of one of the undersigned has delayed until yesterday and to-day our visit to the male division, and to the various workshops and offices. We have now gone over every part of the Asylum, and seen all the patients.

Since the visit completed on the 17th of November in last year, there have been 310 admissions, 132 discharges, and 177 deaths; the proportion of males and females being, under the first head, 150 and 160; under the second, 61 and 71; and under the third, 87 and 90. Of those discharged, all had recovered excepting 10 males and 15 females. There were two deaths in the male division from accidental suffocation while eating; inquests having been also held in two other cases in that division from epileptic seizures, and in two similar cases in the female division; but, with these exceptions, there was nothing in the deaths calling for remark.

The principal causes were general and ordinary paralysis, epilepsy, phthisis, pneumonia and bronchitis, exhaustion after mania, and general decay. The mortality has been lower than usual among the females, and higher among the males; but this may be partly accounted for by the fact that a larger number of feeble and hopeless cases have been admitted in the male than in the female division during the past year.

Both divisions, it is hardly necessary to say, have more than their complement of inmates; while, in the interval since our colleagues were here, applications for admission have had to be refused in 180 instances on the men's, and 200 on the women's side. As vacancies occur, three beds in the former and four in the latter are directed to be reserved for acute cases, but these are filled as rapidly as the opportunity arises. It is matter for regret, in such circumstances, that, owing to the enactment of the Metropolitan Poor Bill, nothing should yet have been done by the Committee of Middlesex Magistrates appointed to consider how best to provide additional lunatic accommodation for the County. No such provision was contemplated to be made by the Asylum clauses of the Metropolitan Poor Act, and it will not, in our opinion, be found practicable under them. We therefore desire again most urgently to bring before the Committee of this Asylum the propriety of losing no further time in consulting with the other Magistrates of the County as to the character of the accommodation that would sufficiently meet the want, and the kind of buildings by which it would be most promptly and most economically supplied.

Generally, in both divisions, at the times of our visit, the patients were quiet and unexcited to a degree, especially in the male division, we cannot remember to have observed on any former occasion. Much has been done of late years in the wards occupied by the better class, by additional furniture and decoration, as well as better supply of reading and in-door amusement, to relieve the dulness

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and gloom of the old building; and though the structural changes from time to time suggested at our visits have as yet been adopted in but a very slight degree, additional light has been supplied lately with good effect to some of the corridors and dormitories; general entertainments have been also more liberally provided, and there have been more excursions beyond the Asylum boundary. There are, unfortunately, in both divisions, many wards to which these improvements have had little application; where the gloom remains unlightened; where the commonest comforts of furniture are still absent; where the only seats are fixed wooden settees, or long unbacked benches, and where every attempt to amuse or enliven the inmates has been given up as hopeless altogether, and a trial of the very easiest occupation for any of them is held to be impracticable. Yet we noticed improvement, in so far as the absence of noise and disorder deserves to be so characterised, in these worst wards also; and there can be no doubt that here, as everywhere, the system organised three or four years ago, whereby each ward was brought under the regular supervision of attendants and nurses of a higher class than those having immediate charge of its Inmates, has worked well.

In the male wards there is a much smaller proportion of unsightly and leather-locked dresses than used to be in them; and the records of seclusion on that side appear to show a still more striking diminution. Three years ago, when there were 30 male patients less than at present, 1,093 instances were reported applicable to 220 individuals; whereas the returns for the past year show only 158 occasions of seclusion, and but 72 men secluded. In the female division the contrast is less marked. There we have to report 822 instances, and 169 women secluded since the last visit; the number in the female wards being now 50 more than when we had to record, three years ago—985 instances, applicable to 180 women. Restraint, by means of gloves, is applied to some of the most destructive of the male patients, 8 having been so restrained since the last visit, for periods varying from 10 days to six months, and 5 more having been similarly treated for surgical purposes. Three men had these gloves on during our visit.

The wards generally we found in excellent order. The dormitories and single rooms, with but a few exceptions, were pure and well ventilated; the beds throughout were clean and well attended to. The male patients still sleeping on sacking stretchers, without mattresses, are said to be 58, and the females 49; numbers which it is desirable should be further reduced. And as to this class of cases, it must be added that some of the rooms occupied by them smelt offensively during our visit, owing to the absence of any oil-cloth or other impermeable covering on the floors, which we strongly recommend should be supplied. The numbers of wet and dirty returned last night were 28 among the men, of which 12 were dirty, and 73 among the women, 20 of them being dirty.

An additional bath has been placed in two of the wards; and on the female side, with a view to give effect to what was suggested at the last visit in connection with the insufficiency of the bathing arrangements, a general bath-room is being constructed. We again strongly

strongly recommend that full instructions for the guidance of attendants in their duties in this respect, should be placed in every bath-room, and that the water should be changed for every patient. Appendix (E.)

Adverting to other matters then brought under notice, and to changes since made, we have to state that some additional windows and door-panels of glass have been supplied since that visit; that in three of the lobbies connecting wards asphalte floors have been replaced by encaustic tiles; that there has been a little more planting of trees and placing of seats in airing courts, as well as additions to the furniture, pictures, and means of amusement in the better wards; that more patients from both divisions have been taken for exercise beyond the grounds; that Dr. Sheppard's praiseworthy arrangements for readings, lectures, and other associated entertainments, have been further extended; and that Mr. Marshall has greatly improved the dining arrangements, as recommended last year.

Besides the ward dinners, there are two general tables for the women: one in the smaller of the two recreation halls, where we saw 240 assembled to-day, and the other in the laundry hall, where 130 were dining. The male patients dine wholly in their wards. All the dinners were fairly served, and the provision seemed good and ample.

One subject on which remark has been made at every Commissioners' visit, but as yet without obtaining for it the attention which, above almost every other, it requires, is that of regular employment for the male patients. Out of the 825, there is not an average of more than 40 engaged on the land and 50 in the workshops, while in the tailors' and shoemakers' shops there are almost as many paid workmen as working patients. The services of the female patients are made available in a larger proportion, in laundry and needlework; but here, also, those employed have no due proportion to the entire numbers.

Once more, therefore, we urgently recommend that the employment of the patients generally be reorganised and extended, by the services of skilled attendants, and by other means found to have worked successfully in other large county asylums, so as to include some simple and easy occupation for even the imbecile and demented class. Whatever increased outlay might attend the first provision of such regular and systematic instruction as we have in view in these remarks, would be found excellent economy in the long run. Some amusements should also be introduced into the worst wards —bagatelle boards, and decent comforts of furniture.

Having to see yesterday and to-day the ten or a dozen patients admitted into the Female Wards since the latter were first seen in this visit, we had to enter again, for the purpose, several wards; and we think it would be on all accounts desirable, for the proper special observation of every case on admission, that there should be receiving wards, in which they might be kept for a time under view. Observing also, in going through the male wards, that in one containing 32 inmates, 12 idiot children were placed, we would suggest the propriety of removing these children from association with

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with the adults, and putting them in a separate ward under charge of female nurses. We are further strongly of opinion that employment of the wives of married attendants in some of the male wards appropriated to the sick and infirm would be extremely beneficial. Under medical treatment for bodily disorders in these wards there are, at present, 25 patients; and, in the female division, 160 are entered as now taking medicine, the most part for slight ailments. In bed to-day, on the male side, there were 15, and on the female side 46; but there were not many very seriously ill. As to other points of statutory inquiry, we found that the average numbers now attending chapel were 270 men, and 367 women; and that not more than 300 altogether, including both sexes, attend the general entertainments. As to the dress and personal appearance of the patients generally in both divisions, we may add that it was, on the whole, satisfactory; but it would be advantageous if arrangements could be made for changing the body linen of the men twice a week.

The number of attendants, and the various grades into which they are classed, remain as at the last visit. In the male division the changes have since been considerable; and last month 7, including 1 of the inspectors, received prompt and proper dismissal for grave violation of the rules of the Asylum. We notice, on the other hand, with much satisfaction, the desire of the Committee to promote the comfort of this important class of officers, indicated by the resolutions lately adopted to establish general reading-rooms for them in both divisions.

No alteration has taken place in the plan substituted for that of the ordinary Case Book remarked upon in the last entry; but we think that if its advantages were much greater than they appear to be, the labour imposed by it on the Medical Officers should render imperative its discontinuance. The opinion frequently expressed by us, that additional help, and not increased duties, should be given to both the Medical Superintendents of this Asylum, we continue to entertain; and our sense of the zeal and efficiency with which those duties are discharged by Mr. Marshall, Dr. Sheppard, and their assistants, as well as of the excess of labour and responsibility involved in such discharge of them, has been greatly strengthened by our present visit.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

14 December 1867.

We have, during this and the three previous days, visited this Asylum, inspected all its wards, offices, workshops, and premises, and, with the exception of three men and six women absent on trial, have seen all the patients. We have to report the following

as

as the changes in the patients since the visit of our Colleagues 17th December last, and their present numbers:— Appendix (E.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	152	190	342
Discharged and removed - -	72	93	165
„ of whom recovered	33	67	100
Died (all but two from ordinary causes) - - - -	77	93	170
Present numbers on books -	647	1,081	1,728

The cause of death in two cases, one in each division, was suicide by hanging; the man in the Asylum, and the woman whilst absent on trial. The material particulars were duly reported.

The present sanitary state of the Asylum is satisfactory, and there has not been therein during the past year any epidemic disorder.

With very few exceptions, in the female division the patients, at the time of our visits, were quiet and orderly, and none made any complaints into which special inquiry was called for. Many of the female patients expressed their dislike of the present breakfast, cocoa and dry bread; and we are glad to learn that tea is about to be substituted for cocoa in the female division, and butter allowed generally.

The personal condition of the patients of both sexes was satisfactory and creditable to the attendants, who appear to be of a very respectable class, and attentive and kind to their patients. We have also to report favourably of the quality and general state of the clothing.

In reference to the dress of some of the inmates of the worst male ward, which was old and much worn, we took occasion to inquire as to the supply and clothes in store, and were furnished with a statement from which it appears that considerable delay takes place in complying with the requisitions of the inspector of the east division. Of 15 new suits required as far back as August last, 9 only have as yet been received; and from August to November inclusive, out of 75 suits required, 29 only have been supplied.* It is very important that there should always be in the wards a stock of clothing to meet the requirements.

According to the Medical Journal, the patients secluded during paroxysms of excitement, or for other reasons, since the last visit have been 34 in the male, and 26 in the female division; the former altogether on 78, and the latter on 41 occasions.

The

* The above particulars, the correctness of which has been questioned by the Committee of Visitors, in their last report to quarter sessions, were furnished in a written tabular statement by the inspector.

Appendix (E.)

The records of employment show that the total numbers of patients employed are 239 in the male, and 550 in the female division.

Of the former, 60 work on the farm and land, and 55 at trades. Of the latter, 235 are engaged in needlework, 91 in the laundry department, and 23 in the kitchen, dairy, and bakehouse.

The chapel attendance on the Sunday prior to our visit was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Morning - - - - -	186	386	572
Evening - - - - - -	185	350	535

The average attendance at week day prayers is:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Morning - - - -	100	100	200
Evening - - - -	80	140	220

We found the several wards and rooms, beds and bedding, clean and in very good order. Much painting and some papering have recently been done, and are still in progress. As respects the bedsteads, which are in course of improvement, we have been furnished by Dr. Lindsay with the following particulars:—The stretchers without mattresses, of which three years ago there were nearly 120 in the female division, have been gradually discontinued, and none are now in use. The old wooden crib bedsteads also have been greatly reduced in number, and are in course of being altogether disused.

The Asylum in both divisions is now full and much overcrowded, and it is most essential, with a view to proper ventilation and the allowance of adequate cubical space, that the number of beds in many of the associated dormitories should be reduced. As instances, we may adduce the following:—In male ward No. 15, there are five dormitories, containing altogether 18 beds, wherein the cubic space per bed varied from 360 to 405 feet. In No. 13, on the female side, containing 24 patients of the worst class, the dormitories for 16 patients are nearly as confined as those last referred to.

In these circumstances the necessity of making further provision for the pauper lunatics of the County is a matter of pressing urgency.

In reference to the subject of accommodation, it is important to state that Dr. Begley and Dr. Lindsay reported to the Special Committee of Justices that in their opinion there were not in November 1866 any harmless imbeciles or epileptics who could properly be removed from the Asylum to workhouses. It is material also here to observe that the accommodation now provided for the patients

patients of the class referred to would not be suitable without a considerable outlay and reconstruction, and a large increase of the staff of attendants for recent and acute cases.

The bathing arrangements, which have been much improved of late years, are upon the whole satisfactory, and we are glad to report that no two patients are bathed in the same water. A general bath-room is in course of construction in the female division analogous to that in the male.

There is throughout the Asylum a great want of waterclosets, as one result of which we noticed several in the male side very wet, both as to the floors and seats.

Upon this subject we have to direct the special attention of the Visitors to the defective and objectionable arrangements as respects the laundry patients, 90 in number, who formerly had the use of two internal waterclosets at the foot of the stair leading to their dormitories, but who have during the present year, with (as we were informed by Mr. Martin, the Engineer,) the sanction of the Committee, been debarred access to them by day, and forced to resort to four privies in the open air. These privies are of a very defective construction, requiring frequent attention and flushing by the attendants. One was found by us in a most offensive state. It was further explained to us that there are no commodes in the dormitories, and that the patients are in the practice of relieving themselves in the chamber utensils, which they carry through the dormitory and empty into a pan, similar to that of a watercloset, in a small adjoining room. We strongly recommend that the closets first referred to be for the future, as formerly, left unlocked during the day, and that the small room adjoining the dormitory be constructed into a watercloset.

We desire to repeat the recommendations contained in the last report, so far as they have not as yet been carried out. We refer more especially to the following:—

1. The substitution of wooden for stone floors in the female infirmary and elsewhere throughout the Asylum.

2. The construction of a fireplace in No. 20 female ward.

3. The conversion in No. 2 male ward of two four-bedded rooms into lavatories, and the conversion of the present lavatory into two additional waterclosets. There are now two only for about 70 patients.

4. The introduction of proper means of warming the single room and small dormitories in the male infirmary.

We noticed in all the wards a good supply of entertaining publications and means of amusement.

The dinners which we saw were good and sufficient. Dr. Begley and Dr. Lindsay continue to contribute by all the means at their disposal to the improvement and enjoyment of the patients.

Appendix (E.)

Joint Counties Asylum (Abergavenny).

25 November 1867.

Since this Asylum was visited at the end of October in last year, 175 patients have been admitted, 99 males, and 76 females; 104 patients have been discharged, 69 males and 35 females; and there have been 46 deaths, 30 males and 16 females. Among those discharged were 30 transferred under contract to other Asylums; 10 to Denbigh and 20 to Briton Ferry, all males; the rest, with a very few exceptions, have recovered. The deaths were from ordinary causes: the principal being general palsy and epilepsy, diseases of the brain, lungs and heart, and erysipelas. Two inquests were held, the cases being disease of the heart and suffocation in the night during an epileptic fit; and in connection with the latter, observing that the night watch makes only three night visits, and that this epileptic had not been seen between two o'clock and five, such other arrangements as would insure more frequent visits during the night to this class of patients appear to us desirable.

There are to-day in this Asylum 475 patients: 201 males, and 274 females, there being also on the books one man absent on leave, and another who escaped on Friday, and has not been brought back. Besides these there are 114 patients belonging to the Joint Counties lodged out at the Dorset, Denbigh and Worcester Asylums, and at Vernon House, Briton Ferry; a contract having been made with the latter house during the past year for the reception of 50 of either sex, under which 20 males have been already sent, and 10 additional males having been, in the same interval, sent to Denbigh. Meanwhile, we have the greatest satisfaction in stating, it has been finally determined that the City and County of Hereford will separate and build for themselves, in the expectation that Radnorshire will join with them, leaving Brecon with Monmouthshire in the present Asylum; and during the last summer the Monmouthshire Visitors have been so fortunate as to obtain, for what appears to be a moderate sum, 20 additional acres adjoining their own land, with three villa residences thereon, available at once for patients; which they will let for use to the Joint Counties up to the period fixed for dissolution of the Union, June 1871, and which they may afterwards adapt, with excellent effect, as accommodation for a superior class of their own patients. Already one of these residences is tenanted by 11 quiet female patients: another is being actively fitted up for the reception of 17 more of the same sex and class; and the third, which, with the whole of the land, will come into possession of the Committee in March next, will be immediately appropriated in the same way.

Pending these judicious arrangements, the wards of the Asylum, which contain to-day seven patients more than the number stated in the last entry as the full complement of what the building, even with much crowding, would hold, are, for the present, necessarily over-filled to a degree involving manifest inconvenience. The day-rooms are not large enough, and there are other defects incident to an excess of numbers. Nevertheless, we found the wards generally quiet

quiet and orderly in both divisions, and the patients not only free from excitement, but, as to their personal appearance and clothing, especially upon the women's side, in a very satisfactory condition for the most part. An unusual number were in bed, as we passed through; as many as from 18 to 20 men, and about 15 women; but the feeble and paralytic form a large proportion here, and seem to receive great attention and care. We were much struck by the comfort and quiet of one of the male wards (No. 1), in which many paralytics, and some aged and troublesome cases, were; and we suggest the advisability of extending to another ward the system adopted here of a married Attendant and his wife.

In the dormitories and single sleeping-rooms, the beds and bedding were in excellent order, and the cheerfulness of some of the wards has been increased by fresh papering and painting since the last visit; in the same interval also, two more corridor floors on the female side having been laid with wood instead of cement. The corridors in No. 5 ward, in both divisions, are now the only ones left in the Asylum that are not of wood, and we trust they will not long be exceptions to the rest; but we think it of immediate urgency that the cement floors of two out-lying dormitories in these wards should be replaced by wood, being the only sleeping-rooms in the building that have this disadvantage.

The arrangements for amusements by means of associated parties, and the various in-door readings, performances, and singing classes, to which the Chaplain has always given valuable help, are continued with their usual efficiency; and the provision of reading and games in the wards appears to be sufficient. The numbers joining the weekly balls are limited so very much by the small size of the only room available for it, that a better arrangement in this respect would be a great advantage; two-thirds of the number, who might take part in the entertainment, being at present wholly excluded.

The average attendance at chapel, necessarily also, by the existing accommodation, is less than 100 of each sex. The average numbers employed are about 142 men and 195 women; and we are glad to observe continued effort to increase the numbers in the shoemakers' and tailors' shops. As to other matters of statutory inquiry we find that there has been no restraint, and that since the last visit 45 men have been secluded on 127 occasions, the most part on one occasion only, while 42 women have been secluded on 96 occasions, a majority on one occasion only, the periods of time varying from less than half-an-hour to a day, and never exceeding the latter. Under medical treatment there are to-day 19 men and 17 women, which is four or five above the average, two of these men suffering from fractures of the fore-arm inflicted by a patient, who, by means of a fire shovel taken from the scullery of the ward, injured more or less six of the other inmates. Precautions have been adopted to prevent the recurrence of such an incident, and great care will doubtless, in future, be used to keep everything that can be employed as a dangerous weapon out of the reach of patients.

We have again to express a high opinion of Dr. McCullough's management of this Asylum, and of the service that is rendered to him by a most efficient Assistant Officer.

Appendix (E.)

Norfolk County Asylum.

19 February 1867.

The condition in which we have found this Asylum and its inmates, at our visit to-day, is extremely satisfactory.

The patients, without any exception, were free from excitement, notwithstanding the large number of troublesome cases; the clothing in both divisions was excellent, all of it being made in the Institution, and variety and appearance cared for as well as warmth and comfort; and too much praise can hardly be given to the character of the accommodation, the lightness and cheerfulness in the several dormitories and day-rooms, and the provision made for healthful recreation in the airing-courts and greenhouses connected with the wards.

The numbers in the Asylum to-day are 374, being 174 men and 200 women, there being also out, on probation, one male patient; associated at dinner in the Hall were 292, or 138 men and 154 women; and the conduct of every one was orderly in the extreme, as the dinner itself was good and ample. Several at the tables spoke gratefully of the way in which they were treated, and not a few of the patients thus assembled belonged to the most troublesome class. The result of extending to the latter the comforts and privileges from which they are too often debarred, appears to have been strikingly beneficial in a great number of cases here. Some of the most quiet and industrious were pointed out to us as having formerly been among the most violent, and apparently unmanageable; and a few in whom such habits have been cured, are now acting as assistant attendants in wards.

In like manner, and by careful night nursing, the wet and dirty beds have been so reduced, from numbers formerly considerable, that last night's return on the male side showed none dirty, and six wet; while the female return was only one of each. The straw beds are stated to be much diminished, though many are still retained; and we think the straw pillows should at once be done away with. Throughout, the bedding was clean and good, and generally the means of washing in the dormitories is very sufficient.

Since the Asylum was visited on the 25th of May last year, the admissions have been 76, 34 men and 42 women; the discharges 61, or 18 men and 43 women, of whom all seem to have been cured, except three of each sex (relieved), and one woman not improved; and the deaths have been 31, 14 men and 17 women. In the deaths there was nothing unusual, and no inquest has been held; the principal causes having been general palsy and epilepsy, diseases of the lungs and brain, and natural decay from old age. The health has been remarkably good. Eleven women were in bed to-day, but the majority with very trifling, and none with very serious, illness; and no patient at all was in bed in the male division.

The entries of those taking medicine show 8 men and 14 women, and there have only been seven instances of seclusion since our colleagues visited, restraint never being employed. The numbers engaged in regular and useful occupation on both sides are very considerable,

considerable, 105 in the male division, and 118 in the female division; not more than 20 of the former, and 14 of the latter being helpers in the wards; while the rest are on the farm, in the pleasure grounds, shops, or offices; or, being women, are in the kitchen or laundry, or do knitting and needlework. All the clothing is made by patients, including women's bonnets, and stockings for both sexes; and several women are engaged knitting counterpanes.

The average attendance at chapel seems to be at present, 273 on Sundays, and on week days 197. Parties for recreation are frequent, and the means of in-door amusement unusually good.

Our visit has convinced us that the patients here have the advantage of the greatest skill and kindness in treatment, combined with much liberality in the management of the Asylum.

Northumberland County Asylum.

27 February 1867.

We have officially inspected this Asylum, and in the course of our visit have seen and spoken to all the patients, and gone over the whole establishment.

The patients now on the books are 282 in number, of whom 143 are men, and 139 women. These numbers include one patient of each sex absent on leave.

Since our Colleagues' visit on the 16th of March last year, 24 men and 29 women have been admitted, 7 men and 13 women have been discharged, and 13 men and 14 women have died. Four of the deaths, two in each division, were attributed to Cholera, which prevailed in the Building during the months of October and November. In the case of a patient who was found dead in his bed, it was clearly shown that the death was caused by epilepsy, and no inquest was deemed necessary by the Coroner. The present state of the Asylum is healthy, and only five men and seven women are reported to be under medical treatment for bodily ailments; some of these persons are very feeble and paralytic, and were in bed to-day. The state of the inmates was satisfactory, their persons and clothing were very clean, and with only one or two exceptions, their conduct was most orderly. There was no one in seclusion. During the interval since the last visit, 12 men and 9 women have been locked up separately, the former on 108, and the latter on 89 occasions; restraint is never employed. We have made the usual statutory inquiries, and it appears that the general arrangements remain as before reported, and that the numbers of patients usefully employed comprise more than half the men, and three-fourths of the women; the average numbers attending Church are 70 of the male, and 75 of the female sex.

No arrangements have yet been made for daily prayers, or Wednesday's services. The dinner to-day, which we tasted in the kitchen, and saw served in the wards, consisted of baked meat with potatoes, bread, and beer; the allowance was abundant, and the food

Appendix (E.)

was neatly served; the meat, however, was very hard, and this would seem to be very frequently the case, the cause being in a great measure the want of a proper meat larder, owing to which it is found necessary to cook the meat on the day it is delivered by the contractor. This subject, we think, requires attention; and at the same time we must again advert to the general deficiency of store-room accommodation. The wards were clean and properly ventilated; some of them have still a somewhat bare appearance, and a good deal of painting, colouring, and papering is required; some of this we learn will very shortly be commenced, and we hope that throughout the most cheerful and light and pleasing colours will be selected.

Some of the water-closets are not in complete order, and many of them require paint. Some changes have been made in the bath-rooms. We recommend that a set of rules for the guidance of the attendants in bathing the patients should be drawn up and printed, and a copy be hung in each bath-room. Thermometers should also be supplied, and be kept constantly in these rooms. One of the shower-baths on the female side was not locked to-day. We have suggested that a window should be made over the urinal, in ward No. 2.

The proposed additions, for which the plans have been approved by the Home Office, have not yet been commenced, but the pressure for accommodation is very great, and the day-rooms are seriously overcrowded. Mr. Wilson informed us that it had been in contemplation to build a detached infirmary for each division, in case of fever or other epidemic disorder breaking out. We are strongly of opinion that it is not desirable to construct places for the sick away from the immediate vicinity of the medical officers, and that it would be far preferable to make some additions to the rooms which were formed out of the old bath-rooms, and which were used during the prevalence of cholera last year.

Some more washstands are wanted in the sleeping-rooms, and it would be found very useful if box-seats were placed between the bedsteads in the rooms used by the better classes of patients; they would prevent the necessity of placing various articles of clothing, and other things belonging to the patients, in the bedsteads. The means of amusement in the wards again struck us as being deficient, and we repeat the recommendations which have been made in former reports in reference to these matters. Orders have, we hear, been given for the purchase of a second-hand bagatelle board, and we hope that when this has been obtained, it will be found practicable to make others in the Asylum workshop.

The opinion we have formed of the present condition of the Asylum is very satisfactory. The visitations of the Committee are very frequent and minute, and the patients are evidently treated with kindness and attention.

Nottingham County and Borough Asylum.

24 August 1867.

The changes in the patients since the 24th September 1866, the date of the last visit by Members of our Board, and their present numbers are set forth in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	41	45	86
Discharged and removed - -	18	30	48
„ of whom recovered	13	16	29
Died (all from ordinary causes)	22	18	40
Present numbers - - -	167	176	343

Among the patients discharged, not recovered, were 9 (1 man and 8 women), who, in the last January half-yearly return, made in pursuance of the 34th section of "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," to the Nottingham Union, were reported as not "dangerous to themselves or others." In compliance with an application from the Guardians, the patients referred to were discharged by the Visitors, and removed, on the 7th February, to the workhouse, as harmless, chronic cases.

Without questioning the propriety of the course adopted in this instance, we think it important to observe that, before sanctioning the removal of pauper lunatics from Asylums to workhouses, the Visitors should, by consultation with the superintendent, satisfy themselves, not only that the patients are harmless, and probably incurable, but that in other respects, as to their mental and bodily condition, habits, and conduct, they have ceased to be proper persons for special care and treatment in an Asylum. Experience abundantly proves that patients coming within the class under consideration, when deprived of the advantages of Asylum treatment, including superior diet and opportunities of out-door exercise and recreation, frequently relapse, and require shortly to be sent back.

In two cases of sudden death, both in the male division, inquests were held, and verdicts found of death from natural causes.

The sanitary state of the Asylum continues to be satisfactory; the patients registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments being at present seven in the male and 15 in the female division.

According to the Medical Journal, since the last visit, seven male and 17 female patients have been placed in seclusion, during paroxysms of excitement; the former altogether on 22, and the latter on 101 occasions.

Appendix (E.)

The ward returns relative to employment, show the following results :—

Males.		Females.	
Garden and grounds -	20	Needlework, &c. -	29
Trades - - -	9	Laundry department -	31
Wards - - -	54	Kitchen - - - -	7
Other - - -	5	Domestic work - - -	23
Total - -	88	Total - -	90

The paid artisans are six in number, viz. : a tailor, a joiner, a baker and brewer, an engineer, and two gardeners.

Partly in consideration of the diminution of the numbers of patients, the staff of attendants, nine, and a night-attendant, in each Division, has not been increased.

The latest returns show the following as the numbers attending Divine Service in the Chapel, the ventilation of which has been improved, viz. :—

———	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sunday - - - - -	60	80	140
Week days - - - -	45	43	88

We have to report most favourably of the demeanour and personal condition of the patients of both sexes.

There was no excitement, and the clothing, which is all made in the Asylum, was good and judiciously varied in colour and material. We thought their state generally very creditable to the attendants.

We noticed 10 or 12 male patients, of destructive or offensive habits, still clad in special fustian dresses, which were clean, but the use of which, we trust, may be gradually dispensed with.

In reference to the last Report, we have to state as follows :—

1. The ventilation of the small dormitories in the old Building, noticed as deficient in cubical space, has been materially improved by means of openings in the ceiling, communicating with the roof, and by the removal of the brickwork which closed up the chimnies, and the insertion of fire grates.

2. The roads and walks have been improved, and seats are in progress of being placed on the walks round the kitchen garden.

3. The additions to the detached block on the female side, have been

been completed. They are furnished with every convenience, are well arranged, and afford excellent accommodation for 50 patients. Appendix (E.)

The construction of the Central Block allows of certain rooms on the upper floor being assigned, as required or convenient, to one sex or the other.

The amount of vacant accommodation is considerable, the numbers of beds in excess of the present numbers of patients, being as many as 40 in the male idvision, and 46 in the female.

We submit, for the consideration of the Visitors, whether advantage might not beneficially be taken of this surplus accommodation, to receive, at least for a time, pauper lunatics, for whom adequate provision is not now, but is in progress of being made, in other districts.

Amongst other improvements since the last visit, we have to report the following :—

1. Boards have been substituted for the stone floor in the large dining room in the female detached block.

2. Three single rooms which had stone floors have been boarded.

3. Ten windows have been lowered, and sashes introduced.

Orders have been given for the substitution of boarded for the present stone floors of all the flagged galleries and bedrooms.

Mr. W. Stanger has succeeded Dr. Watts, as Assistant Medical Officer.

The Asylum, the atmosphere in which was throughout pure at the time of our visit, is in very satisfactory order.

Oxford and Berks County Asylum.

17 December 1867.

Upon our visit to the Asylum this day we have inspected its several wards and rooms, and, with the exception of one woman absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

We have to report the following, as the changes in the patients since the visit of our colleagues, 12th October 1866, and their present numbers :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	92	101	193
Discharged and removed - -	44	276	107
„ of whom recovered	39	63	83
Died (all but two from ordinary causes.)	39	44	71
Present numbers on books -	233	32	509

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The deaths in the two cases, one in each division, were found upon Inquests to have been from Bronchitis, accelerated by accidental fractures of the thigh bone. The sanitary state of the Asylum is at present good; the patients last registered as under medical treatment being 18 in the male division and 19 in the female. The practice, as stated in previous Reports, is to consider and enter in the Journal as under medical treatment every patient without any specific reason, for a week after admission, and keep them for three days in bed under observation. We found 30 patients, 11 of the male and 19 of the female sex, in bed. There has not, since the last visit, been any instance of mechanical restraint. During that period, according to the Medical Journal, one man has been secluded on one occasion, and 10 women altogether on 13 occasions, two only having been secluded more than once.

The records of employment show the following results:—

Males.		Females.	
Garden, &c. - -	55	Needlework and Knitting.	100
Tailors - - -	4	Laundry Department	34
Shoemakers - -	4	Kitchen - - -	4
Ward and offices, &c. -	73	Wards and Offices -	22
Totals - -	136	Totals - -	160

In reference to the attendance at Divine Service, we have again to draw the special attention of the Visitors to the inadequate size and unsuitable character of the present chapel. We have to report most favourably, as upon previous visits, of the quiet and orderly demeanour and satisfactory personal condition of the patients generally. None made any complaints excepting upon the subject of diet, in reference to which observations were submitted in previous Reports. The suet-pudding, of which the dinner consists on two days of the week, appears to be generally disliked, and frequently left by patients, and the recent substitution of dripping for butter at breakfast and supper has given universal dissatisfaction. In these respects we are strongly of opinion that the dietary calls for revision. We found the several corridors and rooms, beds and bedding very clean and in the best order; there is still, however, a great want of decorations and objects of interest, and the comforts of the inmates would, we think, be materially promoted, and the general aspect of the corridors and day-rooms much improved by the introduction of tables, settees, and chairs, and other furniture of a domestic kind. We have again also to notice the want of gas as a great defect, which we trust will, without unnecessary delay be supplied.

The great amount of cheerfulness which would be obtained by lowering and enlarging two or three windows in the ends of the galleries

galleries (which are used as day-rooms) in what are termed the West Infirmary and Paralytic Infirmary on the female side, and in the corresponding wards, and also the probation ward in the male division is so obvious, that we trust the Visitors will see fit forthwith to make these essential alterations. Appendix (E.)

The introduction of additional windows in the Gardeners' Hall, and the lowering and enlarging those at the further end, would also be a considerable improvement. We also take occasion to suggest for consideration the introduction of bed-side carpets and small tables in the rooms occupied by sick patients. There appears to us to be still a deficiency of illustrated and amusing publications, and of games and other means of entertainment and occupation.

We have further to submit the following recommendations:—

1. The change of the body-linen of the patients more frequently than once a week, as at present.

2. Hand-rails to the steep stone staircases, now without them.

3. The general substitution of high fenders for the present unsightly fire guards.

4. The suspension in the several bath-rooms of rules for the guidance of the attendants, and the adoption of the necessary arrangements, by a proper distribution of the bathing over several days, for the allowance of fresh water to every patient.

An addition has been made to the land by the purchase during the past year of about two acres between the Asylum and the Railway. We think it due to the head attendants to record our favourable opinion of their intelligence and efficiency. Mr. Ley, who has for some time past been incapacitated by failing health from taking an active part in the management of the Asylum, has resigned the appointment of Superintendent, the duties of which he has zealously discharged for so many years. During our present visit we have received every assistance from Mr. Sankey, who has had long experience of the working of the Institution, and who showed an intimate knowledge of the patients.

Salop County Asylum.

12 November 1867.

Since our Colleagues' visit on the 30th May last year, 79 male and 102 female patients have been admitted, 31 males and 52 females have been discharged, of whom 71 were recovered, and 19 males and 35 females have died, all from ordinary causes, except in the case of a boy accidentally scalded owing to the neglect of an

Appendix (E.)

attendant, who contrary to orders, had entrusted him to the care of a patient. The particulars of this case have been fully reported to our Board.

There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 472 patients, of whom 215 are men and 257 are women, one man and two of the women are away on leave. The rest of the patients we have personally examined this day, and we have also inspected the wards and offices.

During our passage through the women's wards, one of the patients became violent and excited, and two patients were in seclusion, owing to maniacal excitement, but with these exceptions the utmost order and decorum prevailed, and the personal condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory.

We saw 96 of the men assembled together for dinner and we noticed that the food was very good, and properly cooked ; about the same number of women generally dine together, but the want of a proper Dining Hall prevents any arrangements being made for the assembling of both sexes. We are informed that the Committee have it in contemplation to enlarge the Chapel, which has long been too small for its purpose, and as no doubt this cannot be done without considerable expense, we take leave to suggest whether it would not be better to appropriate the present Chapel as a dining and recreation room, and to erect an entirely new Chapel on some convenient spot in the Garden. Several structural improvements have been carried out since our last visit, very much to the comfort and well being of the patients.

Wards, No. 1 and 5 have been connected by a room and staircase in the female division, and the lower floor has been converted into a very comfortable Infirmary in which there are now 44 patients. The furnishing of this department has been carefully attended to, and the patients are indebted to the liberality of Mr. Ley for a large number of prints and photographs, which are hung upon the walls. The upper floor is now used only for sleeping accommodation.

New fireplaces have been made in No. 6 and 8 wards in both divisions, and we would suggest that other fireplaces which have been bricked up should again be brought into use.

The No. 3 galleries have been improved by converting two of the single rooms into recesses, whereby much additional light and ventilation is obtained, and a similar alteration is now in progress in ward No. 5. A great improvement has been effected by converting the basement of No. 3 ward on the women's side into a general Bath-room ; and the addition of a new bakehouse, and a supply of machinery for the wash-house have proved a great convenience. Besides these changes much progress has been made in decorating and improving the internal appearance of the wards, which have nearly all been painted or papered.

Although owing to the existing cartway to the gasometer, &c., on the male side, it would not at present be possible to make the same connection between wards 1 and 5 as in the female division, the upper wards might very easily be joined together, and we strongly recommend

recommend that this should be done. The archway which would in the first instance be necessary might hereafter be easily filled in, when as we hope at no distant period the Gasometer and other Offices in the yard are removed to some more suitable locality. Appendix (E.)

All the wards were very clean, and properly ventilated, and the bedding was in excellent order. The attendants seem to be of a respectable class, and attentive to their duties.

The arrangements for occupation and recreation are as before reported, and the average numbers usually employed are about 180 of the men, and 164 of the women; total, 344.

The Chapel is filled completely at both Sunday services, upwards of 200 Patients being present on both occasions.

Considering the large proportion of Paralytics and Epileptics, the number of beds soiled or wetted during the night is small; averaging about 14 in the male and 4 in the female division.

No instance of instrumental restraint has occurred since the last visit. We have examined the records, and find that on an average there have been about four patients secluded weekly in the women's wards, the numbers being much smaller in the men's division.

The general health during the year has been good, although patients are very generally brought to the Asylum, in a very feeble condition, and frequently labouring under disease of the brain in various forms; 20 of each sex are under medical treatment at present. The improvements which have been effected here since we last visited in 1866 are very great, and to them we attribute the marked change which we have observed in the conduct, demeanour, and personal appearance of the patients.

We think, that great praise is due to Mr. Ley, for the zeal and activity he has displayed in the management of the Asylum, to whom, no doubt, the improvements which we have noticed are mainly due.

Somerset County Asylum.

2 December 1867.

Upon our visits, Saturday last and this day, we have inspected the Asylum in its several Departments; made the statutory inquiries; and, with the exception of five men and two women, absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

The changes in the patients since the 15th November 1866, the date of the last visit of the Commissioners, and their present numbers, are set forth in the following Table:—

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	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	72	101	173
Discharged and removed - -	37	68	105
„ of whom recovered	25	58	83
Died - - - - -	28	32	60
Present numbers on books -	230	286	516
„ of whom chargeable to Bath - -	20	24	40
„ of whom chargeable to Bridgwater - - -	2	1	3

The ordinary weekly charge is now 8*s.* 9*d.*, and that for Out-County 9*d.*, and Borough Patients 5½*d.* per diem extra.

The Contract for the reception of the Bath Borough Patients, which is not limited* as to numbers, has, upon the application of the Town Council, been recently renewed for a further period of five years.

The causes of death which, as a rule, are ascertained by post-mortem examination, were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Paralysis - - -	6	3	9
Apoplexy, and other diseases of brain - - - - -	3	4	7
Pulmonary Consumption -	2	10	12
Other disease of heart and lungs	9	8	17
Epilepsy - - - -	2	1	3
Other ordinary causes - -	6	6	12
Total as above - - -	28	32	60

Inquests were held in the cases of one patient of each sex, the particulars and results of which do not call for any special observation.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum has, throughout the past year, been, and at present is, satisfactory; the patients last registered as under medical treatment being 38 of each sex.

According to the Medical Journal, since the last visit, three male and four female patients have been subjected to mechanical restraint, the former altogether on seven occasions, and the latter once

* The number, as we have since been informed, is limited by agreement to 60.

once each. The reasons assigned were, in one case, to prevent self-strangulation; and, in the others, on account of violent or destructive propensities, or to guard against the patients denuding or burning themselves. Appendix (E)

During the same period 10 male and 7 female patients appear to have been secluded for causes duly recorded; the former altogether on 22, and the latter 15 occasions.

The ward returns, relative to attendance at Divine Service, show the following results:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sundays, in Asylum chapel -	119	110	229
„ District church -	18	43	61
Weekdays, in Asylum chapel -	56	96	152

We have been furnished with the following statement of Patients employed:—

Males.		Females.	
Agriculture - -	43	Needlework and knitting - - -	42
Trades - - -	23		
Quarrying and Lime burning - -	10	Laundry department -	30
Attending masons, &c.	10	Ward and domestic offices - - -	39
Wards and domestic offices - - -	32		
Total - -	118	Total - -	111

The Schools for men as well as women are well and beneficially conducted, the average attendance being 32 in the male, and 30 in the female division.

We have nothing special on this occasion to report in reference to out-door exercise and recreation, excepting that the female patients working in the washhouse and laundry are now, as we were informed, taken out more frequently for walks. These patients also attend the District Church.

We recommend that arrangements be made for more frequent walks, and by larger numbers of the patients of both sexes, round the Estate; and that fixed seats be placed, at convenient distances, on the walk, for the comfort of patients requiring rest.

We were given to understand that this walk, at present, is used on an average not more than twice a week, and then only by female patients, to the number of 40 or 50. This suggestion is strengthened by the consideration of the limited extent of the airing courts, more

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more especially those appropriated to the patients of the worst class.

In reference to the observations in the last report, as to the inadequate size of the airing grounds generally, we are glad to report that the principal male airing ground has, by the removal of a bank of earth (a work of considerable labour, and executed by patients), been extended to the Western road, and that a Building along the boundary, nearly 70 feet in length, by 16 in width, is in course of construction, which is proposed to be fitted up, lighted by gas, heated, and appropriated partly to the purposes of a Skittle Alley, and partly as a Lavatory and place for changing the shoes and jackets of working patients before going into the dining-hall.

We have to make a favourable report of the general cleanliness and proper order of the wards and rooms, beds and bedding in both divisions.

We noticed with satisfaction a material improvement in aspect and comfort of female ward No. 3, which has been recently coloured and painted. The patients in this ward, who were formerly excited and noisy, were, at the time of our visit, quiet and orderly.

The corresponding ward in the male division presented a far less favourable aspect, and we trust that, in the course of the many improvements now in progress, early attention will be given to this, and the other male wards generally, with a view to render them less bare and cheerless, by simple decorations, and the introduction of more articles of furniture of a domestic character.

In the course of our visits we had occasion to observe the imperfect and unsatisfactory working of the artificial system of warming the galleries and rooms, at present relied upon for preserving an uniform genial temperature. Upon this subject our experience as to Asylums generally, leads us to the conclusion, that the best mode of heating, is by open fires or open fire-stoves, and that ventilation is best promoted by windows opened according to circumstances. We think that other apparatus of an artificial character should only be adopted under exceptional circumstances, and as supplementary to the ordinary and natural means used in dwelling-houses.

The patients in both divisions at the time of our visits were remarkably free from excitement.

The personal condition of the female patients was generally satisfactory. Their clothing is of good quality, and was in creditable order. It consists principally of woollen material of great variety of colour and pattern.

The state of the persons and dress of the male patients was far from satisfactory. Much of their clothing, even of those in the general dining-hall, was of inferior quality, untidy, and out of repair. We are glad to report that Sunday suits are in course of being provided.

We saw the dinner served in the hall, at which about 120 men and 140 women were present. The provisions were good and ample, and the demeanour of the patients was most orderly. The performances by the well-trained Asylum Band, conducted by Mr.

Mr. Bristow, the Steward, had evidently a cheering and tranquillizing effect. Appendix (E.)

We again suggest the introduction of table-cloths, the absence of which tends to diminish the aspect of domestic comfort. We also think that pepper and mustard should be placed upon the tables accessible to the patients.

The important question of the adequacy of the staff of attendants has received our special attention.

In order to make better provision for the out-door exercise and occupation of a larger number of patients, and to ensure more attention to their personal condition, we are disposed to think that an additional attendant might with advantage be employed in wards Nos. 1 and 4 on the male side, and No. 1 on the female.

In the first-named ward there are only two ward attendants, assisted night and morning, and during meals by artisans, for 95 patients. In No. 4, there are two, and one female attendant, only for 61 patients, a large number of whom require much personal attention. In Ward No. 1 on the female side there are at present 61 patients (as many as 45 said not to be able to wash themselves), under the charge of three attendants.

The detached building on the female side termed the "Hospital," which forms in itself a separate and complete Establishment, as to cooking, washing, &c., is now in occupation. It provides accommodation for 35 patients and two attendants, and would be available on an emergency for the isolation of infectious cases.

The addition for 70 patients on the male side, the works of which have been materially aided by the labour of the patients, is nearly completed, and the upper two floors will shortly be brought into occupation.

A new detached Chapel accessible by corridors from the Dining-hall, is, as the Board are aware, about to be erected to the north of the Asylum. The excavations for the foundations have been commenced.

Dr. Boyd has resigned his office of Superintendent, and the County is about thereby to lose the benefit of the valuable services, which he has with great zeal and energy devoted to the Asylum for a period of 20 years.

Stafford County Asylum.

1 November 1867.

We inspected this Asylum yesterday and saw all the patients on the books, except one woman, who is away on trial.

The numbers are now 243 of the male, and 286 of the female sex, and in the opinion of Dr. Bower the women are 31 in excess of the accommodation, especially as regards the day-rooms, which are certainly over-crowded; the result being increased excitement and discomfort

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discomfort amongst the inmates. This evil will, we hope, cease very shortly, as it is expected that the female wards at Burntwood will be completed in two months.

Since our visit, exactly a year ago, 120 men and 145 women have been admitted, 55 men and 87 women have been discharged, 48 men and 42 women have died. Of the patients who were discharged 34 were removed to Burntwood.

The deaths appear to have been caused principally by general paralysis, consumption, and disease of the brain; but two suicides are recorded. In one case the act was committed before the patient's admission, and he died within a few hours of his arrival. The other death was caused by hanging. All the particulars of this case were fully reported to the Board, who recommended that a second night attendant should be appointed, as they considered that one attendant was insufficient for the due protection of the male patients in so large an establishment during the night.

We regret to find that the Committee of Visitors did not concur in this opinion, and there is still only one night attendant in each division.

The bodily health of the patients during the past year has been good, and no disease of an epidemic character has prevailed. There were only two patients of each sex in bed, but the infirmaries contained the usual large proportion of paralytic and epileptic cases. Seven men and eight women are reported to be under medical treatment.

Yesterday we saw 190 men at dinner in the hall. We find that the arrangement by which the attendants dine together before the Patients are served is still carried out; but the suggestion made at the last visit as to supplying the latter during this period with books and periodicals has been attended to, and the plan is said to answer well. A separate supply of books and papers is kept in the hall specially for this purpose.

The majority of the patients were very quiet and orderly, but in the basement wards, and especially on the women's side, there were some very excited and noisy cases. We have only to repeat the suggestions which we have made on former occasions for the improvement and the reduction of the numbers in this class, by means of a less strict classification, more association with the better class of inmates, more means of occupation and amusement, and more constant and regular exercise beyond the airing courts.

All the wards were clean and properly ventilated, and several of them have been painted and improved. One especially on the women's side, which has been papered, presents a very cheerful appearance, and we hope to see others fitted up in the same manner.

The bedding which we examined, was, as usual, in excellent order as to cleanliness, but some of the beds are hard and require re-picking, and we have made some suggestions to Dr. Bower relative to the description of beds generally used here, for wet and dirty patients. The return of wet and dirty beds last night gives 17 in the male, and 10 in the female division, and there were 14 fits amongst the men, and 19 in the women's wards.

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The returns as to occupation and attendance at Divine Worship are as follows:— Appendix (E.)

EMPLOYMENT.

MEN.		WOMEN.	
On the land - -	70	Needlework - -	117
At trades - - -	25	Laundry and kitchen -	33
In the Wards - -	57		

ATTENDANCE AT CHAPEL.

	MEN.	WOMEN.
On Sundays - - - - - - -	157	164
Wednesdays and Fridays - - - -	127	150

About 40 patients of each sex attend the Schools.

Whilst inspecting No. 5 ward in the female division, we noticed that a woman named E. B. had a black eye. On inquiry she stated that the injury had been inflicted by the head nurse of the ward, to whom she admitted she had offered some violence: we have endeavoured to ascertain the truth of this statement, and have examined two patients who were present at the time when the alleged assault was committed; we have also questioned the nurse, who denies having struck the patient.

We have made a further investigation into the matter this morning, and our impression is that the statement of E. B. is correct.

We have had a separate interview with a male patient named J. S. T., who appealed to us for his discharge on the ground of his sanity. He appears to be very much improved, and since his return from Burntwood is reported to have been "very quiet and well-behaved, goes out regularly to work in the garden, employs himself with drawing and painting when in the house." We think it would be desirable to give this patient a trial under the statute.

With regard to a recommendation made at our last visit with a view to the prevention of male artisans, &c. obtaining access to the female wards, we find that no change has been adopted in the system, and that the stoker, the carpenter, the engineer, and the painter still have pass keys admitting them to the female wards until 7 o'clock in the evening.

Some difficulty is found in obtaining efficient nurses, which, in our opinion, is to be accounted for by the fact that the wages offered in the first instance are only 12 *l.* a year. We think this sum insufficient

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cient to secure or retain the services of persons possessing the necessary qualifications.

In conclusion, we have to report favourably of the general condition of the Institution, which is creditable to the zeal and attention of Dr. Bower.

In reply to a letter from the Board requesting to be informed whether any and what action had been taken by the Committee of Visitors with reference to the suggestions and observations contained in the above report, we were informed that a sub-committee had been appointed to inquire into the subject of an increase in the salaries and wages.

That access to the female wards by male artizans had been checked by taking all keys from the workmen, and placing one alone in charge of the matron.

That the appointment of a second night attendant for the male division had not been made, because the plan, having been tried some years, had "been found not to answer," and that the suggestion as to a less strict classification had not been adopted, because "it had been found, that the removal of noisy and excited cases into quiet galleries had invariably resulted in great discomfort to the quiet inmates, and in disturbing the tranquillity of the whole of the residents of that gallery, without proving beneficial to the excited lunatic." This result is certainly contrary to our own experience where the plan recommended has been properly carried out.

Stafford Asylum, at Burntwood.

2 November 1867.

Since our visit a year ago, 22 male and 12 female patients have been admitted, all of whom were removed from the County Asylum at Stafford. Within the same period 2 men and 3 women have been discharged, and 15 men and 2 women have died. Of the patients discharged only 2 were recovered; both Females. The deaths were attributed to the following causes:—

General Paralysis	-	5
Disease of the Lungs	-	5
Epilepsy	-	3
Apoplexy	-	1
Disease of the Brain	-	2
Natural Decay	-	1—17

The present sanitary state of the inmates is satisfactory; but there is a large proportion of old chronic cases, and as many as 19 are labouring under general paralysis. Epileptics are also numerous. One woman was in bed in an advanced stage of phthisis, and 11 men and 5 women are under medical treatment.

The patients were, when examined, free from excitement, and personally clean and well dressed. The bedding also was in excellent order. The proportion of beds wetted or soiled during the night

night appears to be very small, the average rarely exceeding three or four in each division. The wards are in the same state as at the time of our last visit; those used by the women being in a very rough and unfinished condition, and those occupied by the men are far from completed, either as regards fittings or furniture. Throughout we observed signs of the very defective manner in which the works have been carried out; and we hear that the majority of the water-closets have already needed extensive repairs. It is very much to be regretted that, owing, as it is said, to the crowded state of the wards, it has not been found practicable to bring the occupied portion of the building into a more complete and efficient condition. It is hoped that the new wing will be fit for occupation before Christmas, and upon the removal of the women, the necessary improvements will be at once commenced in the wards they now occupy. As regards the new wing, we are glad to find that every attention has been given to the fittings and decorations. All the rooms and galleries will be painted and papered; and those which are already completed have a very cheerful appearance. The general plan of the new wing is the same as the male division; but various improvements have been made in matters of detail, and there is throughout a marked difference in the quality of the work, arising, no doubt, from the contractor being placed under the supervision of the county surveyor. Some of the furniture for the new division has, we understand, been ordered. We have suggested to Dr. Davis that, as a rule, chairs are preferable to benches; that all the rooms should be well supplied with small tables; and that, instead of the painted tops now used in the men's wards, which are already defaced, strong plain unpainted wood should be substituted. Some alterations are contemplated in the Laundry, which, as we anticipated, is found too small for its purpose. Judging from a considerable settlement near the drying-closet, it would seem that some extensive repairs will also be needed. The supply of water having proved insufficient, workmen have for some time past been engaged in sinking a new shaft. The airing courts are rough, and, indeed, hardly fit for use in bad weather; so that the patients, and especially the women, do not get sufficient exercise in the open air. This great defect was pointed out at the last visit, and we cannot see that any good reason can be adduced why it should have remained unremedied for so long a period. Of the 66 women now resident, about 24 are usefully employed; of these, 9 work in the kitchen and laundry, 10 are engaged in sewing, and 5 are occupied in household work. Of the 160 men 80 are occupied; of whom 32 work on the land, and there are 3 tailors, 2 painters, and 1 carpenter. All the clothes are made in the Asylum. The attendance at Divine service comprises, on an average, 100 men and 35 women. The Chapel is not at present used, as it is being painted and decorated. An excellent new organ has recently been placed in it.

We understand that negotiations are nearly completed for the purchase of a piece of land adjoining the angle of the new wing, which at present approaches close to the boundary of the Asylum property.

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The amount of land now in possession is too small to admit of farming operations being carried out, and it becomes a question whether it would not prove a source of profit to the Institution to obtain a surrender of the remainder of the tenants' lease, and at once place the whole Estate under the control of the Visitors. We have made all the usual statutory inquiries, and have signed and examined the books.

No case of restraint or seclusion is reported.

The Hall is not now used as a general dining-room, and there have not lately been any meetings of the patients for the purpose of entertainment. We hope that active steps will be taken to find amusements for the inmates; for the lives of all such as cannot be usefully and actively employed must, under present arrangements, be monotonous in the extreme.

Suffolk County Asylum.

13 February 1867.

There are to-day on the books of this Asylum 364 patients, of whom 160 are males and 204 are females. We have seen them all at our visit, excepting one man absent for the day, and all were free from excitement. Otherwise also, their condition was not unsatisfactory, though we think as to the clothing that woollen dresses should be supplied to the epileptics and infirm; that the men's dresses generally require more attention, and their shirts should be changed twice a week; and that in some of the wards the provisions for washing the patients is very deficient. Since the visit of the 22nd of May last year several improvements then in progress throughout the building have been brought to completion. The workshops have been finished, the pond has been sunk in the front meadow, which, with that already existing, it is hoped may contribute a sufficient water supply in the event of fire; some 20 rooms have been newly papered or painted; and wood has been substituted for stone in six more single rooms in the female division. Much more in this latter respect requires to be done in both divisions, and no time should be lost in doing it. The experience of the last few years has shown how greatly, by a very small comparative outlay, the comfort of the inmates has been increased, so that the defects in the original structure are much less felt; and the general impression derived from passing through the wards is, that the accommodation given is of a homely, domestic, suitable kind. But this has at the same time thrown into greater prominence those parts of the building to which these or similar improvements have not yet been supplied. No. 4, on the female side, and No. 2, on the male side, may be referred to as instances. Imperfectly lighted; with no comforts of furniture; even the benches, for the most part, unbacked; with huge unsightly fireguards; day-rooms, and sleeping-rooms chiefly floored with stone; and no amusement or recreation of any description available for the patients; their condition is singularly unsatisfactory. We have to add that even in the better

wards

wards there is a want of books, illustrated papers, and such means of attracting the attention of patients in that way as should be found, as a matter of course, in such an Asylum as this; and we observed that all the bagatelle boards (there are not many) were in a neglected, dilapidated state. Nor should we omit to say that in three wards on the Men's side there is a deficiency of attendants. These Wards, No. 1, No. 2 (Refractory) and No. 6 (Infirmary) containing respectively 27, 26, and 27 patients, many requiring special care, have at present only one attendant in each, whereas each should in our opinion have two. We very strongly recommend in addition that in each division a night attendant should be appointed.

The admissions since the visit in May 1866, have been 78, being 34 males and 44 females; the discharges have been 51, or 21 males and 30 females; and the deaths have been 35, being 12 males and 23 females. There was nothing unusual in any of these deaths, the principal causes being general palsy and epilepsy, diseases of the lungs, and senile decay, and no occasion for an inquest having arisen. The health appears to be very good at present. Only 4 are entered as taking medicine, and this is about the number we saw in bed to-day. As to other matters of statutory inquiry we have equally satisfactory report to make.

There has been no restraint, and the seclusion has been confined to 6 males and 5 females, very generally being limited to one occasion only. The numbers regularly employed seem to be about 110 in the male division, and in the female division 149; the former comprising 52 workmen on the farm and in the garden, and 19 in the shops, while in the latter are included 20 laundry women and 98 working at the needle.

The attendance at Chapel does not average more than 139 altogether, or 64 males and 75 females, and the women have more opportunity of walking beyond their airing courts than the men. Among the latter, however, are several to whom special privileges are given of going out unattended, and of paying visits to their friends; as, indeed, of all the patients we may say that every consideration and kindness is shown them by Dr. Kirkman and the officers of the Institution. No complaints were made to us as we passed through the wards.

It should, perhaps, be mentioned, as the result of the late changes and additions, that there are now 36 vacant beds, 20 in the male division and 16 in the female division; and we observed no overcrowding in any of the dormitories, all of which were in a proper and comfortable state, the beds everywhere being clean and well attended to, and that indeed being the condition in which we found all the rooms.

It is very desirable, we think, that hand-rails should be put to the staircases; that gas should be introduced throughout the building; that there should be something better than a fiddle, say an organ or harmonium, by way of music in the Chapel; that some additional waterclosets should be supplied; and that a smaller and better kind of bath should be substituted for those now existing, where, notwithstanding Dr. Kirkman's instructions, the same water

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seems to be often used for as many as four patients. The impressions which in the main we have derived, however, from our visit today, is that the Doctor is at present doing very much (as he has much still to do) to remedy the defects of the building and improve the condition of its inmates.

Surrey County Asylum.

30 and 31 May 1867.

We have inspected this Asylum in all its departments, and have personally examined every patient, viz., 414 of the male, and 502 of the female sex. The changes since the visit of our colleagues on the 3rd of last July comprise 69 admissions, 31 discharges or removals, and 32 deaths. Of the patients discharged 19 were recovered. With one exception the deaths were from ordinary causes, and the mortality has been very low, which to some extent is to be accounted for, by the small number of admissions. The exception above referred to among the causes of death, is that of a male patient who died from fracture of the ribs, sustained during the forcible administration of food. All the circumstances were fully investigated and duly reported to our Board. Amongst the patients now in the building, seven men and seven women are of the criminal class.

The Asylum continues to be overcrowded, both as regards day room and sleeping accommodation. The male division is quite full, and there is only one vacant bed in the women's wards. We believe, however, that this pressure will be shortly relieved by the opening of the new Asylum at Woking, to which it is proposed, in the first instance, to remove patients belonging to the County. The admission of acute and violent cases, and of those most urgently requiring Asylum treatment, has of late been much restricted by the the want of a sufficient number of single rooms, more especially in the female division, the proportion in which is only 80 in 500. We beg to direct the special attention of the Visitors to this subject, and suggest that a suitable position for this most necessary addition would be the eastern extremity of the new building. Another addition greatly needed, and which has been recommended on several former occasions, is a large dining and recreation hall, so situated and constructed as to be also available as a workroom. This would relieve the overcrowded state of the ordinary day rooms. Rooms of this description are now almost universal in large Asylums, and in our opinion they conduce most materially to the comfort and well-being of the patients, and form a valuable aid to the means for their recovery.

With one or two exceptions in the women's wards in the old building, the patients were very quiet and orderly, and we had no complaints of harshness or illtreatment. The clothing was generally good, and the persons of the patients were clean, but we think that increased attention is required to the clothes of the more feeble and troublesome cases in male ward No. 4.

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The bedding was throughout clean and in proper order, and the number of straw beds has now been reduced to 13 in the male, and 33 in the female division.

The system of night attendance is very judicious, there are two permanent night attendants for each side of the house, assisted by one of the day attendants, who take the duty in rotation. The infirmaries and epileptic wards are never left without special attendance during the night. The record of wet and dirty cases for last night gives 46 in the male, and 25 in the female division.

The proportion of ordinary attendants to the patients is now about 1 to 14 in the men's wards, and 1 to 18 for the women. Some addition to the staff of nurses is, we think, much needed, especially in No. 4 ward, where there are 40 patients, several of them noisy and troublesome, and only two attendants, and in the Infirmary (No. 8) where two nurses have charge of 40 sick and helpless Patients.

The patients are bathed once a week. At present two patients, but not more, are bathed in the same water; we hope that ultimately it will be found practicable to allow fresh water for each individual. We have suggested that Rules for the guidance of the attendants in bathing the patients shall be drawn up without delay, and a copy be constantly hung up in every bath room.

An excellent practice has been adopted here, of using sponge baths in the bedrooms occupied by patients of dirty habits, and these patients are washed daily.

We think that the stock of basins, &c., in the dormitories is quite insufficient, and we are glad to learn from Dr. Biggs, that proper washstands will shortly be supplied.

We have returns of the numbers employed, which give under that head 221 men and 250 women. The services in the Chapel are attended by 178 men and 196 women, and about 200 men and 170 women are usually present at the various entertainments which are given from time to time, and consist of musical and theatrical parties, readings, lectures, and exhibitions in chemistry, galvanism, magic lantern, &c. These entertainments will be greatly facilitated, and the numbers attending no doubt be greatly increased when a suitable Recreation Hall has been provided. At present the only place which can be used for the purpose is the laundry, which is totally unfitted for such meetings.

The present sanitary state of the Asylum is very good, and only 6 men and 8 women were in bed to-day. The numbers registered as under medical treatment are 28 of the male and 24 of the female sex.

The record of seclusions shows that not more than 7 men and 28 women have been secluded since the last visit, the former on 18 and the latter 133 occasions. One instance of restraint has been reported. One of the men, it appears, occasionally wears locked gloves, without fingers, and hitherto this fact has not been recorded, but Dr. Biggs informs us that in future all such cases will be noticed in the medical journal.

We have had some conversation with him regarding the mode of keeping the Case Books, and it has been agreed that hereafter the

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loose sheets now kept in the wards shall be duly copied from time to time.

Various improvements in matters of domestic comfort and ward ornament have been introduced of late, and more are in progress. We consider that the Asylum is improved and improving, and during the two days of our visit we had evidence of the kindness shown by Dr. Biggs to the patients, and of the zeal and attention which he continues to devote to his responsible duties.

The following Copy of Resolutions passed by the Committee of Visitors upon the consideration of the foregoing Report was subsequently transmitted to us:—

13 July 1867.

The Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy was read, and the following Resolutions passed:—

"That this Committee admit with the Commissioners in Lunacy that the Asylum is very full, and concur with them in the belief that this pressure will be shortly relieved by the further admission of patients into the new Asylum near Woking."

"That this Committee further admit, that at present there is want of additional single rooms both in the male and the female wards, but as it is impossible to anticipate the effect, the opening of the new Asylum and the formation of other Asylums under the new Metropolitan Poor Law Act will have on this Establishment, it will be judicious to postpone the consideration of enlarging the Asylum until the absolute requirements of the County are more fully ascertained."

Surrey County Asylum at Brookwood.

12 December 1867.

Since this Asylum was opened, on the 17th June last, 311 patients have been admitted; 151 males and 160 females; 9 have been discharged, 2 males and 7 females, of whom one of the former and all the latter were recovered; and 5 males and 4 females have died, all from ordinary disease, an inquest having been thought necessary in one case, because of the condition in which the woman had been brought from the Bermondsey Workhouse. To-day there are in the Asylum 293 Patients, 144 in the male division, and 149 in the female division.

We found all these patients, on the whole, in a very satisfactory state; well clothed in both divisions, personally well attended to, and free from excitement. Much that is required to complete what is proposed in the several departments, we observe to be in progress, but what has been done thus far is deserving of high praise. In the several arrangements, in the kind of furniture introduced, in the domestic look of the day-rooms; above all, in the provision made in the dormitories and single sleeping-rooms, the comfort of the patients has been carefully studied. The beds and bedding are excellent;

excellent; in the rooms occupied by the best and worst equally, washing materials are placed, chairs, small tables, and other conveniences; in the centre floor of every dormitory there is a covering of linoleum, which is placed also in all the corridors and day-rooms; and in every single sleeping-room there is a strip of carpeting. We may add, that all the dormitories and lavatories, and nearly all the day-rooms, have looking-glasses; that there is a good filter in every ward; and that in all the associated sleeping-rooms, water-bottles are placed nightly. It was satisfactory to observe throughout, in small matters as in things of greater importance, this regard for the comfort of the inmates; and that everything supplied appeared to be of good quality. Many expressed themselves grateful for the treatment they receive, and we had no complaint made to us.

The numbers of patients employed are 167, or of men 76, and of women 91, which, considering the unfavourable character of a very large proportion of the cases brought here, must be taken as a fair average. Of the land belonging to the Asylum, all of which was common, 20 acres have been now brought under spade cultivation; and 33 men go out daily, under the gardener and farm bailiff. Of the women, 14 work in the laundry, 5 in the kitchen, and about 50 at knitting and needlework. Nearly 100 of each sex attend Chapel; and we saw good evidence of the interest taken by the Chaplain in promoting the welfare of the patients of both sexes, not only in his religious services, but in the pains he has taken to collect a library of books for their use, and to attend to their circulation in the wards.

For amusement otherwise, there seems to be also fair provision. Every ward has some in-door games, and associated entertainments are given weekly. These latter, for the present, are given necessarily in the workshops, the partitions being taken down for the purpose; and the want of a hall, expressly for recreation, is already so much felt, that we cannot doubt that steps will have to be taken immediately to supply one. At the weekly entertainments, more than 90 of each sex are usually present; and of those who take regular out-door exercise in the grounds, which are extensive and well adapted for the purpose, or beyond them, the numbers comprise three-fifths of all in the Asylum, about a third of the patients of both divisions walking beyond the land belonging to the Asylum.

Of other matters of statutory inquiry we have to report that since the house was opened there have been 44 instances of seclusion, of which 33 applied to one patient only, the other 11 being distributed over 7 other patients, and all being in the female division. On the male side there has been no seclusion, and on neither side has there been any restraint. The report of wet and dirty last night shows only 6 cases, of which 2 were dirty; and this, considering the great number of epileptic and otherwise troublesome patients, exhibits a very efficient working of the night watch on both sides. We may add that the infirmary wards were well provided with what the several invalids required, and that in the male infirmary there is a married attendant and his wife.

Generally, we have been most favourably impressed at this visit

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by the result of what has thus far been accomplished by Dr. Brushfield and the several officers acting under him, to bring the Asylum into an efficient state; and the still inadequate supply of water is the only, but most grave drawback from the prospects thus opened to the Institution. The Committee appear sanguine that they may be able to obtain what is required by collecting surface water in large reservoirs, which, with this view, have already been constructed; but we regret that we cannot share their confidence in this respect, believing that the only real remedy is to be found in sinking a very deep well. While the want still remains, it would be most unsafe to increase, except by a few cases of pressing urgency, the number of patients now here.

Sussex Lunatic Asylum.

7 June 1867.

Upon our visits, yesterday and this day, we have inspected the Asylum in its several departments, and, with the exception of one of each sex absent on leave, and one man who escaped on the 1st instant, and has been traced and sent for, have seen all the patients.

The changes in the patients since the last visit, 4 May 1866, and their present numbers are shown by the following tabular statement:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	63	97	160
Discharged - - - -	26	38	64
„ of whom recovered -	20	23	53
Died (all from ordinary causes)	39	44	83
Present numbers on books -	236	305	541

We have satisfaction in being able to report most favourably, as heretofore, of the personal condition and demeanour of the patients of both sexes, who were well dressed, quiet and orderly. Their general state is, we think, most creditable to the Medical and other Officers, and to the attendants more immediately responsible for their supervision and care.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is good. We found not more than four patients of each sex in bed, and the numbers registered as under medical treatment are only eight in male, and nine in the female division.

The instances of seclusion since the last visit have been very rare, all cases being carefully recorded.

The night attendance continues to be most satisfactory in its results. The latest ward Returns showed only four or five wet beds nightly in the respective Divisions.

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The patients attending Divine Service in the Chapel on Sundays average about 150 on the male side, and 200 on the female, and on week days about two-thirds of those numbers.

The Schools for reading, writing, and elementary instruction, continue to be conducted satisfactorily, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, the Chaplain, who takes an active interest in the spiritual welfare, and mental improvement of the patients.

The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month, and received by about 12 patients of each sex.

Upwards of 140 of the male, and 190 of the female patients are usefully employed. Of the former, upwards of 40 work on the land, under the gardener, out-door and farm attendants, and nearly 50 as artizans. Of the latter, nearly 100 are engaged in needle-work, and 40 in the laundry, wherein there are only three laundry maids.

The arrangements for bathing are very good. For the purpose of cleanliness there is in each division a general bath-room, containing four baths, and with dressing-rooms attached. Every patient is bathed regularly twice a week, and each has fresh water. There are also baths in the several wards for medical purposes and special cases.

The body linen of all the patients is changed twice a week.

With the exception of six or eight men, and from 20 to 25 women (sick, epileptic, or otherwise not in a fit state), all the patients dine, and take their other meals in the general Halls, which have been brought into use within the last three months, and will accommodate each 350 Patients.

The new male wing for 130 patients will be ready for occupation in about a month from this date.

Gas is now procured from a Company, and the old Gas-works are about to be converted into a Smith's Shop.

This will afford an opportunity for materially enlarging the airing ground of the male patients of the worst class, an improvement much required, and which we trust will be carried out.

We found all the wards and rooms, beds and bedding clean, in the best order, well furnished, and comfortable, and cheerful in aspect.

In all respects we have been gratified by our Visit.

Dr. Robertson is ably assisted in his duties and keeping the Medical Record, by Dr. Williams, late of the Northampton Asylum.

Warwick County Asylum.

8 November 1867.

Since our Colleagues' visit on the 28th of May 1866, 68 male and 80 female patients have been admitted, and in the same interval 20 men and 47 women have been discharged, of whom 57 were recovered; and 32 men and 26 women have died. A large proportion of the deaths were attributed to disease of the brain, and there has been no illness of an epidemic character. One patient of each sex died from choking, and in one of these cases an inquest was

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was held. We have personally examined all the patients to-day, and inspected the wards and offices; there are 203 male and 231 female patients now in the Building, leaving vacancies when the new rooms are completed for 4 men, and from 30 to 35 women. We have a very favourable report to make of the condition of the inmates, who were generally quite free from maniacal excitement, and personally clean, and well clothed. No one was in seclusion, and the instances since the last visit, a period of 18 months, have been only 32 in the male, and 54 in the female division. These instances of seclusion apply to 15 men and 19 women. There has been no case of mechanical restraint. We saw the dinners served in several of the wards, and noticed that the food was good and abundant. On the score of the dietary we had no complaints; generally, indeed, the patients seemed contented and well satisfied with their treatment. The arrangements for the performance of Divine Service in the Chapel are the same as usual, and the attendance comprises on an average 114 men and 113 women on Sundays, and 82 men and 89 women on week days. The average number of men employed is 134, of whom 38 work on the land, and about the same number are ward helpers. There are also 11 tailors, 6 shoemakers, 6 carpenters, 4 painters, &c., and 8 who find occupation in the Bakehouse and Offices. Of the women, about 146 of whom are employed, 36 work in the laundry and kitchen, 80 are needle women and knitters, and 21 help in the wards. The system of farming is the same as formerly described, nearly all the work being done by six paid labourers. All arrangements for recreation remain as before, and regularly once a week meetings are held in the Hall for dancing, dramatic representations, readings, or music, the room being generally well filled. The wards were in good order and properly ventilated, and they presented a cheerful appearance. The additions on the female side are now very nearly completed, and some very judicious alterations are being carried out in the water-closets, &c. We examined the bedding, which throughout was in the best order. The proportion of wet and dirty beds seems small, the average being eight in either division. There is a night attendant of each sex. The staff of ordinary attendants consists of 12 in the male and 14 in the female wards, with 3 laundry maids in the latter, who act as nurses to the patients who live in the laundry building. We understand that a head attendant will shortly be appointed for each division.

We have learnt with much satisfaction that the Committee of Visitors have lately had under their consideration a proposal to provide an additional Asylum especially adapted for the care and treatment of Idiots. The want of such establishments has long been most urgent in many of the Counties of England, and we hope that the project now in contemplation will be carried out by the Justices of Warwickshire. Dr. Parsey continues to devote his best attention to the general welfare of the patients, and the improvement of the Establishment. Mr. Nell has recently been appointed Assistant Medical Officer, and seems well acquainted with his duties.

Wilts County Asylum.

16 May 1867.

There are to-day in this Asylum 427 patients; 177 being males, and 250 females. The additional wing or ward for male patients having been opened at the end of last March, none of the overcrowding remarked upon at the last visit is now observable. The new accommodation thus provided is of a good kind, and, with some exceptions presently to be adverted to, we thought the condition of all the inmates very satisfactory. Their clothing generally was good, and in a state showing proper watchfulness on the part of the attendants; and in both divisions there was a marked absence of excitement. The female wards are better furnished than those of the men, and were amply supplied with matters of ornament and amusement, as well as comfort; but in the latter particular there is no absolute deficiency in either, and we had pleasure in observing the perfect good order in both, the cleanliness, and excellent ventilation.

From a part of this praise it is still necessary to except the wards on both sides (No. 4) in which the worst patients are placed, where we found some in seclusion, and in which, for the most part, there is an absence of everything—furniture, amusement, occupation—whereby it may ordinarily be expected to extend hope of amendment to the worst. We have the assurance, however, that in regard to reading, &c., things are not so bad at all times as they were at the time of our visit, books being borrowed on occasion from the adjoining wards; but Dr. Thurnam has promised that they shall hereafter be supplied independently, and we trust it may be found practicable to find some other little in-door amusement for their inmates to allow them to be taken oftener for walks beyond the Asylum grounds, and ultimately to put some comfortable furniture into the wards. A suggestion made at the last visit has been so far acted upon, that the female ward No. 4 has now practically the advantage of an additional nurse, and that on the male side generally there are some new pictures and decorations, and a little addition to the furniture. The Chapel has also, in the same interval, been painted.

It was satisfactory to us to find that, notwithstanding the pressure before the opening of the new wing, no patients belonging to the County had been refused admission, though since that date there has been an unusual number received. The entire numbers admitted since the 12th February 1866 have been 160, or 82 males and 78 females. The discharges have been 66, or 33 of each sex, of whom 24 males and 30 females had recovered; and 33 males and 38 females, or 71 altogether, have died. The principal causes of death were disease of the lungs and heart, epilepsy, apoplexy, and general palsy; but in six cases inquests were held, of which the particulars were sent to Whitehall. One was the suicide of a labourer on the farm by means of his reaping-hook; two others were from accidental fractures of the thigh; a fourth was from accidental suffocation while the patient was resisting being fed; and the remaining

two

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two were of epileptics found dead in their beds, no blame whatever, in any of the cases, having been passed upon attendants or nurses.

Adverting to other points of statutory inquiry, we have to report that, during the last 15 months, the seclusion has been less than usual, comprising 42 instances distributed over 32 persons, and that there has been no restraint. The numbers entered as under Medical treatment are 24 of each sex. The records of employment show a total of only 93 among the men, and 130 among the women, there being an unusual proportion of the feeble and helpless in both divisions. The attendance at Chapel averages a little over 200 of both sexes on Sundays, and about that number on week days; and we hope, before long, to see the determination taken to build a detached Chapel of a larger size, and appropriate the existing one to what is a great want in this Asylum—a recreation hall.

Among the structural improvements since the last visit should be mentioned the enlargement of the laundry, and additional drying-closets; the construction of a new dead-house and post-mortem room; and the erection of a new cow-shed and cattle-yard. A second large gas-holder has also been erected; and as another consequence of the extension of the Asylum and of the recommendation urged at the last visit, an additional Attendant has been given to each side. We should be glad if it were found practicable, at the same time, to increase the opportunities of exercise beyond the Asylum grounds, as well as the number permitted to take part in them. Not more than a third, and only "occasionally," have at present this advantage. We ought to have observed that, besides the patients now in the Asylum, there are 5 absent on leave.

What our colleagues suggested as to the bath-rooms has been attended to, and we repeat their suggestion as to wash-stands and seats in the bed-rooms. Generally, we have to say, in conclusion, that the dormitories were in as excellent order as the day-rooms, and that we regard the present state of the whole establishment as very creditable to its management. Dr. Thurnam's health has lately suffered from over application to his duties; and it is but expressing, in another form, a desire for the continued welfare of the Asylum and its inmates, to hope that such leave of absence as may be necessary for perfect restoration of his strength, may be afforded to this efficient officer.

Worcester County Asylum.

16 November 1867.

Yesterday we visited all the Wards of this Asylum, seeing all the patients in both divisions, and to-day we have gone over the workshops and offices. Everything was in good order, and the impression derived from our visit has been very satisfactory.

Since the visit of the 16th and 17th April 1866, the number of admissions of pauper patients has been 253, 129 males and 124 females, besides which, 13 patients, discharged from the pauper list, have been re-admitted as private patients. This number, including

cluding an increase of 15 among those belonging to Littlemore, was rendered possible by the appropriation of Dr. Sherlock's late residence within the Asylum to the accommodation of 54 male patients; a house having been rented since Michaelmas in Powick for the Superintendent's use, pending the completion of his new detached residence near the Asylum gate, which has been delayed by strikes of the masons, and will be yet a few months before it is ready for occupation.

The discharges in the same interval have been 129, including two private patients, recovered, and 74 other recoveries (33 males, and 41 females); those entered as relieved being 38 (15 males, and 23 females), and the not improved being 15, 4 males and 11 females. In these discharges are comprised 20 female patients, belonging to Abergavenny, removed to the Dorset Asylum at the end of last year; the renewed contract with Abergavenny leaving here only 10, whom we understand it to be the intention to remove very shortly. Among those discharged also were two criminal males, one sent to Broadmoor, and the other an escaped patient (removed from the books by authority of the recent statute), leaving now only two patients of the criminal class (both females) in the Asylum; six others having, under the late statute, been transferred to the ordinary pauper list.

The deaths in the same interval of 18 months have been 86, 48 males, and 38 females, of which one was a suicide by hanging; the particulars of which were transmitted to us at the time; and the only other instances calling for remark being that of a male epileptic found dead from a fit, and that of a female, who died of typhoid fever with mania, a few hours after admission, in neither of which an inquest was held to be necessary. The rest of the deaths were from ordinary causes, of which the principal were from general and ordinary paralysis, brain disease, epilepsy, and disorders of the heart and lungs. This is not a high rate of mortality; but we were struck by the number of serious cases under treatment as we passed through the Hospitals, especially on the male side. As many as 54 males, and 78 females, are entered as taking medicine for bodily disease; and in each division we saw upwards of 20 in bed, a majority being grave cases. Unfortunately, many continue to be brought here in a very bad state indeed.

The numbers on the books to-day are 599, in the male division 249, and in the female division 350; of whom, 2 males and 3 females we found to be absent on leave. Besides the Abergavenny patients, there are comprised in these 45 female patients belonging to Littlemore, making altogether 55 out-county inmates, and there are 10 of the private class. The result is, that with the whole of the Superintendent's late residence appropriated as pauper accommodation on the male side, there are now about 18 vacant beds in that division, the vacant female beds being six; and supposing the out-county patients to be all removed (as upon very brief notice they can be), there would be space in the Asylum, under existing arrangements, for 61 more females, and 18 more males. According to the steady rate of annual increase since the Asylum was opened, this would necessitate, in considerably less than two years, an

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an increase of accommodation in the male division; and it seems to us in the highest degree desirable that consideration in what manner the want would be best supplied should not be delayed by the Committee.

A circumstance which renders the matter still more urgent, is the present condition of the male division in regard to day-room space. This is decidedly inadequate even to the present numbers, the dormitories having at the same time to the full as many beds as it is proper and safe to put in them; and this inadequate day-room accommodation constitutes the only grave drawback from the favourable impression produced upon us by the present visit. The male day-rooms were so crowded, as in a great measure to render of small avail the otherwise liberal arrangements for the comfort and proper treatment of the patients, and to give an aspect of disorder to this division, presenting a marked contrast to that of the female portion of the Asylum. In both, however, the patients themselves were generally very quiet and well behaved; and it would be difficult to praise too highly the greater part of the female accommodation, especially in the new building, or the amplitude of the provision made in it for comfort and cheerfulness. Everywhere, indeed, the supply of means for occupation and amusement in the wards appears to be sufficient in both divisions; but for the reasons stated, the beneficial effect is more observable among the women than among the men; and unusual as the proportion of epileptic, and otherwise feeble cases are, we found more than the average number, even in the worst wards, able to employ themselves in some way.

The returns of the regularly employed in both divisions, continue to be much as formerly reported, 232 women and 161 men; and we were glad to observe that the number of the latter in the workshops are well kept up, all but four of the 11 tailors, all but three or four of the 13 shoemakers, two of the carpenters, and several of the painters, having been taught these respective occupations since they came to the Asylum. Of farm and garden labourers there are 51, and the want of additional land, even for the present male inmates, is already felt.

As to other matters of statutory inquiry, we find that 164 of each sex attend the Sunday services in Chapel, and very nearly the same numbers are at the associated entertainments given regularly once a week, while 180 males and 233 females have opportunities of exercise beyond the Asylum grounds at stated times, 69 males and 117 females never going beyond their airing courts. In the new building we saw a very good dinner served to 110 female patients. The clothing generally we thought very good; and the bedding throughout, though we have still to regret the use, for the worst cases, of the uncomfortable material remarked upon at the last visit, was clean and well attended to. The care which is given to troublesome cases here is indicated by the comparatively small numbers, 17 males and 30 females, returned as wet or dirty, out of an unusually large number of epileptic and feeble cases; and we notice with satisfaction the continued good results attending the employment of female nurses in three male wards. The records of seclusion show instances, during the last year and a half, applicable to 46 patients.

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As to matters done since the last visit, we observe that improvements have been made to the means of supplying water in case of fire in any part of the building; that a sun-shade has been erected in No. 5, male airing court; that printed regulations are now hung up in all the bath-rooms; and that sundry additions to the cheerfulness of the Ward furniture have been made, particularly on the female side, to which we hope that a piano, the want of which is much felt by the patients and nurses in the new building, may soon be supplied.

No complaint was made to us by any inmate as we passed through the wards; and of the zeal and ability everywhere noticeable in the superintendence of the Asylum, there can be no doubt. It will be matter of regret to Dr. Sherlock to lose the services of his assistant officer, Dr. Hearder, lately chosen Superintendent of the Carmarthen Asylum; and considering that the Assistant Medical Officer alone will in future be actually resident in the building, we think it of the highest importance that Dr. Hearder's successor should be selected with the greatest care. We feel assured that the Committee of Visitors will offer such a salary as will be most likely to secure the services of a gentleman to whom so great a responsibility may safely be entrusted.

The observations of the Committee of Visitors on the foregoing report were subsequently transmitted in the shape of the resolution following:—

"The Committee does not see any present necessity for increasing the accommodation on the male side; when the necessity arises the question will be fully considered.

"The crowding in the day-rooms only occurs during a portion of the day, and the health of the establishment sufficiently shows that this in no way interferes with the salutary condition of the institution.

"A piano to be provided, as recommended by the Commissioners, at a cost not exceeding 25 *l.*"

North Riding Asylum.

23 February 1867.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of our colleagues in July last, viz.:—

	Male.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	36	33	69
Discharged - - - -	26	38	64
Died - - - - -	15	12	27

Appendix (E.)

Of the patients discharged 20 men and 33 women were recovered. The deaths all appear to have been from ordinary causes, and no inquest has been held.

There are now on the books the names of 256 men and 234 women. Of these six males and four females are absent on leave.

The North Riding patients comprise 145 males and 124 females. There are 89 males and 79 females belonging to the East Riding and places not in union, and four males and seven females are of the private class. These numbers are 22 less than at the last visit, but there are still evidences of overcrowding in many of the dormitories.

In the course of our inspection we personally examined every patient, and visited the various Wards and Offices.

The patients were without exception quiet and orderly, and their personal condition as to dress and cleanliness quite satisfactory.

No one was restrained or secluded.

As regards these matters we have much pleasure in quoting the following entry from the Medical Journal made by Dr. Christie on the 28th January in the present year :—

"All the strait waistcoats, webbing, and spencers, with everything relating to the system of mechanical restraint were this day abolished by special order, and the various appliances taken from the charge of the attendants and nurses." The result of this measure has been most encouraging, and several patients who formerly were very constantly either secluded or restrained, or both, have greatly improved in every respect.

The weekly Register contains the names of 11 patients who are now under medical treatment for various bodily disorders. There were but few patients in bed to-day.

We saw the patients at dinner, and were well satisfied with the quality of the food which was provided in abundance, and was of excellent quality. We noticed, too, an improvement in the manner of serving; the food being now cut up at the head of the table in each ward.

A great improvement has been effected in the arrangements for giving the patients exercise beyond the Asylum precincts. As many as 50 of the women now enjoy this privilege daily.

A practice is made of sending 10 of the men into York every day to the post, and on Sunday upwards of 100 of them go for walks at a distance.

A weekly party is now given, at which about 150 of both sexes are generally present, and this number would no doubt be greatly increased if a proper recreation room were provided; we, therefore, hope that the recommendation made on former occasions as to the conversion of the present chapel into a recreation hall will receive the attention of the Committee.

The arrangements for occupation continue to be satisfactory. The average number of men employed is 70 on the land, 30 at various trades, and 60 in the wards. Of the women, 80 are occupied in needlework, 70 work regularly in the laundry, 18 assist in the kitchen, and 36 in the wards.

The Chapel services are given on Sundays and Wednesdays.

We

Appendix (E.)

We are glad to report an increase in the number of the attendants, and also that a night watch has been appointed in each division. Tell-tale clocks have been fixed in various places, so as to insure a due performance of their important duties.

Some of the water-closet seats which were found to be offensive in the dormitories and single rooms have been removed, and it is proposed ultimately to take them all away.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries, and examined the books and registers, and we are glad to find that more attention has of late been given to the Case Books.

The illness under which Mr. Hill was suffering at the time of our colleagues' visit having ultimately compelled him to resign his office, the Committee in the month of October appointed Dr. Christie as his successor, and that gentleman came into residence on the 27th last month.

Dr. Christie is already familiar with the cases of the numerous patients now under his charge, and in their management displays the same zeal and ability which distinguished him while Superintendent of Pembroke House.

West Riding County Asylum.

18 July 1867.

During the last two days we have been engaged in an inspection of this Asylum. All the wards and offices have been visited, and we have personally examined every patient. Yesterday the numbers were, males 580, females 606; total, 1,186.

The changes since the last visit on the 10th February 1866, include 576 admissions, 254 discharges, and 269 deaths. Of those discharged, 217 were recovered.

Of the Patients admitted, 315 were men and 261 women; and we are sorry to learn that the bodily condition of the majority of these patients on their admission was low and feeble, and many of them died within a very short period after they were received. Of the 95 patients who have died this year, 51 had resided in the Asylum less than six months at the time of their death, 42 less than three months, and 23 died within one month of admission.

Although the mortality during the 18 months which have elapsed since our Colleagues' visit has been large, is is satisfactory to note that in the present year there has been an improvement in the general health.

From the 1st of January to the 16th of July 1866 the deaths were 93 in the male and 48 in the female division, whilst during a similar period in the present year only 60 men and 35 women have died. The chief causes of death have been as follows:—

Phthisis and other diseases of the lungs	72
General Paralysis	36
Apoplexy	21
Epilepsy	14
Other diseases of the brain	40
Diarrhœa	21

Appendix (E.)

Of these deaths, 269 in number, 168 were men, and 101 women.

In the cases of two men, inquests were held by the Coroner. One of these committed suicide by hanging. The other after death was found to have several ribs fractured, and it was shown that these injuries had been inflicted previous to his admission into the Asylum.

Unless positively forbidden by the patients' relatives, Post-mortem examinations are now made in every case. Our attention has been directed to the large number of patients reported to have died from diarrhœa, which it appears became epidemic during portions of the past year. Every effort seems to have been made to ascertain the cause of the prevalence of this malady, and the drains have been carefully attended to; but Dr. Browne is distinctly of opinion that much of the evil is to be attributed to the water, which upon analysis has been found to contain a great deal of organic matter and other impurity.

Dr. Odling, by whom the analysis was conducted, states that the samples submitted to him "contained ammonia and nitrates in such relatively large quantities, as to show considerable contamination with drainage or something similar;" and he does not consider either of them suitable for drinking purposes.

Immediate attention should be given to this important subject.

We have a very favourable report to make of the general condition of the patients, whom we found with very few exceptions in a quiet and orderly state, and whose persons and clothing were clean. The dresses of the women were particularly good. One man, a recent admission, was secluded in a padded room; but in the women's wards there was no one in seclution.

We have examined the record, from which it appears that seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 14 men and 35 women, and with some few exceptions, the duration of the seclusion was for short periods. Dr. Browne has recently made regulations with a view of reducing the seclusion to a minimum; and, judging from the entries in the Medical Journal, with much success. There has been one instance of restraint; but for surgical reasons only.

Yesterday there were 16 male and 18 female patients in bed, and according to the last entry in the Medical Journal, 29 men and 84 women were under medical treatment; of whom, 6 males and 14 females are affected with Phthisis.

A large proportion of the women in the various wards were engaged in needlework and knitting, as many as 206 being employed in this way, and there were 53 female patients in the wash-house, 51 in the kitchen and offices, 7 in the bake-house, 6 in the work-room, and 72 engaged in ward-cleaning, &c.; total employed, 395.

The number of men usefully occupied is stated to be 480; of whom, 236 find work on the land or in out-door occupations, the rest are engaged in various trades, including 13 joiners and painters, 20 shoemakers, 16 tailors, and 23 weavers. Very praiseworthy efforts are made to instruct Patients in trades suitable to their capacity; and there are now 7 shoemakers, 6 tailors, 8 weavers, and 2 bookbinders who have been thus taught. All the shoes and clothing are made on the premises.

There

There is a very liberal provision of games, and other means of amusement in the wards, and meetings of patients of both sexes are frequently held in the Hall. There have been seven dramatic performances, besides various concerts and other entertainments; the average number of patients present on these occasions, ranging from 160 to 320 of each sex.

The Saturday evening dances are also well attended.

At the Sunday services in the Chapel, there are generally 245 men and 267 women present, both in the morning and evening.

Prayers are read in the Hall as usual, and several patients of both sexes are taken to the Roman Catholic Chapel. No classes for the instruction of the patients in reading and writing have yet been organised, and we beg to direct attention to this subject which we think important.

The wards were throughout well ventilated and in excellent order, and very great improvements have been carried out in many of them. The walls of the corridors and day-rooms have been papered and painted in cheerful colours, and considerable additions have been made to the number of pictures and statuettes. Wooden floors have been substituted for flags in Nos. 2 and 18 wards, and generally a considerable quantity of new furniture has been supplied.

The Hospital has been finished, and very completely furnished for 22 inmates; and it is, we think, admirably adapted for its purpose. At present it contains no patients. The new ward for men has also been completed, and is now occupied by 100 patients.

The accommodation here is of the very best description, and all the fittings and arrangements are most complete and convenient. There is room for 120 patients.

The cost of this building, including furniture and fittings, has been 64*l.* 3*s.* per head, and the Hospital has been provided for 126 *l.* per head. We have made the usual statutory inquiries. As regards the attendants, we find there are now 45 attendants, and three female nurses for the men, and 36 nurses for the women, besides two night attendants in the male, and three for the female division. These numbers do not include artizans and tradesmen who have charge of the patients working at their respective trades, and of whom there are nine.

There are now vacancies for 41 male and 4 female patients; but the latter will be immediately filled by women, for whom admission has been sought. A very considerable number of women patients have of necessity been refused admission during the past year, and with a view of diminishing in some degree this pressure for accommodation, we have suggested to Dr. Browne that he should take steps to discharge upon trial to their friends under the provision of the 79th Section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," such harmless and chronic cases as he may be able to select for this purpose, after satisfying himself that their friends would be willing to take charge of them.

The dietary is the same as before, and we have the usual favourable report to make as to the manner in which the dinners are served in the Hall, where we saw 360 male patients assembled.

Appendix (E.)

The arrangements thus made are so entirely successful, and have evidently such a beneficial effect upon the patients, that we think it well worthy of consideration, whether a large, but unexpensive room might not be provided for the women.

We have made certain suggestions to Dr. Browne on various matters of detail, and we are glad to find he purposes asking the Visitors for funds to provide a carpet-loom, which will, we feel assured, be found most useful, and ultimately prove economical. Certain complaints having been made to the Poor Law Board by a patient, who was discharged in the month of August 1864, relative to his treatment here, we have been requested to investigate them.

It is evident that at this distance of time no satisfactory evidence will we obtained; but with a view of preventing such charges in future, we beg to suggest that every patient on leaving the Asylum shall be brought before the Committee, and be afforded an opportunity of making any complaint or statement in reference to his treatment. This plan is adopted generally in County Asylums, and is no doubt contemplated by the Act.

During our progress through the wards we had no complaints from patients of either sex, and several of those who were convalescent spoke very favourably of their treatment.

Dr. Browne entered upon his duties as Superintendent in August last, and the present highly effecient condition of the Asylum is evidence of his zeal and ability.

With reference to some of the recommendations in the above Report the Committee of Visitors at the ensuing quarterly meeting passed the following Resolutions:—

West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, Wakefield, Quarterly Meeting, 25th July 1867.

The Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, left on their visit to the Asylum on the 18th instant, having been read,

Resolved and *ordered*,—That Dr. Browne be requested to ascertain the cost of a magnetic carbide filter, and, with the sanction of the chairman, to purchase the same, with a view to its being attached to the main supplying the Asylum with water, in order to improve the quality of the water supply of the Asylum, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioners.

That Dr. Browne be authorised to engage a schoolmaster to conduct reading and writing classes three days in each week, in accordance with the suggestion of the Commissioners.

That the Medical Superintendent, together with the Chaplain, shall see each patient when discharged, and that in their presence the patient shall be asked if he has any complaint, and shall be requested to sign his or her name in a book to be kept for that purpose, stating date of discharge, place of abode, and whether he has any complaint to make or not, and that such book be laid before each meeting of the Committee of Visitors.

Birmingham Asylum.

1 May 1867.

Upon our visit yesterday, we inspected the Asylum in its several departments; and, with the exception of three of each sex, absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

The following tabular statement shows the changes in the patients since the visit of our Colleagues 26th October last, and their present numbers :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	63	56	119
Discharged - - - -	17	38	55
„ of whom recovered -	9	32	41
Died - - - - - -	30	10	40
Present number on the books -	286	333	619
„ of whom private -	27	24	51
„ „ borough	29	53	82
„ „ out borough	29	17	46

The assigned causes of death were—

General Paralysis - - - - - -	11
Phthisis - - - - - - - -	12
Suffocation from a piece of bread swallowed	1
Other causes - - - - - - -	16

Four Inquests were held.

The general sanitary state of the Asylum appears to be good, the patients registered as under medical treatment being 22 in the male, and 34 in the female division. We found in bed four men, and seven women.

The records of employment show the following results :—

Males.		Females.	
Agriculture - -	33	Needlework - -	104
Trades - - -	13	Knitting - - -	18
Stores - - -	7	Laundry and kitchen -	41
Galleries - - -	65	Galleries - - -	38
Total - -	118	Total - -	201

We have nothing special on this occasion to report in reference to attendance at Divine Service or amusements.

There is a good walk round the land within the boundary wall.

Appendix (E.)

We strongly recommend the Committee of Visitors to have the lower ground in front of the Asylum laid out ornamentally for the constant recreation of the patients. We further suggest the disuse, as far as practicable, of the cheerless flagged Airing Courts. At the time of our visit, with very few exceptions, the patients were quiet and orderly. One male patient, in a state of acute mania, was in seclusion.

According to the Medical Journal 11 male, and eight female patients have, since the last Visit, been secluded during paroxysms of excitement, the former altogether on 13, and the latter on 12 occasions. We thought the personal condition of many of the patients of both sexes far from satisfactory, and we recommend the introduction of a better material for the clothing, more especially of the women, and second better suits for the men on Sundays.

We have to report favourably of the cleanliness and proper order of the several dormitories and day-rooms, which were well furnished and decorated, and of the beds, which are all hair mattresses, on palliasses, or canvas stretchers.

As respects the arrangements for bathing we were informed that, in some cases, two patients use the same water. We recommend that the days and times for bathing be so distributed as to allow of every patient having fresh water; also, that some simple regulation be prepared, and suspended in the bath-room, for the guidance of the attendants.

We further suggest, as very desirable, the construction of a bath-room in No. 8 male ward.

In reference to the last Report we have to state as follows:—

1. The staff of attendants is, in our opinion, still insufficient for the proper care and supervision of the patients. Two have been added to the male side, but, in both divisions there are some wards with only one attendant, and others, containing from 40 to 50 patients, under the charge of only two attendants.

We are strongly of opinion that, in addition to an increase of the ordinary staff, a chief attendant should be appointed in each division whose duty it should be, under the direction of the Superintendent, to promote the employment and recreation of the Patients, and to exercise a general supervision over the ward attendants. We shall hereafter advert to some special circumstances, into which we have had occasion seriously to inquire, as illustrating the necessity for such chief attendant.

2. A safer description of high fender is required, more especially in the Epileptic Wards.

3. No steps have been taken to carry out the suggestion that one of the smaller wards on each side be fitted up and adapted to the purpose of a Hospital, but we are informed that the question of this arrangement, which we think most desirable, stands over for the consideration by the Committee.

4. The Superintendent is now, by order of the Visitors, consulted by the Matron, whose instructions are to confer with him in reference to the character and qualifications of applicants for the situation of nurses.

5. Instructions

5. Instructions have been given that the use of the keys of the female division by artisans, or other men, be restricted as far as practicable.

About 17 acres of additional land have been purchased since the last visit, and the total extent of land, now the property of the Asylum, is 41 acres, of which 16 are under spade cultivation.

The present weekly rate for the Borough pauper lunatics is 8*s.* 6*d.*, and for Out-Borough Patients 14*s.* The private patients pay from 8*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* per week.

The Asylum is very nearly full, there being only 10 vacant beds on the male, and two on the female side.

The present workshops are very inadequate, and the clothing and shoes are only partly made in the Asylum. Many more patients might, we think, be instructed to work as artisans, and other occupations, as mat and basket-making, might be introduced with advantage. Proper locked cupboards are much needed for brooms and other dangerous articles, and the attendants' rooms should not ever be left open and accessible to patients. In some of the wards on the male side we were struck by the large number of black eyes, and other injuries to the faces and heads of patients, and which were not confined to epileptics. Our attention was specially directed to the subject in consequence of statements made to us by Charles Tye, a patient in No. 7 ward, who exhibited two black eyes, and various bruises on his arms and body, which he told us had been caused by blows with the fist and a bagatelle cue, inflicted upon him by the junior attendant, named Bakewell, in No. 1 Ward, from whence he was removed about a week before our visit. We made full inquiry into the case, and examined, amongst other patients, James Hinds, W. H. Ball, and John J. Thomas, who were clear and consistent in their statements, and showed no desire to volunteer or exaggerate the charges of ill treatment under investigation. We regret to say that the evidence given by them fully corroborated Tye's statement, and implicated Shannon, the senior attendant in the same ward, and we came to the conclusion that both the Attendants are in the practice of striking, and otherwise illusing Patients.

Mr. Green was present during the investigation, and will report the case to the Committee at their meeting on Friday next, when we doubt not full inquiry will be made into all the circumstances, and such proceedings taken in respect to the Attendants inculpated as may appear to be called for on the part of the Visitors.

Upon the above entry being read at the board, a letter was addressed to the Committee of Visitors, inquiring how they had dealt with the attendants charged with ill-treatment of C. Tye, and drawing their special attention to the generally unfavourable character of the entry, and adding that, in our opinion, most, if not all, of the defects existing in the internal arrangements of the asylum, arose from the insufficient number of attendants.

The case of C. Tye is entered in the body of our Report, under the head, "Ill treatment of Patients."

Appendix (E.)

As respects the other matters noticed in the entry, a lengthened correspondence ensued.

In reference to clothing, the Committee stated that they had inspected the materials of which the female patients' outer clothing was made, also the clothing for the male patients, both for week days and Sundays, and could see no fault therein, adding some details relative to the numbers of men's suits received from an establishment in Birmingham.

Without impugning the correctness of this statement, we think it right to observe that the remarks of the Visiting Commissioners had reference to the personal condition of many of the patients of the worst class, on the day of their visit.

The Committee having said that amongst other questions, such as "Workshops" and "Hospitals," that of "Chief Attendants," stood over for further consideration, we again urged the importance of the latter.

In reply, the Committee expressed their opinion that, as "the asylum had become so full, that an enlargement probably must take place, the question of engaging head attendants, should for the present be postponed."

We, on the 12th of June, rejoined that, not assenting to the validity of the reasons assigned for delay in the engagement of head attendants, we again called the attention of the Committee to "the many evils incident to the absence of such officers." The Committee replied, that they would consider the question at an early period.

Bristol Borough Asylum.

14 June 1867.

After an official inspection of this Asylum, we are glad to be enabled to make a very favourable report of its condition and management.

The whole of the wards are clean and in excellent order, and during our visit the patients were, without exception, tranquil and orderly. Their persons were clean, and their clothing in a proper state.

A somewhat large proportion of the patients appear to be in a low, feeble state of health, and upwards of 25 per cent. of them are epileptic; but we found only 1 man and 2 women in bed.

Not more than 14 of the male, and 9 female patients, are under medical treatment. A large proportion of the cases are mentally in a very unfavourable state, as regards the probability of their ultimate cure; but they require for their treatment all the appliances which an Asylum can afford; and we saw few, if any, whose removal to a workhouse would be desirable. Although no patients have as yet been refused admission, and the numbers have not increased since our Colleagues' visit in October last, every bed has occasionally been occupied, leaving no margin for the admission of recent cases. The question of enlargement has, we find, occupied the attention of the Committee of Visitors; and they directed their architect to be consulted on the subject, and to report to them as to the

the probable cost of the proposed additions. The plan suggested by Dr. Stephens consists of continuing the upper story of the receding wing on the male side, over the workshops; and it seems to us that, if no structural difficulties exist, the amount of accommodation to be thus obtained might be provided at a moderate cost, and by no means interfere with classification or proper working of the Establishment. Appendix. (E)

We have made the usual statutory inquiries, and have received satisfactory information as to the general state and management of the Institution.

The same Report as before is to be made regarding the useful occupation of the inmates, and their attendance in the Chapel. About 68 men and 54 women are employed; 69 men and 58 women attended Chapel last Sunday, and 10 men and 13 women went to the Parish Church.

Entertainments are sometimes given in the dining-hall; but these might, we think, be held more frequently with advantage; and with a view of rendering them more agreeable, we suggest that a piano should be provided; such an instrument would be found very useful in sustaining the singing in the Chapel, into which it could readily be removed when required.

Although the furniture is generally good and suitable, we thought that more chairs or stuffed seats were wanted in some of the men's day-rooms.

The water supply has hitherto not failed, but it has been deemed necessary to exercise the greatest economy in its use; and amongst other disadvantages arising from this state of things, as many as three or four patients are bathed in the same water. We learn, with pleasure, that a contract has almost been completed for securing the right to obtain water from the opposite side of the river; and we hope that the necessary works will be proceeded with as soon as possible.

We saw the patients at dinner, both in the wards and the dining-hall. The soup or hash, of which it consisted, although of good quality, was refused, wholly or partly, by a great many patients of both sexes; and as much waste is thus occasioned, we suggest for consideration, whether the substitution of a solid dinner on this day would not be desirable. Tin drinking-cups have been substituted for the earthenware mugs formerly in use; a change which we think very undesirable.

The numbers in the House to-day are 208, viz., 110 men, and 96 women, paupers, and 2 females received as private patients. The changes since the last visit comprise the admission of 27 men and 14 women; the discharges of 21 patients of each sex; and the deaths of 2 males and 7 females.

Of the patients discharged 20 were recovered.

The causes of death all appear to have been such as are usual and ordinary in Asylums; but 2 patients died suddenly from epilepsy, and an inquest was held in one of those cases.

The generally creditable condition of this Asylum is, no doubt, due to the care and attention bestowed upon its management by Dr. Stephens, who is unassisted in his medical duties.

Appendix (E.)

Hull Borough Asylum.

20 February 1867.

We have officially inspected this Asylum and examined all the patients, who are now 132 in number, viz., 67 men and 65 women. These numbers are stated to leave 6 vacancies in the male division, but on the women's side all the beds are occupied. Mr. Casson states, however, that if application were made for the reception of a female patient he should not object to admit her. Some of the bed-rooms appeared to be rather crowded, and it would be well, we think, if the cubical contents were painted on the door posts, so that during inspection the amount of space allowed for each inmate may be at once ascertained. It seemed to us that there was in very few of the dormitories as much as 500 cubical feet for each bed.

The admissions during the year have amounted to 22 in the male and 25 in the female division. There have been 25 discharges, 10 males and 15 females, and 12 deaths, 6 of each sex. Of the patients discharged 20 were recovered. The deaths were all from ordinary causes.

The present condition of the inmates is healthy. There were four cases of general paralysis on the men's side in bed in the infirmary. One of these men was in a dying state, and the others were very feeble.

In the women's ward no patient was in bed.

Great tranquillity and good order prevailed among the patients to-day, and no one was in seclusion.

No case of restraint is recorded since our Colleagues' visit, nearly a year ago, and the instances of seclusion have been few.

The names of 6 men and 8 women are entered as having been secluded, the former on 8 and the latter on 11 occasions.

The clothing and bedding were clean and in good order. As regards the bedding we have made some suggestions to Mr. Casson for the supply of under blankets, especially where Mackintosh sheets are used.

The means for occupation are the same as before reported. We found a party of men working in the garden, and others were occupied about the premises. The total number of men usually employed is about 47; and 37 women are occupied in the kitchen and laundry and at needle work.

The services in the Chapel are generally attended by about half the female patients and nearly two-thirds of the men.

We report with satisfaction that the various recommendations and suggestions made at the last visit were immediately attended to by the Visiting Justices, and that by their directions they have all been carried out.

It seemed to us to-day that better workshops are wanted, and that if they were provided an increased number of patients might be usefully employed. The carpenter, who is an excellent workman, and has made some good bagatelle boards for the wards, told

us

us that his shop was too small, and so cold in winter as to be almost unfit for occupation.

We think that the women patients should be taken beyond their airing courts more frequently. Although the weather was unusually fine to-day they had not been out, and we learnt that the practice was not to take them from their wards until after dinner time. We hope in future that this regulation will be given up.

We saw the dinner served in both divisions and tasted the food, which was good and abundant in quantity.

We have examined and signed the books, and made the usual statutory inquiries.

We consider that the Asylum is improved, and the patients appeared to be contented and comfortable.

City of London Asylum.

7 August 1867.

Upon our visit this day we have inspected the Asylum in all its departments, and, with the exception of one man, absent on leave, have seen all the Patients.

In the absence of Dr. Jepson, we were shown over the Institution by Mr. Stuckey, who has performed the duties of Assistant Medical Officer since the retirement of Mr. Husband, about three months ago. He is acting only temporarily, and will be succeeded early in September by Mr. Adams, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

We have to report the following as the changes in the Patients since the visit of our colleagues, 6th November last, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	39	48	87
Discharged and removed - -	9	14	23
„ of whom recovered -	8	10	18
Died (all from ordinary causes) -	9	5	14
Present numbers - - - -	127	131	258

The Asylum was erected for 250 patients, so that the actual number is in excess of the estimated accommodation.

In

Appendix (E.)

In reference to chargeability the patients are distributed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Corporation of London - - -	18	19	37
City of London Union - - -	15	38	53
East London Union - - -	25	39	64
West London Union - - -	11	10	21
Northampton Union - - -	1	–	1
Kent County and Unions - -	56	25	81

The ordinary rate is 14 *s.* per week, which has been the charge since the opening of the Asylum in April 1866.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum appears to be satisfactory. There has not, since the last Visit, been therein any disorder of an epidemic character. We found only four patients in bed.

No patient was in seclusion. According to the Medical Journal the patients secluded since the last Visit have been 14 in the male division, and 13 in the female; the former altogether on 30, and the latter on 19, occasions.

With some exceptions, in the Wards No. 2, in the male division, and No. 8 in the female, the patients were quiet and orderly, and their personal condition, as to clothing and otherwise, was satisfactory.

In the wards last referred to, many of the patients were unruly and noisy, and several of the women were crouching upon the ground, a habit which it should be a special duty of the nurses to correct.

We noticed a considerable number of patients wearing strong and special dresses of an unsightly character, secured by locks and belts. We urgently recommend the disuse of all such obsolete contrivances, and we further suggest the removal, from time to time, of patients of the worst class for the benefit of association with the quiet and orderly, in preference to congregating them together in a class.

The staff of attendants appears to be good and efficient.

We have to report very favourably of the clean state and proper order of the several galleries and rooms, beds and bedding.

We saw the patients, 135 in number; viz., 78 men and 57 women, assembled in the hall at dinner, which was comfortably served, and their demeanour and aspect were creditable to the Institution, and to the attendants more immediately responsible for their personal charge.

On

On the Sunday before our visit the Chapel attendance was as follows:— Appendix (E.)

	a.m.	p.m.
Males - - -	68	- - - 64
Females - -	64	- - - 31

The average attendance on week days is 50 on the male side and 20 on the female.

According to the ward returns, on the 5th instant, 67 male and 57 female patients were usefully employed.

The system of night attendance is reported to work very satisfactorily.

In reference to some observations and suggestions contained in the last Report we have to state as follows:—

1. There is now an ample supply of good water.

2. Attention has been given to the state of the drains noticed.

3. A good dietary has been adopted.

4. The airing courts in connection with the worst wards remain in a rough and unfinished state; neither laid out, turfed, or planted. The only improvement in these comfortless courts has been the erection in each of a small Summer-house or Sun-shade. There is no Sun-shade in either of the better airing grounds.

5. The internal walls throughout continue as before, and we again recommend that they be plastered as soon as practicable, and in the meantime coloured and papered.

6. No steps have been as yet taken towards lowering the windows in the men's workshops.

In the course of our inspection our attention was drawn to the inconvenient arrangement of the baths, which, with one exception, are half sunk below the floor.

The store-rooms for meat and other articles of consumption are rendered dark and close by the very narrow areas and gratings, and we suggest, as an easy remedy, the formation of slopes, at all events, opposite the windows.

Norwich Borough Asylum.

20 February 1867.

Since this Asylum was visited by our colleagues in September last there have been 12 admissions, 2 men and 10 women; 7 discharges, all women; and 10 deaths, 3 men and 7 women. Two of these deaths were so sudden that inquests had to be held, a man and

Appendix (E.) and a woman suffering from epilepsy and heart disease respectively having been found dead in bed; and verdicts were returned accordingly. The other causes of death were paralysis, mental and lung disease, erysipelas and natural decay.

The numbers on the books are 93, 39 males and 54 females, of whom in the Asylum to-day we have seen 90, one of each sex being absent on leave and one man absent for the day. All of them were very quiet and orderly in conduct; but the clothing of several of the men is poor, and requires more attention.

For the most part we have also to remark that the patients generally are listless and unoccupied, especially in the men's division, the supply of amusement or occupation in doors being the smallest possible, and only three males being regularly (two only very occasionally) employed on the land. One patient complained to us of having no books whatever in the wards; and the plan is not a good one of keeping in one room, which we suspect to be very seldom used by more than one or two patients, such few books and games as there are. The supply should be better and diffused through the wards.

We saw the dinner served, about 80 of both sexes dining in the hall, and the dinner was of good quality. The service might be better, and we particularly recommend that other forks be substituted for those in use.

The dormitories and single rooms were clean, and the bedding in general properly attended to. We think that the straw pillows, however, many of which are still in use where even good hair mattresses have been supplied, should be disused altogether. The atmosphere in very many of the single rooms was certainly not pure, although such opportunities for ventilation as exist did not seem to have been omitted; but in present circumstances we think it inexpedient to offer suggestions that might imply outlay in structural matters. We restrict ourselves to the repetition of such modified recommendations as were made at the last visit.

There has been no seclusion since that period, but one woman has been restrained on one occasion, and two other women have been restrained daily, each for the space of a week. Three patients only are now taking medicine.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Borough Asylum.

(Bensham and Coxlodge Farm.)

6 August 1867.

At Bensham and at Coxlodge Farm we have seen, at our visit to-day, 129 patients, 67 males and 62 females; 16 of the latter and 17 of the former being at the farm, and the number at the old building being 50 males and 46 females.

The inmates at the farm are all of the most quiet industrious class, all of them but two men, and at present four women, working regularly

gularly and steadily on the grounds or in the laundry and needle-room; and the same favourable mention made last year of their appearance and condition, as well as of the general comfort of the accommodation, we have to repeat to-day. It is satisfactory to have to add that better report than was then possible is now to be made of the state and prospects of the building for the new Asylum. The workmen's strike having ended in the winter, the work was begun early in the spring with such an efficient number of hands, that already the portion of the structure designed for the female patients is ready for roofing, and a considerable part has, indeed, been slated. It is of the greatest possible importance that during the available weather, the same number of hands should continue to be engaged, and that the planting of the estate should begin not later than the autumn. There seems to be now no reason or excuse for further delay, and we are assured there will be none.

The condition of the patients at Bensham we found to be as satisfactory to-day as perhaps can fairly be expected from the circumstances of grave disadvantage in which they are placed, especially in the women's division. A few of the females were noisy enough; and reasonable complaints of the noise, and of other inconveniences incident to the deficiency of day-room accommodation, were made to us by several of the better kind of patients. One of the old kitchens has had to be turned into a needleroom, and here we found nearly 20 women to-day; a creditable number to find so employed, though the place was utterly unsuited, comfortless, and ill ventilated. On the whole, it is to be admitted that such opportunities as the wretched old building affords for comfort or use are made the most of, and the new Superintendent, Dr. Stewart, who showed an interest in his charge as he accompanied us in our visit, has been able even to effect an improvement here and there. We are glad to remark, among other things, that he has obtained lately the consent of the Committee to the engagement of a special night watch for each side. The men's division is not so objectionable as the women's, and we found it, though with more patients than at last visit, in creditable order to-day.

We saw the dinner in both divisions. It consisted of soup and suet-pudding, the soup very well flavoured, but extremely little suet in the pudding; each person having half-a-pint of beer. This dinner is given twice a week, and, owing to many refusing it, extras appear to be liberally added; but the preferable course, we think, would be, as well on the latter ground, as for the general health of the patients, to substitute a dinner of solid meat on one of the soup days. The dinner was properly served on both sides, and the conduct of the patients (of whom, with two or three exceptions, all were at table) very orderly.

As to other matters of statutory inquiry there is nothing new to report. The same numbers continue to be employed, to attend church out of doors, or the daily prayers, and the service by the Chaplain on Wednesdays; to have the privilege of going beyond the premises for walks, or for Sunday visits to their friends in Newcastle; and to take part in the fortnightly dance or recreations.

The

Appendix (E.)

The clothing of both sexes is fairly good, and was properly attended to.

The admissions, since the visit last year, have been 41, 18 males and 23 females; the discharges 24, of which 21 were recoveries; and the deaths 12, all from ordinary causes. There has been no restraint; and the seclusion has been limited to one man and three women, who have only been secluded altogether in six instances and for very short periods. Four men and nine women are entered as taking medicine, but there is no serious case of illness.

Appendix (F.)

Sussex Lunatic Asylum, Hayward's Heath.

The Sussex Lunatic Asylum was originally designed for the accommodation of 200 patients of each sex. On the opening of the Asylum in 1859, it was found that 225 of each sex could be accommodated without departing from the cubic and superficial measurements laid down in the Suggestions and Instructions in reference to Lunatic Asylums of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

The Asylum consisted of four wards on each side on the ground and first floor (two on each), with a detached one story building and a small two story block. Each ward consisted of a day-room, gallery, and dining-room, and accommodated 50 patients. Additional sleeping-room was provided on the third story. The detached building held 12 of the more excited patients, and the two story block gave, on the ground floor, an infirmary for 13, with additional sleeping-room above. The centre block contained to the north the offices and kitchen, and to the south the quarters of the medical superintendent, with the recreation hall below the latter. The laundry and workshops formed receding wings to the north. The chapel was detached.

At the Epiphany Sessions in 1863, the Visitors reported that the Asylum was found insufficient for the requirements of the county, and they submitted a plan for its enlargement. In preparing this plan, the whole requirements of the Asylum had been studied, and the greatest extension of which it was capable was provided for, viz., 800 beds, beyond which number the Visitors felt they would not be justified in enlarging. In 1864 the enlargement on the female side was completed to the extent of 125 additional beds. In 1867 a similar extension on the male side gave 145 beds, making in all 720.

The additions already completed are shown in the annexed plans in dark outline. They are similar on the male and female wings, and preserve the architectural harmony of the structure.

The sleeping accommodation has been obtained by the enlargement of the small two-story block, and the addition of the third story to it. Two dormitories, with 45 beds each, and two with 25, on the second and third story, with 12 single rooms, and the necessary attendants' rooms, bath-rooms, and watercloset. The enlarged room on the ground floor forms an infirmary, with a dormitory of 20 beds, six single rooms, and a day-room, with attendants' room, bath-room, scullery, and watercloset. In the basement, a general bath-room has been gained.

Day-room space has been gained by the conversion of the dining-rooms of each ward into day-rooms, and by the erection of a general

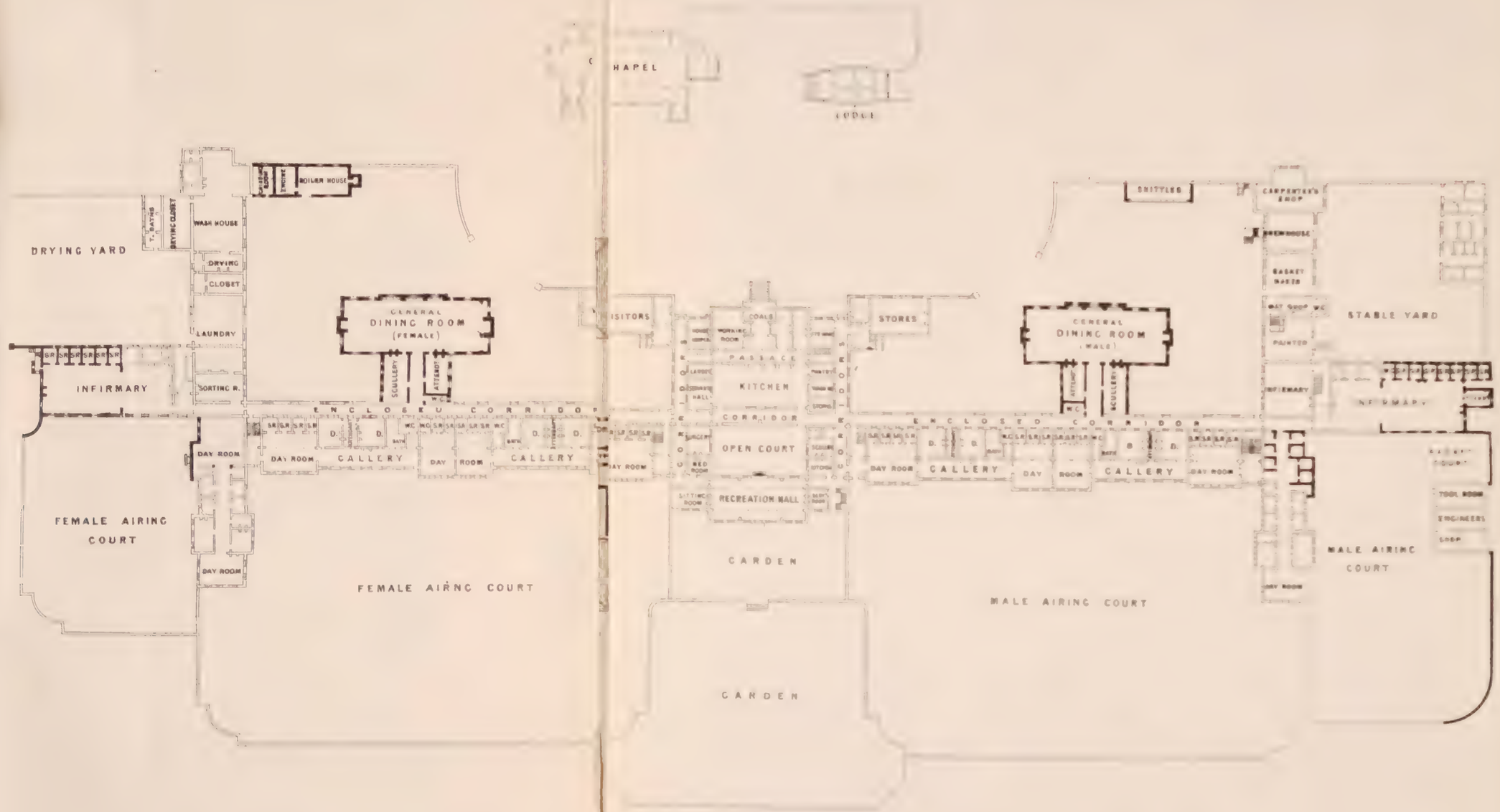
Appendix (F.)

dining-hall for each sex. The Visitors felt that a large number of patients might be brought to the general dining-halls by keeping the sexes distinct, and that the discipline of the house would be better so maintained.

The total cost of providing the additional 270 beds, including fitting, furnishing the new dining-halls, and the necessary alterations in the centre offices, has been 13,210 *l.*, making an average of 48 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* per bed, the cost on the original building having been 175 *l.* per bed.

SUSSEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

HAYWARD'S HEATH



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

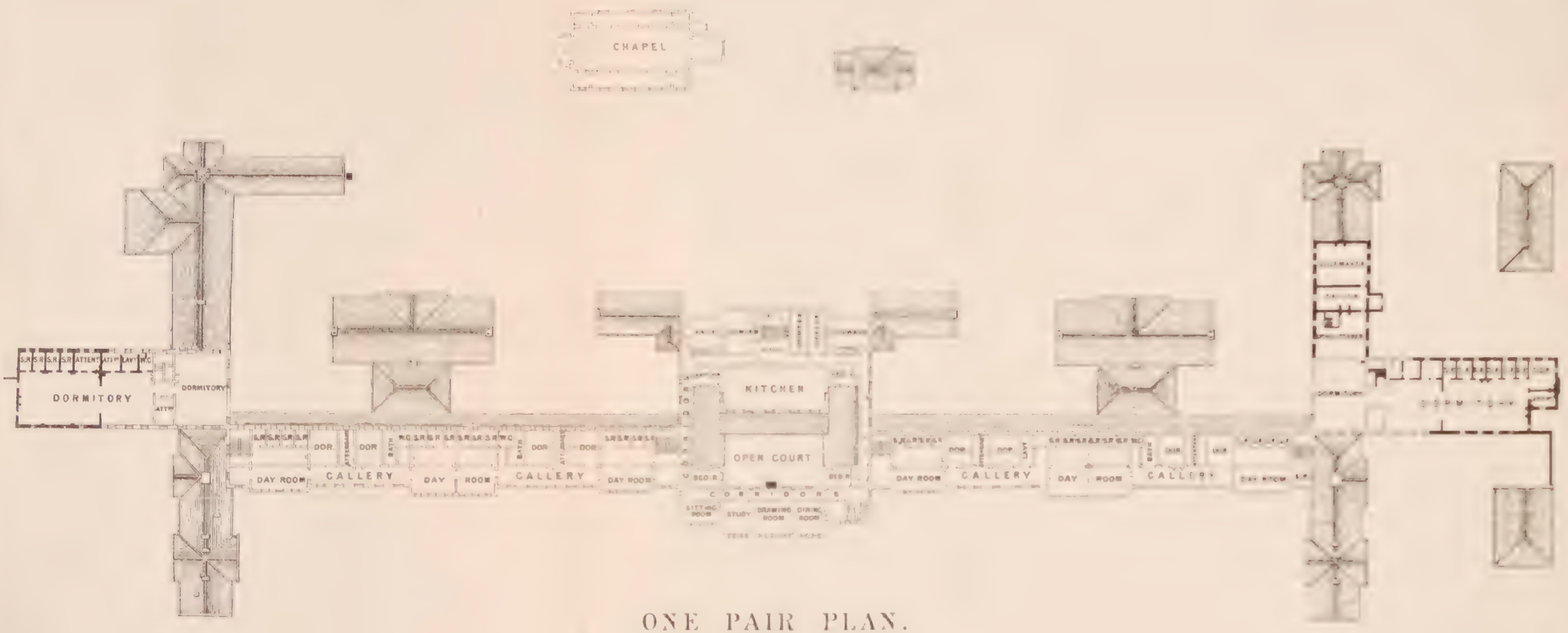
Scale of Feet

100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100

SUSSEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

HAYWARD'S HEATH.

Showing original building and additions.



ONE PAIR PLAN.

Scale of Feet.

SUSSEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

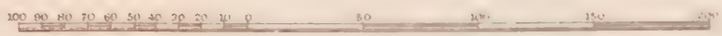
HAYWARD'S HEATH.

TWO PAIR PLAN.

BASEMENT PLAN.
under Open Court and Recreation Hall.

BASEMENT PLAN.
under Female Infirmary

Scale of Feet.



GLAMORGAN COUNTY ASYLUM.

ACCOMMODATES 365 PAUPER PATIENTS.

COST ABOUT £ 77,700

Wards.

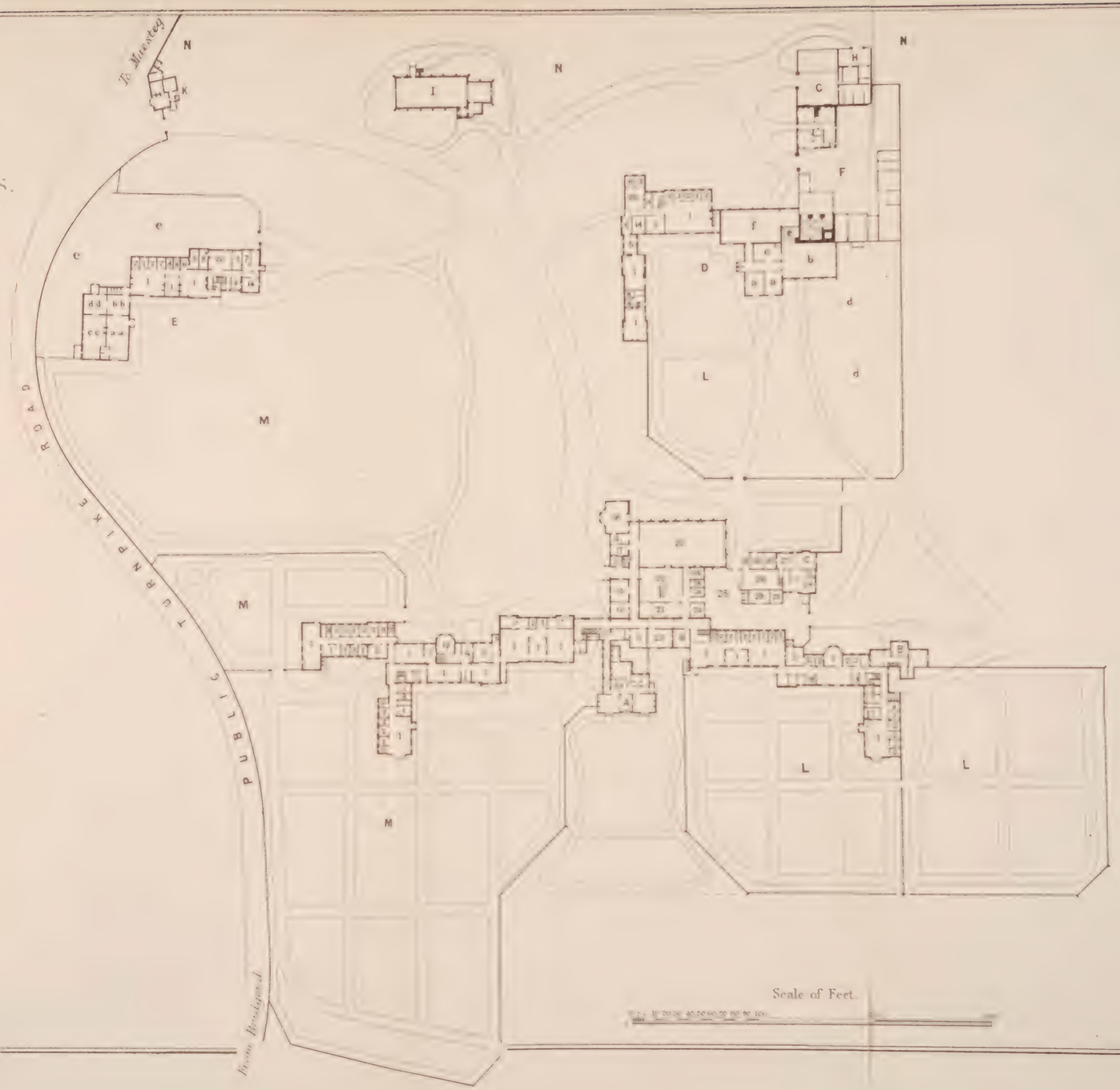
1. *Day Rooms.*
1A. *Dormitories.*
2. *Single Rooms.*
3. *Attendant's Rooms.*
4. *Store Room.*
5. *Bath Rooms.*
6. *Dressing Rooms.*
7. *Lavatories.*
8. *Scullieries.*
9. *Padded Room.*
10. *Head Attendant's Rooms.*

Central Public Rooms.

11. *Surgery.*
12. *Medical Superintendent's Room.*
13. *Entrance to Med. Superintendent's House.*
14. *Visiting Room.*
15. *Porter's Room.*
16. *Entrance to Assistant Med. Officer's Rooms.*
17. *Chaplain's Room and Library.*
18. *Committee Room.*
19. *Do. Retiring Room.*

Economic Department, Officers, etc.

20. *Kitchen.*
21. *Scullery.*
22. *Dining Hall.*
23. *Attendant's Hall.*
24. *Kitchen Stores.*
25. *Kitchen Yard.*
26. *Steward's Stores.*
27. *Steward's Office.*
28. *Housekeeper's Store and Cutting out Room.*
29. *Wood and Coals*
30. *Dead House.*



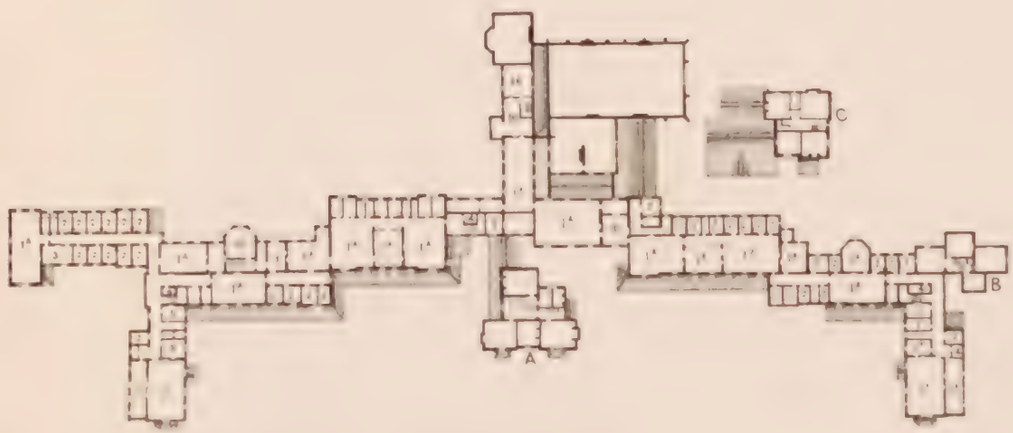
Detached Buildings & Yard.

A. *Medical Superintendent's House.*
B. *Steward's House.*
C. *Housekeeper's Rooms & Rooms for Domestic Servants*
D. *Laundry Block with Ward attached.*
a. *Sorting and Receiving Room.*
b. *Washing House.*
c. *Do for Foul Linen.*
d. *Drying Ground.*
e. *Drying Closet.*
f. *Ironing Room.*
E. *Workshop Block with Ward attached.*
a.a. *Tailor's and Shoemaker's.*
b.b. *Mattress Makers.*
c.c. *Carpenter's.*
d.d. *Painter's.*
e.e. *Yard for Workshops.*
F. *Engineer's Yard including Engine House, Plumber's and Smith's Shops, Gasworks, Steam and Hot Water Boilers, Steam Engine & Well*
C. *Stable Yard with Shed.*
H. *Do. Med. Superintendent.*
I. *Church.*
K. *Entrance Lodge.*
L. *Female Airing Courts.*
M. *Male Airing Courts.*
N. *Kitchen Garden.*

GLAMORGAN COUNTY ASYLUM.

PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

OCCUPIED ENTIRLEY BY SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION AND THE NECESSARY CLOTHES STORES, LAVATORIES, Etc. Etc.

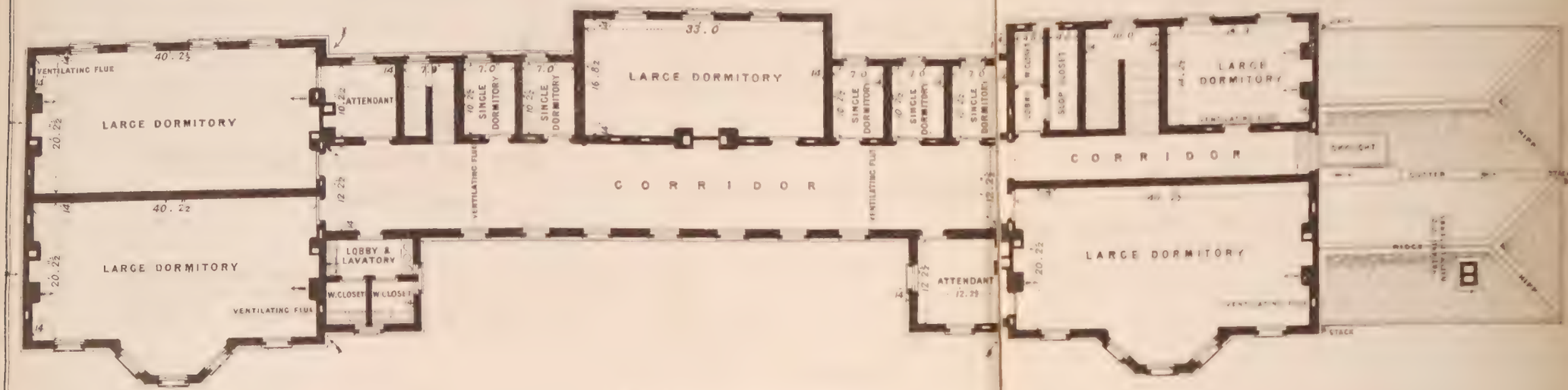


Reference.

1A. *Dormitories.*
2. *Single Rooms.*
3. *Attendants.*
4. *Stores.*
5. *Bath.*
7. *Lavatories.*
10. *Read Attendant's Rooms.*
16. *Assistant Medical Officer's Rooms.*
A. *Medical Superintendent's House.*
B. *Steward's House.*
C. *Housekeeper and Domestic Servant's.*
F. *Engineer's House.*

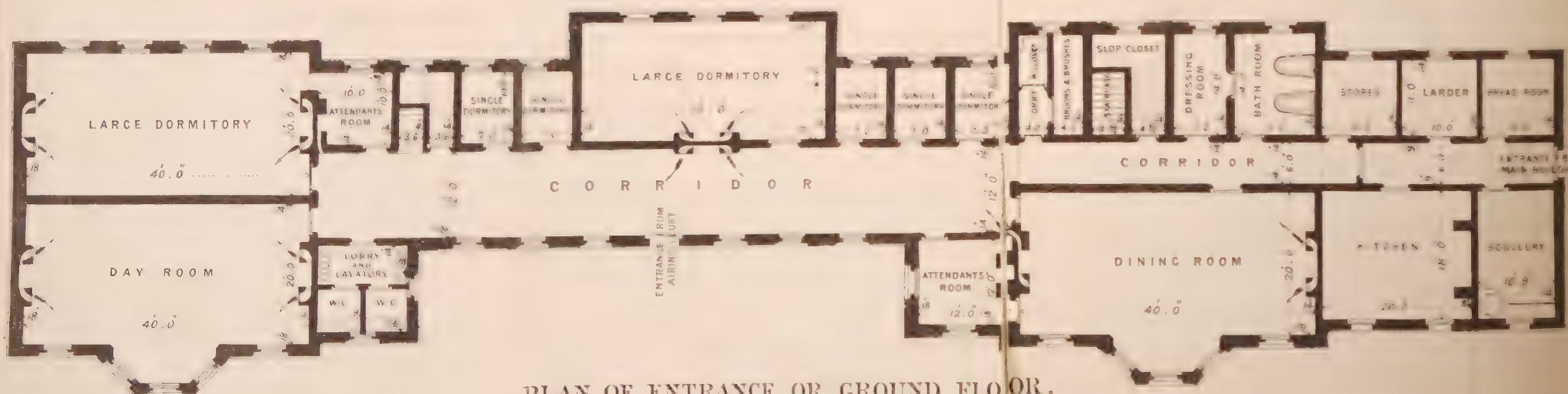
Scale of Feet

WORCESTER COUNTY AND CITY PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

Scale 20 Feet to One Inch.



PLAN OF ENTRANCE OR GROUND FLOOR.

Detached Block at the Worcester County Asylum for One Hundred Female Patients.

The total cost of the building was 4,954 *l.*, or under 50 *l.* per patient. This sum included heating and ventilation, water supply, lavatory, and other fittings, and covered way between it and the main building.

Appendix (F.)

County of Surrey Additional Lunatic Asylum, at Brookwood, near Woking.

The additional Asylum for the pauper lunatics of the county of Surrey is designed to accommodate 650 patients, and stands on an estate of about 150 acres in extent, at Brookwood, about three miles from the Woking station on the South Western Railway.

Site.

The site is bounded on the south by the Basingstoke Canal, and on the east and west by the high roads to Guildford and Chertsey. Few sites could be found in the county better adapted for such an institution. The soil, a primary consideration, is a dry sand with occasional veins of gravel, loam, and clay. The ground rises gradually from the south and west about 70 feet above the level of the canal, and the buildings are erected on a plateau of some extent, with a fine range of views and southern aspect.

The plan of the building gives to every part uninterrupted views of the surrounding country, and free access to light and air.

General arrangements.

The principal entrance with the visiting justices', superintendent's, porter's, steward's, and waiting rooms form the central portion of the north front of the main building.

To the west of the entrance block is the laundry wing, with the rooms for the female working patients and their attendants.

On the east side of the entrance block corresponding to the laundry wing just described, are the workshops and the apartments appropriated to the patients engaged in them.

In the centre are placed the kitchen, offices and stores, so arranged that the service on the male side is perfectly separated from the female side.

The apartments for the assistant surgeon and the matron, with dispensary and stores, are grouped together in the centre of the south building, near the wards for recent cases, which, with the infirmaries form the rest of the south front of main building.

Sizes of Rooms.

The height of the rooms occupied by the patients on the ground floor is 12 feet and on the upper floors 11 feet.

Fifty superficial feet, or nearly 600 cubic feet are allowed to each patient in all dormitories, except those in the infirmaries, where the cubical contents exceed 700 feet per patient.

The smallest separate sleeping room is 9 feet by 7 feet, which gives 700 cubic feet; in the infirmaries they vary from 11 feet by 8 feet 7 in. to 14 feet by 10 feet.

The day-rooms, except one on each side of the wards for recent and acute cases, are all on the ground floor.

Lavatories, waterclosets, baths, slop-rooms, store-rooms, and closets are provided in all the wards.

To the east and west of the main building are placed detached blocks with associated day-rooms and dormitories for the accommodation

dation of 90 patients in each building. These blocks are connected with the main building by covered passages. Appendix (F.)

The buildings are constructed in stock brickwork, relieved with a few coloured brick dressings and sailing courses. Construction.

The stairs are of stone in all parts occupied by the patients, with the well-holes built up.

The floors of all day and sleeping-rooms and of the south corridors, and corridors in infirmary wings are boarded.

The sashes generally are of wood, double hung with locks and keys, to prevent their being opened beyond a certain height.

The doors to all patients' rooms have solid panels, and all angles are rounded.

The day-rooms and corridors have open fireplaces, in which are warm air grates, so constructed that warm air is admitted either into the room with the fireplace, or conducted to the chamber above. Provision has been made for the introduction of warm water pipes in case any auxiliary heating power should be required. Heating.

In both day-rooms and dormitories ventilating flues for the extraction of foul air are formed, having sectional areas, in proportion to the sizes of the rooms, connected with the towers by large air shafts formed in the roofs. Ventilating.

The sewage is conveyed from waterclosets, sinks, &c., by means of pipe drains to filtering tanks, so placed and constructed as to permit of the distribution by gravity of the filtered water over a considerable portion of the land under cultivation. Sewage.

The superintendent's house is a detached building placed to the south-west of the main building, near the boundary of the airing grounds for the female patients. Plans of the floors of this house are given, and show with sufficient clearness the arrangement and accommodation provided. Superintendent's House.

The house for the gardener, in which accommodation has been provided for 12 of the more quiet patients, is situated to the east of the main building, about 200 yards from the entrance to male airing grounds, and near the kitchen garden. Gardener's House.

The farm bailiff's house, in which accommodation has also been provided for 12 patients, adjoins the farm buildings. Bailiff's House, and Farm Buildings.

The gas works are placed to the north west of the main building about 65 yards from the laundry block. Gas Works.

The chapel is a detached building, designed to accommodate 343, persons, very simply constructed, with plain gothic headed windows and doors. Ventilating dormers are provided in the roof, and the building is heated by Haden & Son's apparatus. There is a chancel with vestry to the north. From the entrance of main building to the south porch of chapel the distance is about 200 yards. Chapel.

Appendix (F.)

Accommodation.

The detailed statement of the accommodation provided for the patients in the several parts of the building, is as follows, namely:—

RECENT CASES.

Female Side.		Male Side.	
Ground floor:		Ground floor:	
Single rooms	8	Single rooms	8
First floor:		First floor:	
Single rooms	8	Single rooms	8
Dormitories	12	Dormitories	12
Second floor:		Second floor:	
Dormitories	45	Dormitories	45
Total	73	Total	73

INFIRMARY.

Ground floor:		Ground floor:	
Dormitory	6	Dormitory	6
Single rooms	3	Single rooms	3
First floor:		First floor:	
Dormitories	24	Dormitories	24
Single rooms	4	Single rooms	4
Second floor:		Second floor:	
Dormitories	34	Dormitories	34
Total	71	Total	71

SOUTH FRONT.

Second floor:		Second floor:	
Dormitories	32	Dormitories	22

NORTH FRONT.

First floor:		First floor:	
Dormitories	25	Dormitories	5
Second floor:		Second floor:	
Dormitories	20	Dormitories	18
Total	45	Total	23

Laundry Block.		Workshop Block.	
First floor:		First floor:	
Dormitories	16	Dormitories	16
Single rooms	2	Single rooms	2
Total	18	Total	18

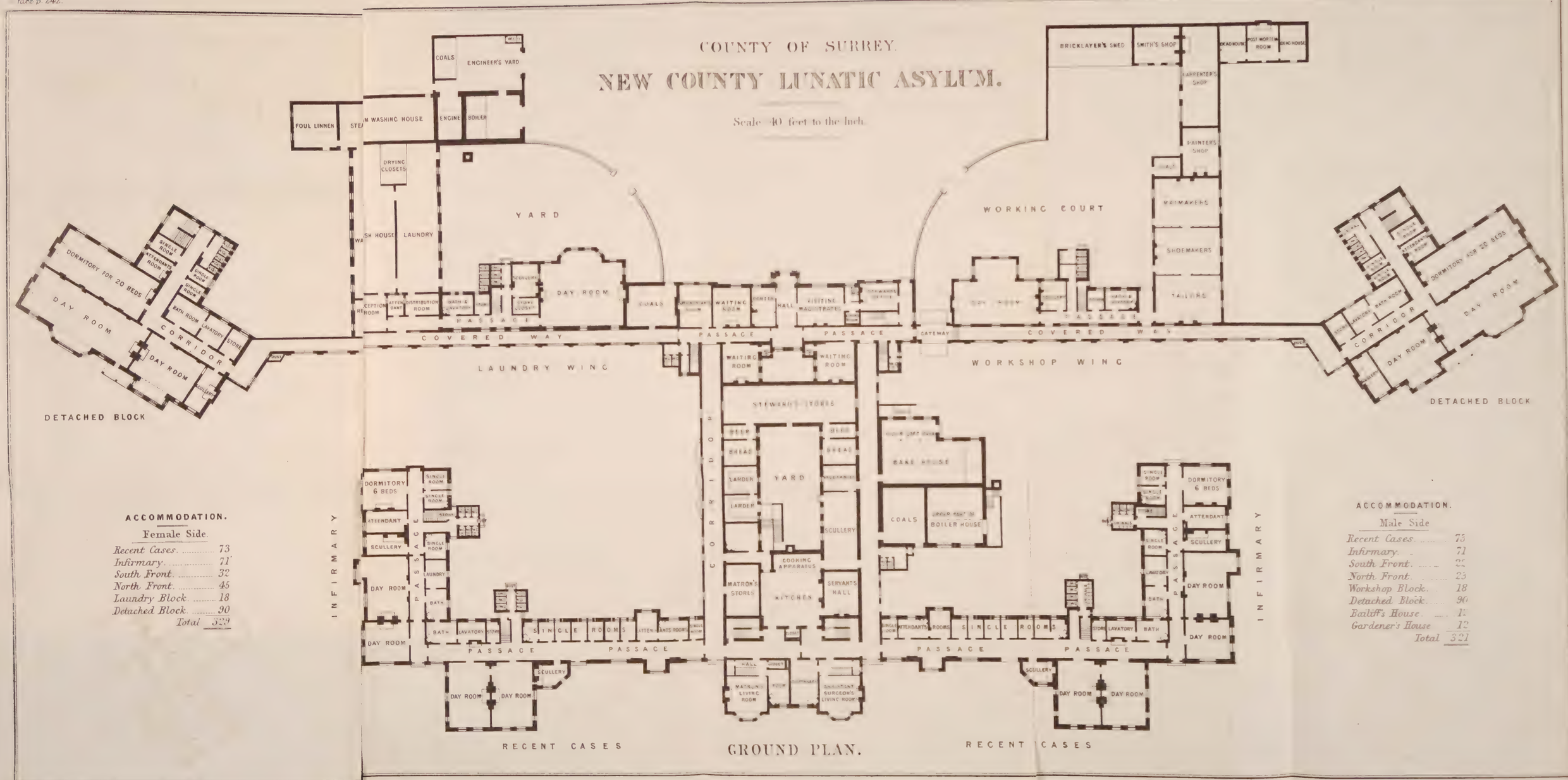
DETACHED

face p. 242.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

NEW COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Scale 40 feet to the Inch.



GROUND PLAN.

ACCOMMODATION.

Female Side.

Recent Cases	73
Infirmary	71
South Front	32
North Front	45
Laundry Block	18
Detached Block	90
Total	329

ACCOMMODATION.

Male Side

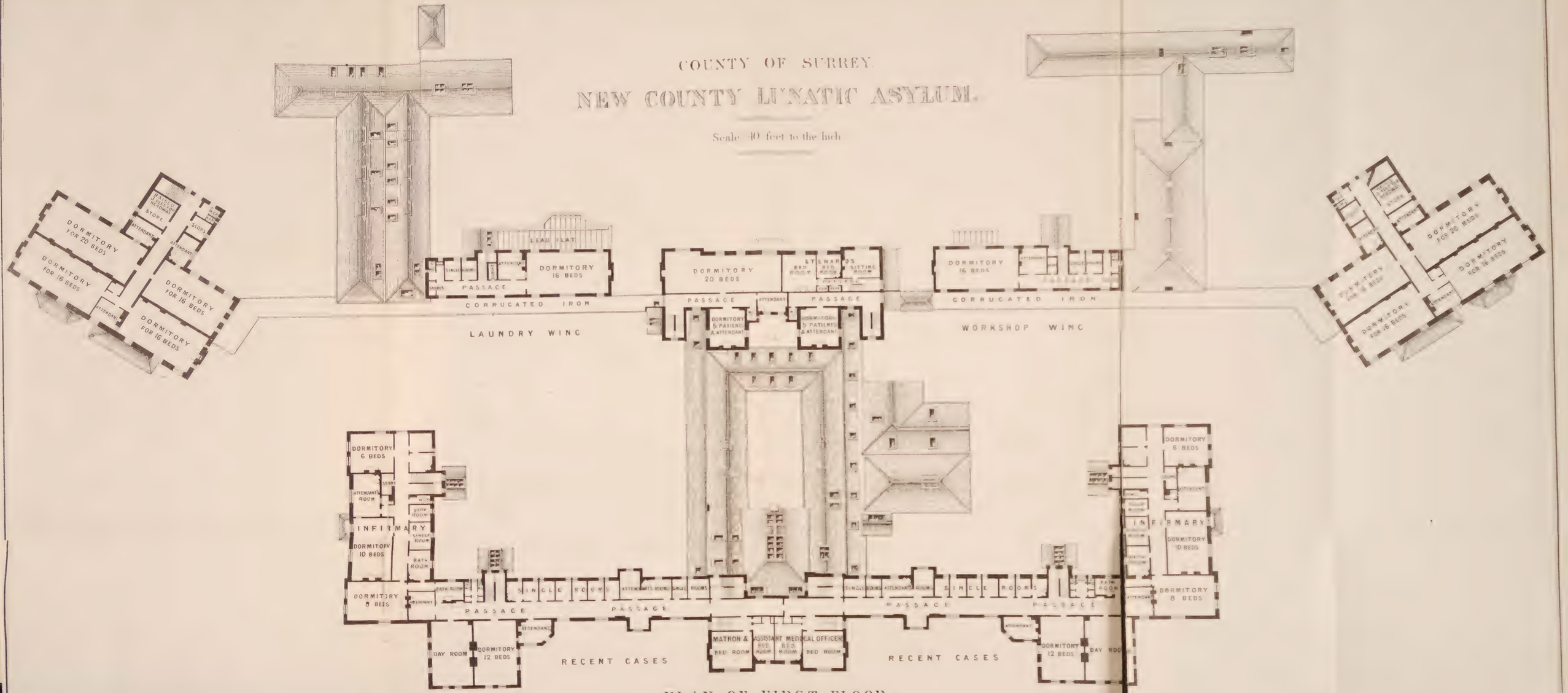
Recent Cases	73
Infirmary	71
South Front	22
North Front	23
Workshop Block	18
Detached Block	90
Bailiff's House	1
Gardener's House	12
Total	321

To face p. 242.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

NEW COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Scale 40 feet to the Inch.

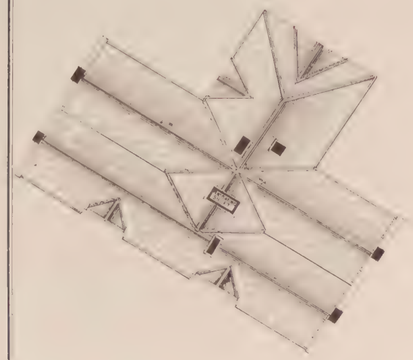


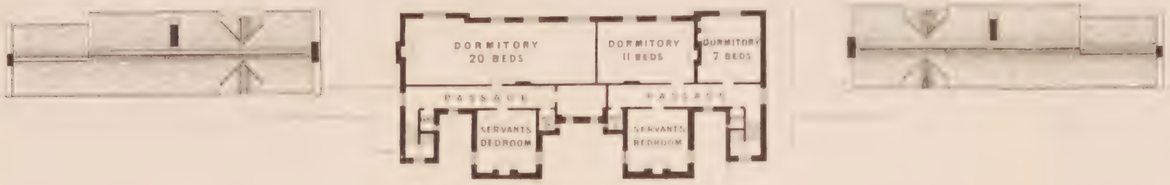
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

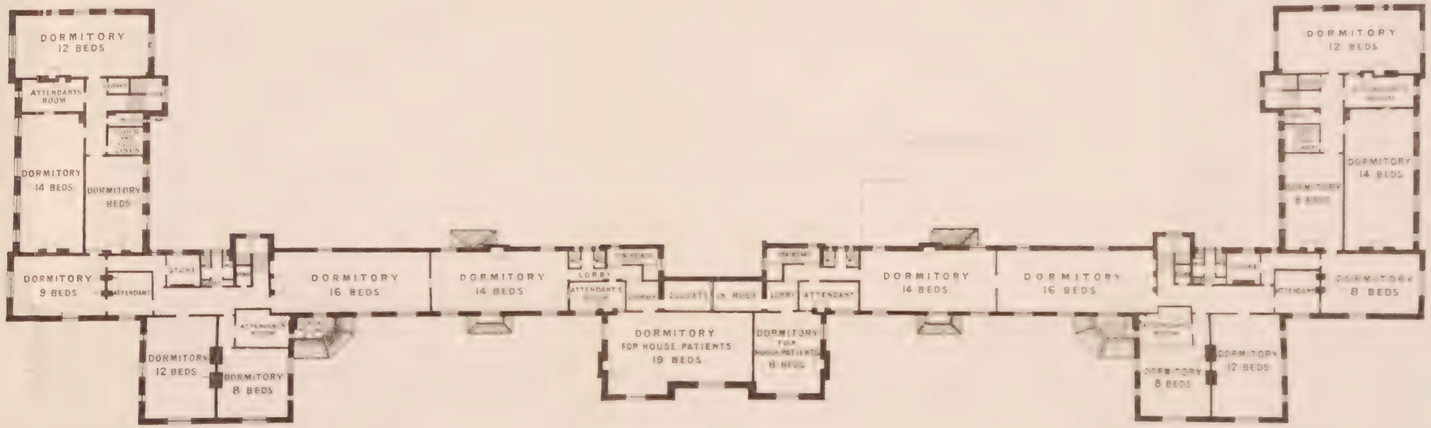
COUNTY OF SURREY.

NEW COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Scale 40 feet to the Inch.







PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

DETACHED BLOCKS.

Female Side.		Male Side.	
Ground floor:		Ground floor:	
Dormitories	20	Dormitories	20
Single rooms	2	Single rooms	2
First floor:		First floor:	
Dormitories	68	Dormitories	68
Total	90	Total	90

SUMMARY OF TOTALS.

Recent cases	73	Recent cases	73
Infirmary	71	Infirmary	71
South front	32	South front	22
North front	45	North front	23
Laundry block	18	Workshop block	18
Detached block	90	Detached block	18
		Bailiff's house	12
		Gardener's house	12
Total	329	Total	321

The building, with all the necessary work and fittings having been completed, the institution was opened in the summer of 1867.

The cost of the buildings, exclusive of fittings and engineers and gas works, amounted to the sum of 61,900 *l.*

C. H. Howell, Architect.

Appendix (F.)

West Riding Asylum, Wakefield.

Detached Block for Male Patients.

This building was erected in the years 1865 and 1866, and has accommodation for 122 patients. It is placed near to the entrance lodge to the Asylum, and the "waiting-room" shown on the plan is quite distinct from the building, being erected for the use of the friends of patients arriving before the usual hour of admission. The cost of the waiting-room, however, is included in that of the block.

Attached to the building is a house for the attendant and his wife, who have the principal charge of the block.

The outer walls of the building are of white brick, with stone string courses and dressings. The internal walls are plastered throughout, and simple plaster cornices are run round the ceilings of the principal corridor and day-rooms. The two staircases are of stone.

The heating is by open fire-places.

Ventilation by sash windows double hung, and by an extracting flue taken up in the chimney shaft alongside the flue from each fire-place.

The larger dormitories and corridor on the chamber-floor are lighted by sun lights in the ceilings, which also assist the ventilation.

The baths are of fire-clay from Stourbridge.

Hot water is supplied from one of Ormson's patent tubular boilers fixed in the basement.

The walls of the waterclosets, bucket-rooms, and passage to the same, are faced to the height of four feet six inches with Minton's white glazed tiles.

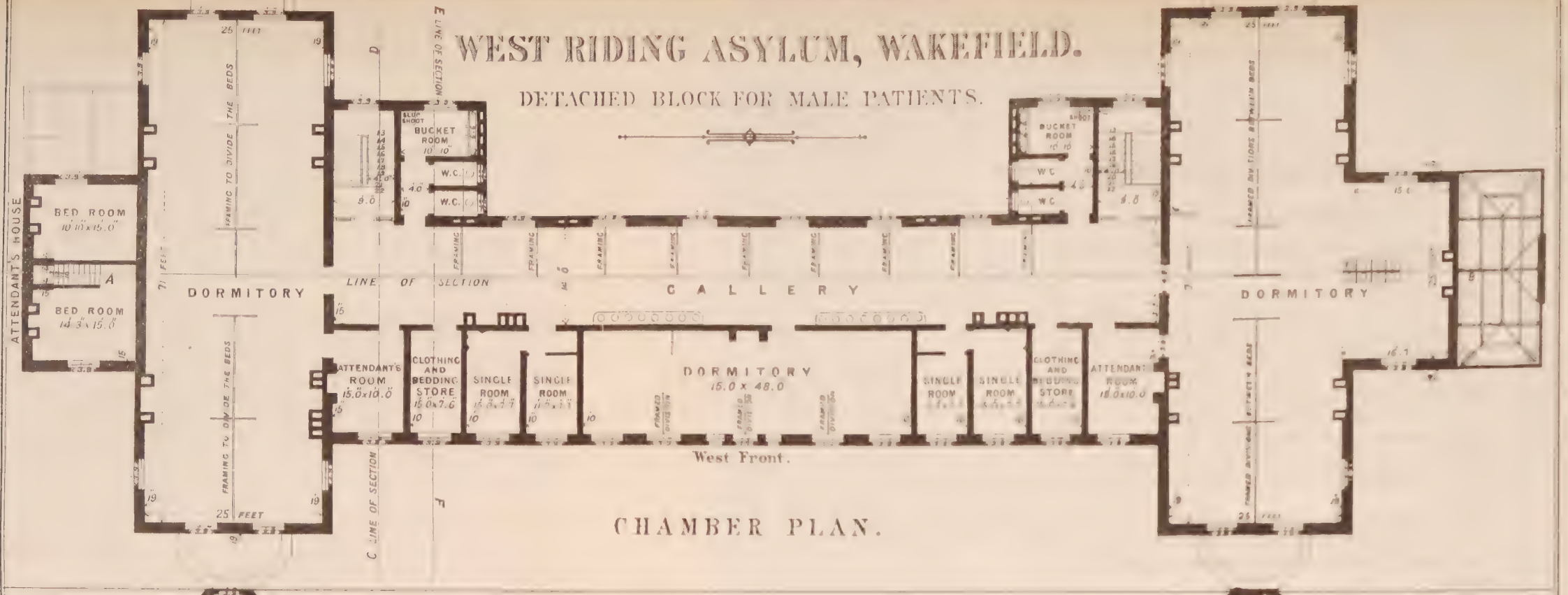
	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The cost of the building, including baths, ranges, and other fixtures, but exclusive of the gas fittings, was—	5,328	14	8
Clerk of the Works	125	5	8
	5,454	–	4
Less by cost of airing court walls and iron railing	298	18	1
£.	5,155	2	3

About 42*l.* 5*s.* per patient.

Bernard Hartley,
West Riding Surveyor.

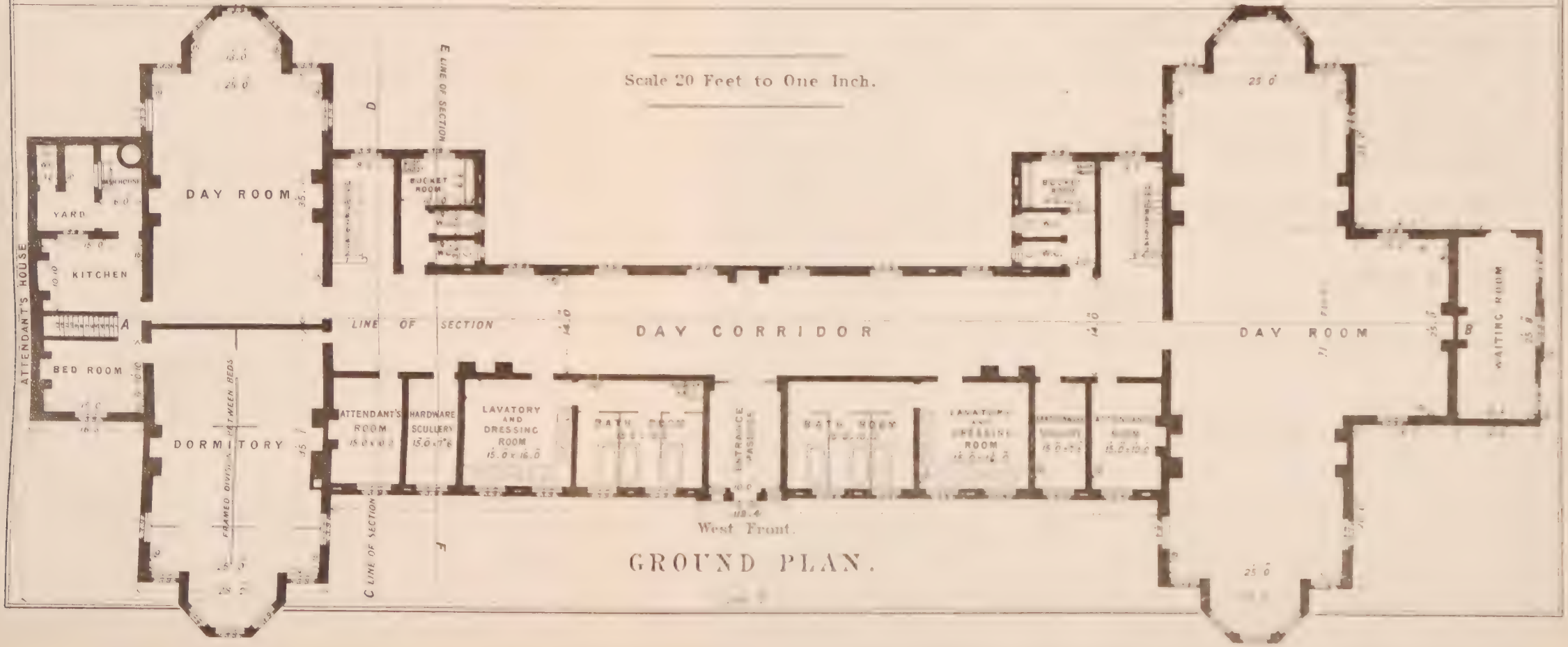
WEST RIDING ASYLUM, WAKEFIELD.

DETACHED BLOCK FOR MALE PATIENTS.



CHAMBER PLAN.

Scale 20 Feet to One Inch.



GROUND PLAN.

Appendix (G.)

Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum Report.

20 December 1867.

Pursuant to the provisions of the 15th section of the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 75, we have this day inspected the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum, and made such inquiries as we deemed essential with reference to its present condition and management. We saw and spoke to every patient, and visited all the wards. Appendix (G.)

The patients are now 425 in number, of whom 332 are men, and 93 are women. The following table shows the changes which have taken place amongst them since the last visit, on the 19th December 1866 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 19th December 1866.	341	99	440
Since admitted - - -	48	27	75
	389	126	515
Discharged sane - - -	6	1	7
	383	125	508
Removed to other Asylums, under the provisions of the 6th section of 30 Vict. c. 12.	43	29	72
	340	96	436
Died - - - - - -	8	3	11
Remaining in the Asylum -	332	93	425

The deaths were attributed to the following causes, viz.,

Phthisis, or diseases of the lungs - - -	7
Disease of the heart - - - - -	2
Epilepsy - - - - - - -	1
Rupture of the stomach - - - -	1
	11

It is satisfactory to observe that there has been no suicide, and no fatal or serious casualty has occurred.

Appendix (G.)

Although the rate of mortality during the past year has been low, and the present sanitary state of the Asylum is satisfactory, fever prevailed to some extent during the early part of the year, when 17 male and three female patients, and nine attendants and three nurses, were attacked, but the disease did not prove fatal in any case.

The exciting cause of this malady has not been very clearly ascertained; it was, however, considered to have been due in some degree to the existence of impurities in the water, and to the defective construction of the waterclosets.

New waterclosets and urinals, placed in projections, have consequently been added to two of the blocks in the male division, and it is intended ultimately to make similar alterations throughout.

The patients of both sexes were personally in a very satisfactory state, and with but few exceptions they were quiet and orderly. At the time of our visit no one was under mechanical restraint; three of the men, however, were secluded in single rooms, and two others were confined separately within iron bars or railings, reaching to the ceiling, and placed across the extremities of the galleries, enclosing a length of about 20 or 30 feet. These two men, one of whom is considered to be very impulsive and dangerous, pass most of their time thus separated from the rest of the patients.

Confinement of this description is not considered technically to come under the heads of either restraint or seclusion, and is never reported in the Medical Journal: we are, however, clearly of opinion that when such a mode of separation is employed, it is very desirable that it should be duly recorded.

We have made special inquiries regarding the use of restraint and seclusion, and have received the fullest information on the subject from Dr. Meyer, who has furnished us with the following returns, extracted from entries made in the weekly journals, between the 14th December 1866, and the 13th of December 1867 :—

Restraint.

One man has worn bands and a sleeved jacket every night, in consequence of repeated self-inflicted injuries.

Three men have worn the ordinary strait-waistcoat by day, as follows:

One on	- - - - - -	218 days.
One on	- - - - - -	218 days.
One on	- - - - - -	9 days.

One man has worn a jacket, with the sleeves attached to the body, but leaving the hands free, on 228 days.

No female patient has been mechanically restrained.

Seclusion.

Seclusion.

The following tables show the total number of patients who have passed any portion of a day in a single room, with door locked, for all causes :—

Males.

Patients.	Days.	Patients.	Days.
2 on portions of	364	1 on portions of	30
1 ditto - -	277	1 ditto - -	27
1 ditto - -	276	1 ditto - -	17
1 ditto - -	256	2 ditto - -	16
1 ditto - -	224	2 ditto - -	13
1 ditto - -	112	2 ditto - -	10
1 ditto - -	95	3 ditto - -	9
1 ditto - -	61	2 ditto - -	8
1 ditto - -	57	5 ditto - -	7
1 ditto - -	53	2 ditto - -	6
1 ditto - -	50	7 ditto - -	5
1 ditto - -	42	5 ditto - -	4
1 ditto - -	40	6 ditto - -	3
1 ditto - -	37	15 ditto - -	2
1 ditto - -	36	22 ditto - -	1
		92 - Total -	2,138

Females.

Patients.	Days.	Patients.	Days.
1 on portions of	109	1 on portions of	7
1 ditto - -	101	1 ditto - -	6
1 ditto - -	37	1 ditto - -	3
1 ditto - -	23	2 ditto - -	2
2 ditto - -	14	6 ditto - -	1
1 ditto - -	11		
2 ditto - -	8	20 - Total -	322

From the above lists the following deductions have to be made, of patients secluded or separated from others in consequence of bodily illness, viz. :—

Males.

Patients.	Days.	Patients.	Days.
1 fever, on portions of	5	1 epileptic fits, on portions of	3
1 epileptic fits - -	48	1 ditto - - -	2
1 ditto - - -	10	1 ditto - - -	1
1 ditto - - -	8	1 scabies - - -	2
1 ditto - - -	5	1 abscess - - -	3
1 ditto - - -	4	1 hernia - - -	3

No female patient has been secluded on account of bodily illness.

It thus appears that from the 14th of December 1866, to the 13th of December 1867, in a population of 389 male and 126 female patients,

Appendix (G.)

patients, four of the former have, in the aggregate, been placed under mechanical restraint on 1,037 occasions, and 80 men and 20 women have been secluded, the former for a total number of 2,044 days, or portions of days, and the latter for 322 days, or portions of days; such restraint and seclusion being employed almost entirely as a measure of security, and on account of the alleged dangerous propensities of the patients.

Making every allowance for the dangerous and treacherous character of some of the lunatic convicts, and admitting the necessity of special arrangements to insure their security and the safety of others, we are still of opinion that the amount of restraint and seclusion employed, especially in some cases, is excessive, and, as we believe, not only injurious, but unnecessary in this asylum, possessing, as it does, a staff of efficient attendants, numbering 63 in the male and 17 in the female division; or, taking the numbers now resident, in the proportion of about one to five patients.

Even in the airing courts, several of the class of patients now under consideration, are not allowed to associate with the rest, but are taken out separately when the others are within doors, or they are confined in a small portion of one of the yards, enclosed by an iron railing.

It should be understood that the above remarks have reference solely to male patients occupying No. 1 block.

Attempts have recently been made to improve these wards, by painting and graining the doors and woodwork in the galleries, and by the introduction of a few flower beds in the western yard. We think, however, further efforts should be made to render this department more cheerful.

The gloomy wards and dismal yards, surrounded by lofty, prison-like walls, cannot fail to have a depressing and irritating effect upon the minds of patients constantly confined within their precincts, and must, no doubt, tend to keep up and foster their dangerous propensities.

Whilst deprecating the allowance of luxuries, or undue indulgence to insane convicts, we are very strongly of opinion that, by surrounding them with cheerful objects, by providing them with means for suitable manual employment and mental occupation, and by giving them extended exercise, and even occasional amusements, much of the irritation and discontent now observable amongst the inmates of block No. 1 would be removed, and also that such a course of treatment, if steadily persisted in, would materially promote their mental improvement or recovery.

A very judicious arrangement has been made in the classification of the male patients in No. 2 block, by separating, as far as possible, the insane convicts from those patients whose crime was subsequent and incidental to their insanity. In this block, which is comfortably furnished and provided with a separate reading-room, the patients, with the exception of a few lunatic convicts employed as ward assistants, consist entirely of those who have been found insane on arraignment, those acquitted on the ground of insanity, and those who, being insane, have not been arraigned.

A further

A further extension of this species of classification in both divisions would, we think, be very desirable. Appendix (G.)

The following table shows the number of patients employed, and the nature of their work:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
In Garden and Farm -	22	–	Tailors - - - -	7	–
„ Wards - - -	40	30	Carpenters - - -	2	–
„ Laundries - - -	9	10	Bricklayer - - -	1	–
„ Kitchen - - -	4	2	Painter - - - -	1	–
„ Store-room - - -	1	–	Baker - - - -	1	–
„ Carrying Coals - -	16	–	Needle and Fancy Work-	–	20
„ Shoemakers - -	5	–	Sundry Work - -	12	–
„ Upholsterers - -	3	–			
			Total No. employed - -	124	62

The proportion of patients attending chapel is very small. The return made to us for Sunday, the 1st of December, shows that only 55 men and 32 women were present at Divine Service on that day.

Concerts and other amusements are provided for the entertainment of some of the male patients collectively, but the sexes do not meet except at the chapel.

The dietary is very liberal, and every attention is given to the proper cooking and serving of the food. The dinners on the day of our visit were most excellent and abundant.

The sane convicts who formerly occupied No. 6 block in the male division have been removed, and various additions and improvements have been effected in the building which, when completed, will afford accommodation for 50 patients.

An additional day-room has been constructed on each floor. These rooms are of good size, but it is to be regretted that on the western sides from whence the best light and the best views would have been obtained, instead of ordinary windows small round glazed apertures have been placed high up in the walls. The reason given for this arrangement is, that windows on this side would overlook the approach to the Asylum.

The new block for 50 women, and designed for those of an impulsive and refractory class, was opened in May last, and is now occupied by 33 patients. The day-rooms and galleries are large and airy, and the arrangement of the wards convenient.

This addition has been found most useful in the classification of the patients, and the separation of these women from those of a more quiet and orderly class has effected a very favourable change in the condition of the old wards, in which the utmost order and tranquillity prevailed to-day.

The women's division now comprises 150 beds; and when No. 6 block is opened there will be accommodation for 378 men, making a total of 528 patients.

Referring to the arrangements made for the removal to county asylums of patients whose terms of imprisonment have expired,

Appendix (G.)

under the provisions of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," we find that the practice is to discharge all such as come within the meaning of the 2nd division of the 6th section, without any reference to the character of the patients as regards their dangerous propensities, or to the adequacy of the arrangements at the Asylum to which they are sent, for their safe custody and treatment.

Amongst the 72 patients removed to county Asylums during the past year, was a man named J. F., an insane convict, who had been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for "shooting at persons with intent to do grievous bodily harm." This patient, during his residence at Broadmoor, was considered so dangerous that he was frequently placed under mechanical restraint, and in the interval since our last visit, a year ago, was secluded on 277 days. When taking exercise in the yards he was not allowed to associate with the other patients, but was either brought out alone or separated from the rest by means of an iron railing. On the 10th of last December J. F. was removed to the West Riding Asylum at Wakefield, where no special provisions have been made for patients of this class, and where his violence has caused great inconvenience, and the utmost apprehension amongst the other inmates.

The injustice of placing a man of this description amongst ordinary patients is obvious, as no effectual arrangements can be made for his security without restricting their liberty, and injuriously prejudicing their comfort and treatment.

The latter division of the 6th section of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," under which these removals are ordered, would appear from the use of the word "may," clearly to give a discretionary power in this respect, and as it is to be anticipated that the gravest consequences will arise should the indiscriminate removal of dangerous patients continue to be enforced, we trust that this rule will, in special cases, be relaxed.

Appendix (H.)

Lunatic Hospital, Fort Pitt, Chatham.

17 October 1867.

We have this day visited Fort Pitt, and examined the insane soldiers resident therein. They are now only 14 in number, all privates, but during the months of June, July, August, and September, the patients were greatly in excess of the accommodation. At one period as many as 52 were in the building, and it was necessary during the whole of this time to make up beds in the day-room. Appendix (H.)

The following return of the admissions and discharges since our last visit has been furnished to us by Dr. Blatherwick, the staff surgeon major in charge:—

Admissions and Discharges, from 5th December 1866 to 17th October 1867.

Remained 5 Dec. 1866.		Since Admitted.		Total Treated.		Discharged on Sick Leave, and since returned to Duty.		To Coton Hill Institution.		Discharged (Men).					Total Discharged.		Remain.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Invalided to Friends.	To Duty.	To Grove Hall Asylum.	To Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.	To Union Authorities.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	19	1	151	2	170	1	–	1	–	77	2	56	1	20	2	156	–	14

No death or casualty has occurred during the year.

It will be seen that as many as 56 patients were removed to Grove Hall, Bow; but we are sorry to learn that owing to the crowded state of that establishment, delay has often occurred in their reception there, and that thus urgent cases have been deprived of the early treatment so essential to their recovery.

On our visit to-day we noticed the following men who should, we think, be removed with as little delay as possible, viz.: E. G., 77th Regiment; G. J., Artillery; W. M., 103rd Regiment; C. F., Coldstream Guards; the three last are suicidal.

We have a favourable report to make of the condition of the hospital, which was clean and well ventilated. We noticed some additions to the furniture, and a second bagatelle board has been supplied.

Appendix (H.)

The men were at the time of our visit all free from excitement. and in a satisfactory state as regards their clothing and personal cleanliness.

The cultivation of the ground in the trenches has been very successfully carried on, and many of the men have been induced to work upon it.

Serjeant Major Gould continues to be very active and judicious in the discharge of his duties, and with the limited resources at his command, uses his best endeavours to interest and employ the patients.

Appendix (I.)

Yarmouth Naval Lunatic Hospital.

Saturday, 16 February 1867.

Appendix (I.)

We, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, report the result of a visit made by us this day to the Naval Hospital at Yarmouth, in which lunatic officers and seamen are received.

The number at present resident is 176; being 34 officers and 142 seamen or marines; and the condition of both classes we think extremely satisfactory. The accommodation is excellent; and such fresh arrangements as have been made, or now are in progress, by Deputy Inspector General Doctor Macleod, who, since the visit made in May 1866, has succeeded Doctor Rae in the superintendence of this department, are calculated to increase the provision for judicious treatment and proper care, and to add to the comfort of all the inmates.

Prominent among them we may mention that a new day-ward will shortly be opened out of the seamen's infirmary, so that the sick will no longer pass all their time in the room where they sleep; that for all the officers' quarters window blinds have been ordered; and that, for both the men and the officers who dine in their several apartments, some recent changes will render it practicable to serve the dinners in a better state from the kitchen, and to have them carved in the wards. Other recent changes seem to us not less deserving of praise. A better system of drainage has been introduced. In the bathing, both of seamen and officers, the water is now changed for each patient; and their body linen is changed twice, instead of once, a week.

The

The various alterations and improvements also, remarked upon at the visit in May, as proposed by Dr. Rae, will shortly be carried out: some having been already begun, and in addition the new drainage above referred to, the suggested amendment in the ventilation having been effected quite successfully. In the fresh adaptation to be made of the existing buildings, consequent on the intended construction of workshops, we are glad to find that additions to the accommodation generally, as well as to the efficiency of the present offices, will be found practicable; and by the supply of the new billiard-room for officers, the room formerly used by them will be appropriated to the men. We may add, that what was pointed out by our colleagues as likely to prove some obstruction to a free access on the part of the patients to the land newly purchased, has been obviated judiciously by placing a light iron palisading on the boundary wall facing the sea.

The numbers admitted since the 28th of May last year have been 33, of whom seven were officers; the discharges have been 10, all seamen; and nine patients have died, of whom two were officers. The last death was a very sudden one; but the patient was already in a dying state from consumption; and upon a complete statement of the case submitted by Dr. Macleod to the Coroner, the latter did not think an inquest necessary; nor has there been one in any other case. Seclusion has been employed in two instances only, in one of these (that of an officer) rather frequently; in the other during one attack of mania. The padded-room has not been put in requisition since the last visit.

The health generally appears to be good. There were five seamen in bed in the infirmary, but three were suffering only from old age, and two from local disease, apart altogether from their mental infirmity. Finding upon inquiry that the night nursing is discharged both in the seamen's and officers' quarters by attendants who do also duty by day, we strongly recommend that attendants should be provided in both for the night-watch exclusively; the existing system can only tend to unavoidable deficiencies in the performance of both day and night duty. We take the opportunity of saying with what satisfaction we observed the comforts supplied to the infirmary; and, with reference to a difficulty stated to us of keeping throughout the winter the plants which contribute so much, here and elsewhere, to the cheerfulness of the inmates, it seems to us extremely desirable that for this purpose a small green-house or conservatory should be erected in the grounds.

The wards generally, we have to add, whether occupied by officers or seamen, are supplied with everything suitable or necessary, and with all that is required to engage and interest the inmates, or furnish them with occupation. The patients themselves presented also satisfactory evidence, in their clothing, personal appearance, and orderly behaviour, of the care they receive, and the beneficial results attending it. The greater part of the men were in the airing grounds; and in the officers' quarters we saw a good dinner excellently served.

No change is to be reported in the ordinary and very sufficient arrangements for the exercise and recreation of both classes; for

Appendix (I.)

regular employment of a portion of the seamen on the land, and of others in the wards and offices, or in the shops (which latter may be expected to attract more patients to them when the new buildings are opened); and for attendance at religious worship. Seventy-eight went to chapel yesterday, and the average attendance on Sundays is about 90.

It does not appear that more than 14 go beyond the grounds of the hospital; but nearly 150 are able to take frequent exercise in the airing courts; not more than 10 or 11 being confined by bodily infirmity to the wards. Readings appear now to be given regularly on the evenings of Sunday and Wednesday in each week, at which two ladies assist, as well as the officers of the institution; and these are attended by as many as 80 patients.

The bedding everywhere was good, and in proper condition: but many iron bedsteads are in use, which an incident that occurred not long since shows to be unsuitable, and indeed dangerous, for acute or violent cases; a patient of the latter class, by unscrewing his bedstead, and using portions of it to force out the framework of the window in his room, having been able to effect his escape. We strongly recommend that, for this kind of patients at least, the bedsteads in question be in future disused; it would, indeed, be an advantage to dispense with them altogether.

Our visit has satisfied us that Dr. Rae's successor, Dr. Macleod, possesses the knowledge and experience required for his duties; that he discharges them with zeal and great ability; and that he has a most efficient assistant officer in Dr. Whicher. Nor can we close this report without allusion to the wise liberality by which, towards the maintenance of the officers in this hospital, only eighteen pence a day is reserved out of the half-pay or full-pay of each, the rest going to the support of his family; while in the case of the seamen and marines, no charge whatever is made, but the whole of each man's pension is handed over to his relatives.

Appendix (J.)

LIST of WORKHOUSES visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY during the year ending 31st December 1867. Appendix (J.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of insane, idiotic, and imbecile inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Bedford	Ampthill	6	6	12
	Woburn	3	6	9
Bucks	Buckingham	1	4	5
	Newport Pagnell	3	10	13
Cambridge	Cambridge	4	2	6
	Caxton and Arrington	4	2	6
	Chesterton	3	4	7
	Linton	2	–	2
	Newmarket	1	3	4
	North Witchford	2	3	5
Chester	Birkenhead	4	–	4
	Macclesfield	20	27	47
	Runcorn	4	6	10
	Stockport	47	60	107
	Wirral	2	6	8
Cornwall	Falmouth	1	2	3
	St. Germans	5	4	9
	Helston	2	5	7
	Penzance	1	5	6
	Redruth	7	13	20
	Truro	3	9	12
Cumberland	Cockermouth	9	13	22
Devon	Bideford	2	1	3
	Crediton	7	9	16
	East Stonehouse	1	4	5
	Exeter	19	20	39
	Kingsbridge	5	8	13
	Newton Abbot	4	11	15
	Plymouth	29	20	49
	Plympton, St. Mary	3	3	6
	South Molton	5	5	10
	Stoke Damerel	8	17	25

Appendix (J.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of insane, idiotic, and imbecile inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Devon—*continued*	St. Thomas	17	19	36
	Tiverton	4	2	6
	Torrington	3	11	14
	Totnes	9	4	13
Dorset	Poole	13	8	21
Durham	Easington	2	3	5
	Sedgefield	2	6	8
	South Shields	1	9	10
	Sunderland	27	48	75
	Weardale	1	1	2
Essex	Billericay	1	2	3
	Braintree	5	6	11
	Chelmsford	7	3	10
	Colchester	10	3	13
	Dunmow	1	1	2
	Epping	2	9	11
	Halstead	2	3	5
	Lexdon and Winstree	7	6	13
	Maldon	1	1	2
	Ongar	2	3	5
	Tendring	4	1	5
	West Ham	24	21	45
	Witham	1	–	1
Gloucester	Bristol	58	97	155
	Chipping Sodbury	3	6	9
	Cirencester	4	5	9
	Clifton	42	59	101
	Dursley	5	8	13
	Gloucester	Not stated.		
	Northleach	–	3	3
	Stroud	13	26	39
	Tetbury	–	1	1
	Tewkesbury	4	8	12
	Thornbury	4	8	12
Hereford	Ross	3	4	7
Hertford	Bishops Stortford	3	6	9
Hunts	Huntingdon	1	–	1
	St. Ives	5	7	12
	St. Neots	3	1	4

Appendix (J.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of insane, idiotic, and imbecile inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Kent	Ashford, East	5	4	9
	Ashford, West	2	2	4
	Cranbrook	5	1	6
	Faversham	2	2	4
	Greenwich	11	40	51
	Lewisham	7	1	8
	Medway	16	22	38
	Tenterden	3	4	7
	Thanet, Isle of	10	17	27
Lancaster	Ashton-under-Lyne	70	62	132
	Barton-upon-Irwell	15	20	35
	Blackburn	59	68	127
	Bolton	52	68	120
	Burnley	7	14	21
	Bury	60	97	157
	Chorley, Brindle	9	23	32
	Chorlton	53	58	111
	Liverpool, at Brownlow Hill	36	2	38
	„ Dingle Mount	–	46	46
	Manchester, Old	9	13	22
	„ New	105	138	243
	Oldham	56	58	114
	Preston, Ribchester	45	–	45
	Rochdale, at Hollingworth	10	5	15
	„ Marland	13	10	23
	„ Spotland	10	13	23
	„ Wardleworth	–	7	7
	Salford	56	70	126
	Toxteth Park	12	11	23
	Warrington	8	16	24
	West Derby	21	18	39
	Wigan	38	45	83
Leicester	Hinckley	5	11	16
	Leicester	42	25	67
	Market Bosworth	5	3	8
Lincoln	Boston	1	8	9
	Caistor	1	12	13
	Holbeach	2	10	12
	Horncastle	3	9	12
	Louth	4	5	9
	Spalding	6	7	13
	Spilsby	4	3	7
Middlesex	Bethnal Green	46	63	109
	Brentford	6	4	10

Appendix (J.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of insane, idiotic, and imbecile inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex—*continued.*	Chelsea	18	15	33
	Clerkenwell (twice visited)	49	55	104
	Edmonton	7	9	16
	Fulham	15	23	38
	George, St., Hanover-square, Mount-street	6	1	7
	„ Little Chelsea	–	3	3
	George, St., in-the-East	21	29	50
	Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury	11	15	26
	Hackney	26	26	52
	Hampstead	2	5	7
	Hendon	1	6	7
	Holborn	6	6	12
	Islington, St. Mary	12	2	14
	James, St., Westminster	8	12	20
	Kensington	8	25	33
	London, City of	41	59	100
	London, East	28	56	84
	London, West	30	35	65
	Luke, St., Middlesex	37	46	83
	Margaret, St., & St. John, Westminster, at Kensington	22	33	55
	„ Petty France	–	–	–
	Martin, St., in-the-Fields	5	7	12
	Marylebone, St.	39	53	92
	Mile End Old Town	39	48	87
	Paddington	4	8	12
	Pancras, St.	47	112	159
	Poplar	6	6	12
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	77	86	163
	Staines	5	2	7
	Stepney	27	33	60
	Strand, The, Cleveland-st.	9	4	13
	„ Edmonton	–	24	24
	Uxbridge	3	2	5
	Whitechapel	37	62	99
Monmouth	Abergavenny	10	10	20
	Chepstow	7	8	15
	Monmouth	4	14	18
	Newport	–	5	5
Norfolk	Norwich	28	41	69
	Great Yarmouth	19	25	44
Northampton	Brixworth	3	6	9

Appendix (J.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of insane, idiotic, and imbecile inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Northampton—*contd.*	Hardingstone	1	4	5
	Kettering	5	4	9
	Northampton	6	12	18
	Oundle	7	7	14
	Thrapston	2	2	4
	Wellingborough	9	1	10
Northumberland	Alnwick	2	6	8
	Belford	1	1	2
	Berwick-on-Tweed	5	7	12
	Glendale	2	2	4
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	45	35	80
	Rothbury	—	2	2
	Tynemouth	15	10	25
Notts	Basford	18	16	34
	Nottingham	51	56	107
Salop	Ludlow	1	4	5
	Oswestry	2	13	15
Somerset	Bath	46	55	101
	Bedminster	6	4	10
	Dulverton	2	—	2
	Keynsham	5	4	9
	Taunton	8	13	21
	Wellington	6	9	15
	Williton	5	7	12
Southampton	Alverstoke	11	9	20
	Christchurch	1	6	7
	Fareham	3	4	7
	Fordingbridge	3	4	7
	Lymington	3	2	5
	New Forest	3	8	11
	Portsea Island	50	73	123
	Ringwood	1	2	3
	South Stoneham	1	4	5
	Southampton	6	11	17
	Isle of Wight	16	19	35
Stafford	Cheadle	2	7	9
	Leek	2	7	9
	Stafford	13	15	28
	Stone	2	2	4
	Tamworth	1	3	4
	Uttoxeter	7	8	15
	Walsall	6	8	14

Appendix (J.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of insane, idiotic, and imbecile inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Stafford—*continued*	West Bromwich	21	27	48
	Wolstanton and Burslem	8	8	16
	Wolverhampton	35	37	72
Suffolk	Ipswich	20	22	42
	Sudbury	4	3	7
Surrey	Bermondsey	14	18	32
	Camberwell	35	56	91
	Chertsey	5	10	15
	Croydon	1	8	9
	Farnham	3	3	6
	George, St., the Martyr, Mitcham	35	62	97
	Mint-street	–	–	–
	Guildford	5	10	15
	Kingston	12	29	41
	Lambeth	55	72	127
	Newington, St. Mary	38	52	90
	Olaves, St.	7	6	13
	Richmond	5	9	14
	Rotherhithe	4	6	10
	Saviour's, St.	4	26	30
	Wandsworth and Clapham	9	4	13
Sussex	Arundel	–	1	1
	Battle	3	5	8
	Brighton	8	12	20
	Chichester	1	1	2
	Hastings	4	3	7
	Horsham	3	19	22
	East Preston	3	3	6
	Rye	3	4	7
	Steyning	6	4	10
	Ticehurst	4	4	8
	Westbourne	4	3	7
	Westhampnett	6	5	11
Warwick	Alcester	2	5	7
	Atherstone	–	6	6
	Birmingham	76	72	148
	Coventry	6	10	16
	Foleshill	4	10	14
	Nuneaton	1	3	4
	Southam	3	4	7
	Stratford-on-Avon	4	3	7
	Warwick	3	5	8

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of insane, idiotic, and imbecile inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Wilts - - -	Crickdale and Wootton Bassett - - -	2	4	6
	Highworth and Swindon	2	3	5
	Malmesbury - -	3	2	5
	Tisbury - - -	6	5	11
Worcester - -	Bromsgrove - - -	6	5	11
	Dudley - - -	23	44	67
	King's Norton - - -	4	6	10
	Tenbury - - -	1	2	3
York, East Riding -	Kingston-upon-Hull -	9	13	22
	York - - - -	21	39	60
York, North Riding -	Bedale - - -	4	6	10
	Guisborough - -	2	2	4
	Northallerton - -	1	3	4
	Stokesley - - -	–	1	1
	Thirsk - - - -	5	7	12
York, West Riding -	Barnsley - - -	3	9	12
	Bierley, North - -	30	30	60
	Bradford - - -	21	50	71
	Carlton - - -	14	11	25
	Dewsbury - - -	6	7	13
	Ecclesall Bierlow - -	9	11	20
	Halifax - - -	49	72	121
	Huddersfield, Deanhouse	14	12	26
	„ Golcar -	–	2	2
	„ Huddersfield	9	10	19
	„ Kirkheaton	1	–	1
	Keighley - - -	10	16	26
	Knaresborough - -	4	5	9
	Leeds - - - -	34	46	80
	Ouseburn, Great - -	3	2	5
	Pateley Bridge - -	1	–	1
	Ripon - - - -	5	7	12
	Sheffield - - -	36	48	84
	Wakefield - - -	5	7	12
	Wetherby - - -	3	2	5

Appendix (J.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of insane, idiotic, and imbecile inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
WALES:				
Brecon	Brecon	1	1	2
	Crickhowell	7	5	12
Carmarthen	Llanelly	1	3	4
Carnarvon	Bangor and Beaumaris	4	5	9
	Carnarvon	1	2	3
	Conway	1	3	4
Denbigh	Llanrwst	–	1	1
	Ruthin	8	5	13
	Wrexham	3	7	10
Flint	Asaph, St.	4	7	11
	Hawarden	3	5	8
	Holywell	10	17	27
Glamorgan	Bridgend and Cowbridge	–	–	–
	Cardiff	10	5	15
	Neath	3	10	13
	Swansea	3	17	20
Merioneth	Bala	–	–	–
	Corwen	–	5	5
	Dolgelley	6	7	13
Montgomery	Llanfyllin	6	1	7
	Machynlleth	–	1	1
	Montgomery and Pool	8	6	14
	Newtown and Llanidloes	1	8	9
Radnor	Knighton	1	2	3
	TOTAL	3,430	4,557	7,987

Workhouses visited - - 299

Appendix (K.)

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—Showing the ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS, during the year 186 .

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In the Asylum 1st January 186 - - - -			
Admitted for the first time during the year - - - - -			
Re-admitted during the year -			
Total admitted - - -			
Total under care during the year - - - -			
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered - - - -			
Relieved - - - -			
Not improved - - -			
Died - - - - -			
Total discharged and died during the year - -			
Remaining in the Asylum, 31st December 186 (inclusive of absent on trial—males and females) -			
Average numbers resident during the year - -			

	Male.	Fem.	Total.

TABLE II.—Showing the ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, and DISCHARGES, from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December 186 .

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted during the period of years - - -			
Re-admissions ,, - - - - - -			
Total of cases admitted - - - - - -			
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered - - - -			
Relieved - - - -			
Not improved - - -			
Died - - - - - -			
Total discharged and died during the years - -			
Remaining, 31st December 186 - - - -			
Average numbers resident during the years - -			

	Male.	Fem.	Total.

TABLE III.—Showing the ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS; with the mean Annual Mortality and proportion of Recoveries per Cent. of the Admissions, for each Year since the opening of the Asylum.

YEAR.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining 31st December in each Year.			Average Numbers Resident.			Per-centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per-centage of Deaths on Average Numbers Resident.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.																	
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Mean.	Male.	Fem.	Mean.
- - -																											
- - -																											
- - -																											
- - -																											
- - -																											
- - -																											
- - -																											
- - -																											
TOTALS - - -																											

TABLE IV.—Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year remaining on the 31st December of the Year reported on.

YEAR.	Admitted.					Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 186 .												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31 December 186 .												Remaining of each Year's Admissions, 31 December 186 .		
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
-																															
-																															
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-																															

Summary of the Total Admissons.	Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.
Per-centage of Cases Recovered - - - - - -			
,, Relieved - - - - - - -			
,, Not Improved - - - - - -			
,, Dead - - - - - - -			
,, Remaining - - - - - -			

Appendix (K.)

TABLE V.—Showing the Causes of Death during the Year.

Causes of Death.*	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cerebral or Spinal Diseases:			
Apoplexy and Paralysis			
Epilepsy and Convulsions			
General Paresis			
Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion or Decay			
Inflammation and other diseases of the Brain, Softening, Tumours, &c.			
Thoracic Disease:			
Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleuræ, and Bronchi			
Pulmonary Consumption			
Disease of the Heart, &c.			
Abdominal Disease:			
Inflammation and Ulceration of the Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum			
Dysentery and Diarrhœa			
Pelvic Abscess			
Exanthemata			
Erysipelas			
Cancer			
Anæmia			
General Debility and Old Age			
Accidents			
Suicide			
TOTAL			

* This table may require modification after the Report of the College of Physicians on "Medical Nomenclature" has been published.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Length of Residence in those discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month						
From 1 to 3 months						
„ 3 „ 6 „						
„ 6 „ 9 „						
„ 9 „ 12 „						
„ 1 „ 2 years						
„ 2 „ 3 „						
„ 3 „ 5 „						
„ 5 „ 7 „						
„ 7 „ 10 „						
„ 10 „ 12 „						
TOTAL						

TABLE VII.—Showing the duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year.

CLASS.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
FIRST CLASS— First attack, and within three months on admission - - - -												
SECOND CLASS— First attack, above three, and within twelve months on admission - -												
THIRD CLASS— Not first attack, and within twelve months on admission - - -												
FOURTH CLASS— First attack or not, but of more than twelve months on admission - -												
TOTAL - - -												

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year.

AGES.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved or otherwise.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years												
„ 10 to 15 „												
„ 15 to 20 „												
„ 20 to 30 „												
„ 30 to 40 „												
„ 40 to 50 „												
„ 50 to 60 „												
„ 66 to 70 „												
„ 70 to 80 „												
„ 80 to 90 „												
„ 90 and upwards												
TOTAL												

TABLE IX.—Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year.

Condition in reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single												
Married												
Widowed												
TOTAL												

TABLE X.—Showing the probable Causes, Apparent or Assigned, of the Disorder, in the Admissions Discharges, and Deaths, of the Year.

CAUSES.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL—												
e. g. Mental anxiety - - - -												
Domestic troubles - - - -												
Religious excitement - - -												
Disappointments in love - - -												
&c. &c. &c.												
PHYSICAL—												
e. g. Hereditary taint - - - -												
Intemperance - - - -												
Onanism - - - - -												
Sunstroke - - - - -												
Unascertained - - - -												
&c. &c. &c.												
TOTAL - - -												

LUNATIC ASYLUMS—IRELAND.

THE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN IRELAND:

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

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SEVENTEENTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES, MARQUESS OF ABERCORN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

INTRODUCTORY.

We have the honour to submit our Annual Report on the condition of Lunatic Asylums, and of the Insane in Ireland, during the year ending 31st December, 1867, for your Excellency's information.

We are enabled as usual to place before your Excellency a statement of the total number of Registered Lunatics—the term "lunatic" being here used in a general sense, and embracing all classes of the mentally affected; and also a return of the lunatics at large, that is, of those who are not placed in any institution for the care and treatment of insane persons, but who are living with and maintained by relatives or friends, or wandering without any fixed abode and subsisting on charity.

Returns of lunatics at large.

This latter return, the importance of which, in relation to the provision of additional accommodation, cannot be too highly estimated, has been obtained, as on former occasions, through the kindness of the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who issued an order for collecting the desired information according to forms prepared by us; and from the way in which the force is distributed over the country in upwards of 1,500 districts and sub-districts, as well as from the general intelligence and accurate local knowledge of its members, we are satisfied that from no other source could so complete and reliable information be obtained; when also it is understood that from each of these 1,500 divisions or localities a separate return was supplied, with the name, residence, and other particulars of each lunatic, the advantages thereof for practical purposes will be at once apparent; especially as the most recent information of the kind, previously obtained, dates so far back as 1863, since when many changes have taken place, which is shown by a comparison of the two returns, and the older return would therefore only mislead if relied upon in calculating the additional amount of accommodation required to be provided.

INTRODUCTORY.

The observations we have made, with regard to the satisfactory nature of the returns supplied to us by the constabulary, apply with equal force to those which the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police caused to be collected in Dublin at our request; it must at the same time be remembered that the difficulty of getting information relative to any lunatics living with their families or friends, must necessarily be much greater in Dublin than in the country, where rumour or common report would generally guide the collectors in making their inquiries.

Total insane in Ireland.

The following summary of all the returns obtained by us presents at a glance the gross amount of insanity existing in this country, including of course all denominations of the insane, on the 31st December, 1867:—

In Public Asylums,	5,212
In Private do.	626
In Gaols,	334
In Poorhouses,	2,705
In Lucan, supported by Government,	51
In Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics,	158
Total number of Registered Lunatics,	9,086
Lunatics at large,	6,564
Total number of Insane in Ireland,	15,650

This shows an increase of 124 registered lunatics for the year. The total increase on the number resident in asylums, including the private licensed houses, and central asylum, amounts to 181, there having been a diminution of 46 in poorhouses and gaols and of 11 Government patients at Lucan.

Two new asylums have just been completed, though not actually opened, for the reception of patients before the end of the year; one at Ennis for 260, the other at Enniscorthy for 300 inmates, and to both of which we shall more particularly refer in their proper order when we come to speak of each asylum separately.

New Act, 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118.

The most important item to be recorded in the present report is the passing of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, which took place on the 20th August, 1867. This Act provides for the appointment of officers of District Lunatic Asylums, which was not before specifically regulated by Act of Parliament, and revokes the authority given to magistrates by previous enactments to commit persons to gaols as "dangerous lunatics," substituting committal direct to asylums instead; and although, owing to the want of sufficient accommodation in several of the district asylums at the moment, temporary inconvenience may be, to a certain extent, occasioned, of the propriety of the measure there cannot be a second opinion, the evil of confining lunatics in gaols being, as invariably urged in our reports, self-evident, and only to be justified by the want of an alternative.

The Chief Secretary has issued instructions to magistrates thereupon, which we give in the Appendix, together with a form of committal warrant, and queries, to obtain the necessary information relative to lunatics committed under the Act, which we trust will

be strictly observed, it having been a constant matter of complaint with respect to lunatics committed to gaols, that little or no information could be had with them, either to enable the asylum authorities to register them fully for statistical purposes on their transference to asylum, or to supply facts that might serve to guide the Medical Officers in the course of treatment it might be most efficacious to adopt. INTRODUCTORY.

From an analysis of the present returns it appears that there were 5,070 lunatic inmates resident in district asylums on 31st December, 1866, and that there were admitted in 1867, 1,527 patients, giving a total of 6,597 under treatment during the year; of whom 638 were discharged recovered; 179 improved; 97 unimproved; and that 465 deaths occurred. A marked improvement appears in the per-centage of recoveries on the number admitted; the per-centage last year being 41·78 as against 37·50 the previous year; this is a very satisfactory result. There has at the same time been a considerable increase in the death-rate, the total number of deaths being 465 for the past, and 409 for the previous year, or 2 per cent. in favour of the former year. Analysis of returns. Mortality.

There has, nevertheless, been no exceptional cause of mortality, and on the whole the sanitary condition of asylums must be regarded as satisfactory, the explanation of the higher death-rate being to be found in the fact that, owing in a great measure to the unprecedented severity of the weather in the spring, a greater number of old and effete cases succumbed during 1867 than in the previous year in several asylums, as at Richmond, Maryborough, Killarney, Clonmel additional asylum, and Carlow; 212 deaths having occurred in these four asylums, on a daily average of 1,533 patients, being 14 per cent., or 6 per cent. beyond what is considered a favourable average. Only 4 deaths from accidental causes or suicide occurred—viz., at Ballinasloe, Londonderry, Mullingar, and Sligo; but as they will be referred to under the head of each asylum, it is unnecessary to enter into the particulars here.

ARMAGH.

ARMAGH ASYLUM.

We inspected this asylum five times in the course of the year, and notwithstanding the disadvantage under which it suffered, and still suffers from overcrowding, were enabled on each occasion to place a favourable record on the minute-book. The state of things alluded to in our last report to your Excellency still continues to exist, no change, at least of a material nature, being possible until the asylum at Monaghan is completed.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 210, the sexes being equally divided; of these 16 only are returned as having been discharged recovered; but when the great number of incurables continuously resident in this institution are taken into consideration, the small per-centage of cures is not to be wondered at, for out of the 167 inmates at the commencement of the year, no less than 152 were stated to be probably incurable. Statistics.

The total outlay for the year is £4,050 14*s.* 9*d.*, on a daily

ARMAGH ASYLUM.

average of 172 patients, being at the rate of £23 11*s.* per head per annum.

The food supplied to the inmates, which we examined when inspecting the asylum, was of a very good description. The contract prices of some articles are considerably above the average, particularly the articles of bread and milk.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.

BALLINASLOE.

The removal of the Mayo lunatics has, as anticipated in our last report, sensibly enlarged the sphere of this institution as a curative establishment for the insane, by placing such a number of vacancies at the disposal of the Board of Governors, as to insure the immediate admission of every suitable case. The beneficial results will be sufficiently apparent from the simple statement that during the past year an advance of nearly 15 per cent. has taken place in the number of cures on admissions as compared with the previous year.

Beneficial results of early admission.

The health of the inmates has been on the whole satisfactory—26 deaths occurred, 14 of which are attributed to cerebral or cerebro-spinal affections. The death of one female was unfortunately occasioned by an injury of a very painful character, her clothes having caught fire, from which she was so severely burned that death ensued. One of the Inspectors investigated the occurrence, and was satisfied from the evidence that it was purely accidental, and however deplorable in itself, belonged to the category of casualties that will sometimes happen in spite of every precaution.

Accident.

A male patient attempted suicide by cutting his throat with the handle of a porringer; he was, however, discovered in the act before he could inflict a dangerous wound.

These are the only incidents of a serious nature that occurred during the year in this asylum.

Five attempts at escape were made, but in one case only was the party enabled to carry out his design. He was, however, brought back by his friends.

The asylum was inspected on four different occasions in the course of the twelve months, and minute inquiries instituted into its condition, when such amendments or alterations as appeared to us to be necessary were suggested for the consideration of the Governors.

Sanitary state.

The state of the patients, both sanitary and social, gave us at each visit considerable satisfaction. We would, at the same time, desire to see some additions made to the means of amusement at present existing, as well as to the decoration of the corridors and day-rooms with inexpensive pictures or prints.

The expense of maintenance for the year was £7,499 19*s.* 3*d.*, as against £7,310 12*s.* 4*d.* the previous year; an item of £922 8*s.* 11*d.* for repairs and alterations, including the cost of painting the entire woodwork of the asylum, however necessarily increases the maintenance account. The average cost of patients per head per annum is £25 17*s.* 3*d.*, being an increase of £3 9*s.* 8*d.* per head. The daily average number of patients in 1866 was 322½, while in

1867, owing to the removal of the Mayo lunatics, it was reduced to 290, this of course accounts in great measure for the increased average cost, the actual additional outlay amounting only to £189 6*s.* 11*d.* BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.

In our last report, referring to the number of vacancies left by the transmission of the Mayo lunatics to Castlebar Asylum, we expressed an opinion that, considering the extent of the still existing district by no means too much room remained, this opinion is borne out, as regards the male side at least, by the increasing number of admissions, there having been 178 male lunatics in the house on the 31st December, or within 7 of the full complement, and we have no doubt that in the course of a few weeks at farthest there will not be a single male vacancy available. Accommodation.

On the women's side 51 beds are unoccupied, and ample accommodation therefore exists for female lunatics in this institution both present and prospective.

BELFAST. BELFAST ASYLUM.

In our last report, notwithstanding the crowded condition of its wards, we referred in terms of commendation to the position maintained by this institution as regards its general working and the efficiency with which its various departments are conducted. A state of things so satisfactory still prevails, although a further increment of ten patients has been added to the number of inmates resident in it at the end of the year. Satisfactory state of house.

At one time it was thought that, in anticipation of the Act abolishing the power of committing lunatics to gaols, it would become necessary to make immediate provision of a temporary nature to meet the expected emergency, and at the request of the Governors, one of the Inspectors attended a special meeting of their Board, to confer with them on the subject, when, on full consideration, and bearing in mind the forward state of the new building at Downpatrick, it was not thought advisable to incur the expense of providing additional accommodation which must necessarily, if at all, be required for a very short time. Accommodation.

Unavoidable delays were occasioned, by different causes, in carrying out the purchase of the additional land adjoining the asylum, but all difficulty has now been overcome. Four acres will thus be added to the extent of the grounds. Land.

We found the sanitary condition of the institution highly satisfactory at our various visitations, giving proof of the careful attention bestowed upon the patients, the completeness of the internal arrangements, and the order and regularity with which they are carried out. This is the more deserving of mention and approval from the fact, as already stated, that the house has been continuously overcrowded, the daily average number of patients being 368, with the extremely low death-rate of 3·26 per cent.; 12 deaths only having occurred during the year. Sanitary condition.

The recoveries recorded show likewise a most favourable result, being 53 on 105 admissions. Recoveries.

BELFAST ASYLUM.

Accident.

No case of escape or death from violence occurred, and but one accident of a severe nature, an epileptic male patient having sustained a fracture of the leg by falling down in the airing court in a fit. He was removed to the general hospital of Belfast for treatment, a course which, in our opinion, ought not to have been adopted—the object of the authorities in providing Medical and Surgical Officers in District Lunatic Asylums being that all classes of disease or accident under which the inmates might suffer should be treated within the asylum walls, by the paid officers of the institution. As there is a principle involved in the case, and we expressed our opinions at once to the Governors, through the Resident Medical Superintendent, we give the correspondence on the subject in the Appendix.

Want of chaplains.

Having in our various reports from year to year felt it our duty to draw attention to the injury inflicted on the patients in this asylum by denying them the services of regular chaplains of their respective creeds, and thus depriving them of the consolation of attending divine service, and of the advantages of religious instruction, we deem it incumbent on us, now that the Earl of Mayo's Act, 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, sec. 2, has removed any doubt or difficulty in the matter, to state our deliberate opinions, that it is positively unjust to deprive persons in enforced confinement, but more especially persons labouring under mental afflictions, of the consoling ministrations of clergymen belonging to the religion which they profess; and we earnestly hope your Excellency will exercise the authority derived under the above Act.

Cost of Maintenance.

We find that the cost of maintenance has increased in this institution by £2 5*s*. 11*d*. per head per annum, or from £18 19*s*. 7*d*. in 1866 to £21 5*s*. 6*d*. in 1867. It is, however, still considerably below the general average, nor do we wish to be understood as mentioning the increase in a disapproving sense, being strongly impressed with the conviction that, as a rule, generous diet and social comforts operate beneficially on the insane and promote recovery.

CARLOW.

CARLOW ASYLUM.

Condition unchanged.

Nothing material has occurred in reference to this asylum requiring special observation since our last report, save the completion of the new asylum at Enniscorthy; but the Wexford patients have not yet been removed, the final arrangements for their reception not being perfected before the close of the year.

Inspections satisfactory.

At our various inspections, we had the satisfaction of recording favourable reports of the condition in which we found every department of this institution, strict attention being paid to cleanliness and ventilation, so necessary in its overcrowded state, which also renders order and regularity in the internal arrangements essential to the proper working of the establishment.

The health of the patients has been generally good during the year, although the obituary table exhibits a per-centage rather above the average. The number of deaths occurring from pulmonary and bronchial diseases is remarkable, amounting to 28 in the last two years, 16 in 1866, and 12 in 1867.

No death from violence or suicide occurred, nor has any case of escape or accident of a serious nature to be recorded. CARLOW ASYLUM.

It will become necessary to effect certain alterations and improvements within the house, on the removal of the Wexford patients to Enniscorthy; hitherto such could not be conveniently undertaken, every portion of the building being occupied to overcrowding. We trust that at the same time arrangements may be made for acquiring some additional land, as recommended in our last report. Alterations.

The cost of maintenance has advanced from £20 0*s.* 6*d.* in 1866, to £21 14*s.* 4*d.* These figures are still much below the average.

CASTLEBAR.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.

The differences existing between the Board of Governors of this asylum, and the late Resident Medical Superintendent, Dr. Burton, and which were the subject of an investigation ordered by your Excellency, resulted in the retirement of that gentleman, and the promotion of Dr. Edmundson from the auxiliary asylum at Clonmel to the office so vacated. As the facts have been already fully reported to your Excellency, by the gentlemen specially commissioned to hold the inquiry, it is not necessary to enter upon them here. Retirement of Dr. Burton.

The number of patients admitted during the year amount to 51, and there were resident on the 31st December 9 more than at the corresponding period of the previous year. The mortality is above the average, being 9·35 per cent. on the number daily resident—viz., 171. Statistics.

An outbreak of fever appeared in the summer, when 8 cases of a low typhoid character occurred, but none of which terminated fatally.

The Inspectors regret to observe that the Resident Medical Superintendent has on more than one occasion felt it his duty to bring the imperfect state of discipline and order at the female side of the house under the notice of the Board of Governors, who censured the matron for the existing state of things. Discipline.

It is but right however to remark that the Resident Medical Superintendent in his reports to the Board, has commented in very strong language on the carelessness, want of vigilance, and general inefficiency of several of the female attendants.

In his report read at the meeting of the Governors on the 5th October, referring to the escape of a patient, he describes the conduct of the nurses in whose charge she was, as "characterized by gross carelessness and inattention." In the same report he states, "You have not a single female attendant capable of working herself or directing the patients when at work."

In a subsequent report he refers to some of the female servants who had resigned, to avoid dismissal as "incompetent, dirty, and careless," and gives various details leading to the conclusion that with such a class of female servants it would be impossible to carry on the business of that department of the asylum as it ought to be done. The experience even elsewhere than in

Castlebar Asylum.

lunatic asylums, tends to show that good or bad servants make all the difference between order, regularity, and cleanliness, and disorder, irregularity, and dirt. It is, moreover, essential that harmony and good feeling should exist between the principal officers; and that while the head of the establishment should exercise consideration, forbearance, and firmness in carrying out the rules, those in a position of less responsibility should cheerfully and willingly assist him by word and example in his arduous duties.

CLONMEL PARENT ASYLUM.

Clonmel Parent Asylum.

Inspections.

On our several inspections of this asylum during the year, we found it in a highly efficient state, and placed minutes on the Report Book to that effect. The subject of increased accommodation for the county of Tipperary has engaged a considerable share of attention, and there appears to be a strong disposition in the northern riding in favour of the erection of a separate asylum for that division of the county.

Accommodation.

Originally and before the Auxiliary Asylum was decided upon by both the Grand Juries, we were advocates for a separate building at Nenagh, but now that the Auxiliary is an accomplished fact, and looking to its capabilities of expansion, we think that, at least for the present, it would be quite inexpedient to build an asylum for the North Riding; the cost of which for, say 200 patients, could not be less, land and furniture included, than £22,000.

It is quite feasible to effect, by interior alterations and arrangements, accommodation for 60 additional patients at the Auxiliary Asylum, and at a very small outlay, probably about 1,800, or 30 per head, and we have strongly recommended that course to the Governors.

Land.

We have also advised that a strip of ground, containing about four acres, and lying immediately between the two buildings should be purchased for agricultural purposes, and upon which a chapel for the inmates of both, who have now no regular or suitable place of worship, might be erected.

Chapel.

The Visiting and Consulting Physician, Dr. Sheill, who for the long term of thirty-two years had discharged the duties of his office in an efficient and satisfactory manner, resigned, on the grounds of failing health and advanced years, and had the full pension allowed by law granted to him.

Statistics.

The number of admissions into this asylum during the year, amount to 87, and of discharges [including 38 transferred to the Auxiliary Asylum,] to 69; 28 of which only are set down as recoveries. This is a very low per-centage of cures (32·18), particularly bearing in mind the fact that all the chronic or incurable cases are received into the Auxiliary Asylum.

Mortality.

The mortality, too, was above the average, being 10·48 per cent. on the number daily resident. No death from violence or suicide occurred; nor has any case of escape to be noted.

CLONMEL AUXILIARY ASYLUM.

Clonmel Auxiliary Asylum.

On the promotion of Dr. Edmundson from this to the Castlebar Asylum, he was succeeded by Dr. Tyner, who, so far as our ex-

perience goes, has given much satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. In our last report we dwelt at some length on the special character of this institution as an asylum exclusively devoted to the care and maintenance of the chronic or incurable classes of the insane, so that it is not necessary on the present occasion to do more than allude to its general working. CLONMEL AUXILIARY ASYLUM.

No circumstance of importance requiring mention in the pages of a report to your Excellency occurred during the past year. The sanitary state of the house has been on the whole satisfactory, although the deaths exceeded those of the previous year by nearly 5 per cent. No case of suicide or injury to the person occurred, nor has any escape to be recorded.

The number of patients resident on the 31st December, was 180—viz., 102 males and 78 females. The accommodation is calculated for 200, divided equally between the sexes, so that while the male side had 2 over the number, there were 20 vacancies on the female.

When referring above to the question of providing additional accommodation for the insane belonging to the Northern Riding of the county Tipperary, we pointed out how this can be effected at the auxiliary asylum. Originally the adaptation of this building to its present purposes cost, everything included, £9,000, for which sum 200 patients have been provided for; by a further outlay of say £1,800, 60 additional lunatics could be received, so that the county Tipperary would thus stand in an exceptionally favourable position as regards the cost of obtaining asylum accommodation for its lunatic poor. We recur to this subject, because while at all times anxious to secure ample provision for the insane classes, we conceive it to be our duty at the same time to point out how to avoid incurring unnecessary expense in so doing. Additional accommodation.

The current expenditure of this asylum for support and maintenance, although it has increased from £21 9*s.* 4*d.* to £23 6*s.* 10*d.*, is still very moderate, being £6 15*s.* 10*d.* per head per annum less than the cost of maintenance in the parent house. Expenditure.

We observe that there are two patients who, if the statements made regarding them be correct, are certainly rather cases for a private licensed house than for an asylum for the insane poor, it being alleged that one of them, D. W., a farmer, is possessed of £1,500, and that the other, D. M., also a farmer, is the son of a person holding a large tract of land, and owner of several well-known race horses. We think that the Governors, as conservators of the interest of the rate-payers, would do well to inquire into the circumstances of these lunatics, and either have them removed, or at least insist on payment for their support at the average rate.

CORK. CORK ASYLUM.

In our last report to your Excellency, we adverted to certain requirements and certain defects in relation to this asylum, which had been brought by us under the consideration of the Board from time to time, with the view to having them in the one case supplied, and in the other remedied.

CORK ASYLUM.

Requirements.

The following passage from that report may be appropriately quoted, as indicating the then existing state of things:

"We observed the want of sheds in the airing-yards of some of the divisions, male and female, which exposed the patients to wind and rain in winter and to the heat of the sun in summer; there was also an absence of benches, or seats of any kind in them. The sewerage in certain places was defective; and the sculleries, pantries, and kitchen were not creditable in respect to order or cleanliness; we also remarked that a large apartment used as a clothes' store, had not the semblance of regularity in its arrangement. The necessity of improving the ventilation of the infirmary, and of adding to its accommodation was very apparent; the air in some of the sleeping-rooms in which there were four or five beds being close and offensive; and an uncovered cess-pool in immediate proximity."

State of house.

In a report made by one of the Inspectors, on the 18th August, 1867, nearly a year later, an entry appears to the effect that "the interior organization of the institution, so far as the patients are immediately concerned, is very satisfactory, they being, as a body, well clad, healthy, and carefully attended to. The day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories are remarkably clean, particularly in the worst or refractory divisions; the bedding is good and ample. The only deficiency exists with regard to ventilation, but one I anticipate that can be efficiently and cheaply obviated in the mode I suggested to the Resident Physician, and which has been adopted at the Sligo Asylum, where the window frames are similarly constructed, a couple of light wooden and glazed sashes, on hinges, being in each corridor, carefully fixed and adjusted inside, so as to prevent the admission of water, and of the same form as the metal ones, which remain as a protection, the glass alone being taken out of them.

Airing yards.

I regret I cannot speak favourably of the condition of the airing yards; it is now about a year since, on the proposition of Mr. Dunscombe, then unanimously agreed to, independent of a new and enlarged hospital, various necessary improvements were to be carried out at the asylum; nothing has been practically effected, while discussions have been endless.

The store-rooms, pantries, larders, &c., &c., remain in the same neglected condition, such fortunately as is not to be found in any similar establishment in this country. As to the grounds in the front of the house I shall say nothing more, a committee of the last Grand Jury having expressed an opinion on their unorderly appearance. I would, however, bring under the notice of the Board certain matters which I think need rectification. No. 1 male division has 7 attendants, the average number of patients in it is 134, of whom about 40 are daily employed on the farm and 3 keepers; thus from 80 to 90 remain, when out of doors, in a coarsely gravelled yard, 100 feet long by 60 in width, and without any shed whatever; 16 were lying on the ground when I this day inspected it. On remonstrating, at this state of things, with the Resident Physician, he informed me that it was owing to a paucity of attendants, as two would be unable to take charge of so many patients with safety in the open lands. Six days of the week are thus spent in a gloomy yard overhung with lofty buildings. On

Sundays, when fine, they are enabled to walk about a portion of the fifty acres attached to the asylum. In No. 3 division, containing 80 beds, the inmates belonging to the idiotic and epileptic class scarcely ever leave their yard, in which during the week those able to work are employed stonebreaking. CORK ASYLUM.

At the female side there is a like dearth of outdoor exercise. The airing courts, however, belonging to it are larger and more cheerful." It thus appears that very little progress had been made towards remedying the state of things complained of in our Sixteenth Report, up to August last, since which period active measures have been adopted for the purpose.

The total number of patients in this asylum on the 31st December, 1866, was 536, and the admissions including 2 escaped lunatics, who were re-admitted, amounted to 180, making a total of 716 under treatment during the year. The recoveries are returned as 117, or 65 per cent. on admissions. The deaths amount to 57, being 10·69 per cent. on the daily average resident throughout the year. Statistics.

No accident of a serious nature or case of suicide is recorded.

The cost of maintenance for a patient in this asylum during the past year, including establishment and all other charges, was only £18 15*s.* 2*d.*, or £5 4*s.* below the general average, and from £7 to £14 lower than in many of the district asylums. We think that a more generous expenditure in some respects might be adopted with advantage.

ENNIS.

ENNIS ASYLUM.

This asylum, built for the county of Clare, which hitherto belonged to the Limerick district, has just been completed, and the furnishing and final arrangements for the reception of its inmates are being rapidly proceeded with. Dr. Daxon, who for some years held the office of Resident Apothecary in the Richmond Asylum, was appointed by your Excellency Resident Medical Superintendent, and immediately entered on his duties so far as the preliminary arrangements towards organizing the institution are concerned. From Dr. Daxon's previous experience, we have no doubt but that he will prove a useful and efficient officer. Completion of building.

The Board of Governors having been appointed, held their first meeting on the 7th December, when steps were taken to nominate a staff of officers and servants, and before this report is issued we expect the Ennis Asylum will have received its patients, who are at present located in the Limerick Asylum, and be in full operation. Appointment of officers and servants.

The site is about an English mile from the town of Ennis, and comprises thirty Irish acres of land. Site.

The building, which is of a light coloured limestone, the doorways, windows, and quoins being of cut stone, stands on a slight elevation close to the road leading from Ennis to Galway, and has a southern aspect. It consists of a central block, containing the apartments of the principal officers, and two wings, each 200 feet in length, and three stories high, and at the end of each of the latter, two smaller wings, 55 feet in length, and two stories high, in which are situated the hospitals, each capable of containing 15 patients. The central block is surmounted by a handsome

ENNIS ASYLUM.

Accommodation.

clock-tower, 57 feet in height. The asylum is built for 260 patients, 78 of these being provided for in single apartments, 38 on the male side, and 40 on the female. The division intended for the refractory class, on each side, is situated on the ground floor, and contains 24 beds, 15 being single rooms, one of which is padded. In addition to the day-room appropriated to the refractory class, there are two others on the ground floor on each side for those patients who sleep in the top story, which contains sleeping accommodation only, while the middle floor contains both day and sleeping accommodation for about 40 patients.

The kitchen, laundry, &c., are spacious and well constructed, and the mangling-room and sorting-room attached to the latter have been much improved by being ceiled and plastered, as suggested by one of the Inspectors, on his visit on the 11th of January. There is also an excellent drying-closet attached to the laundry. The cooking and the heating of the water for the laundry are done by steam derived from two large boilers, situated between it and the kitchen. The boilers also furnish steam to drive an engine for the purpose of pumping water for the supply of the building.

Offices.

The stores, pantries, &c., are excellent, but there is no office in their vicinity, which is most inconvenient, this want can be easily supplied by converting one of the stores into an office, which change was brought under the notice of the Architect, on the occasion of his recent visit. A coal-yard, capable of containing 500 tons of coal, is also in course of erection, which will be a great advantage, as it will enable the Governors to obtain coal on much better terms, by taking the supply for the year at once.

The water supply is ample, and there are also two tanks to collect the rain-water from the roof.

Chapel.
Dining-hall.

The chapel is large and very commodious, while the dining-hall can accommodate about 140 patients. The entire building is lit with gas, manufactured on the premises, and all the fittings were recently tested and found to be in fair working order.

The farm-yard and offices are very convenient, and situated at the rere of the building, close to the steward and gardener's house, which is an excellent two-story one.

Grounds.

The avenue from the entrance-gate to the hall-door has been made, and also a road leading to the farm-offices and back yards, and a handsome terrace in front of the building, but no walks have as yet been laid out through the grounds. The latter are still in a very backward state as regards ornamental cultivation, but five acres have been planted with potatoes, six acres with oats, and about a quarter of an acre with vegetables. It will be some time before all the land can be got into cultivation, as a considerable portion is limestone cragg, which will require to be blasted.

ENNISCORTHY.

ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.

Site.

The building is situated within one mile of the town of Enniscorthy, standing on a farm of about fifty acres of ground, overlooking the river Slaney, and commanding from its elevated position a pleasing view of varied scenery.

ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.

Architecture.

The architecture is of the Italian style, and the edifice presents a striking effect, enhanced by an agreeable contrast of red and white brick with granite. There are five towers, both useful and ornamental, the interior of four being appropriated to staircases, ventilating shafts, coal lifts, and water tanks; and the fifth fulfilling the requirements of a very handsome clock-turret, with the addition of a central staircase.

Grounds.

The avenues and roads appear to be well and durably constructed, and the terraces lately laid out in front were designed with much taste, and in happy harmony with the general effect.

Accommodation.

The interior of the structure is commodious, and supplied throughout with hot and cold water, and when the recommendations in favour of measures deemed material to promote the comfort and security of its inmates, have been adopted by the authorities, very favourable anticipations may be fairly entertained of the future prospects of the establishment.

The kitchen is supplied with cooking apparatus, having boilers, hot plates, &c., worked by steam. The laundry, too, is well fitted up with various appliances for boiling, washing, and drying; and the clothing and provision stores are sufficiently large, and in other respects suitable. This last remark, however, does not seem to apply to the coal storehouse, which is small and inadequate when viewed in comparison with other departments.

Chapel. Dining-hall.

The chapel and dining-hall next claim attention, as in structure and adornment well adapted—the one for the celebration of divine service, and the other for the encouragement of propriety of conduct in the social amenities of daily life, both in their degree so intimately affecting the moral treatment of those affected with insanity.

Water supply.

The water supply is abundant and of excellent quality, and, with the addition of a reservoir, now forming, to increase the storage in case of a fire or lengthened drought, will amply meet the demands of the house.

Gas.

Although furnished throughout with gas fittings, the lighting of the building is remarkably defective, and on instituting trial a short time since, it was found that hardly one-fourth of the burners could be supplied from the works in town.

Perhaps with a view to economy as well as efficiency it will be deemed right to construct a gasometer in the vicinity of the institution, and thus render it independent in regard of an element so closely allied to its usefulness.

Farm offices, &c., required.

It would appear that farm offices are urgently required, as well as stabling and sheds for the governors' horses and carriages; but these structures might be readily erected without unreasonable outlay, and on a site convenient for the purpose.

Two meetings of the governors were held in December—one on the 12th, when ten members were present; and another on the 23rd, when twenty attended. On the latter occasion the following officers were appointed—Protestant Chaplain, Roman Catholic Chaplain, Visiting and Consulting Physician, Apothecary, Matron, Clerk and Storekeeper.

As in the case of the Ennis Asylum, we anticipate the opening of this institution prior to the publication of this report.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.

KILKENNY.

Satisfactory state.

The working of this institution has as usual been of the most satisfactory character during the past year, in all its departments. The patients have been generally tranquil, and their health good. No accident, suicide—or escape occurred, and the attendants are reported as having been careful and efficient in the discharge of their duties, a statement which is borne out by the absence of every untoward occurrence so liable to happen in lunatic asylums. The cost of maintenance was £19 16*s.* 2*d.* per head, being £4 3*s.* below the average.

The supplies have been very fairly furnished by the several contractors, and on two or three occasions only have objections been made on the ground of inferiority. With this state of things existing no subject of special remark presents itself in reference to the Kilkenny Asylum.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.

KILLARNEY.

Inspections.

This asylum was minutely inspected on the 19th and 20th of July, when its various departments were found to be in a very satisfactory state, the house being all throughout remarkably clean, orderly, and well ventilated; the bedding generally good and ample; the kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, &c., properly kept, and the provisions which were examined unexceptionable.

Mortality.

One patient only of the 229 resident on that occasion was confined to bed, a fact which speaks sufficiently for the sanitary condition of the inmates. It must at the same time be remarked that the mortality of the year, at least among the female inmates, was unusually great. On the daily resident number of inmates it amounted to 12·28 per cent.

The Resident Medical Superintendent in his report to the Board of Governors states, "This unfavourable result is not to be accounted for by the outbreak of an epidemic, nor by the operation of any special influence that can be traced; but it is to be observed that in institutions of this nature, and in fact in hospitals in general, seasons of an unusually high state of mortality do present themselves, without being capable of being explained by the presence of any exciting cause.

"What is remarkable in the present instance is that this high rate of mortality has prevailed amongst the female patients, though the crowding in our space has been at the male side of the house. The per centage of deaths in the daily average number of females resident was as high as 22½, whilst among the males it was only 6¾; and out of the whole number (10 deaths) more than one-half were the result of phthisis. Three patients were in a dying state when brought to the asylum, three were between 60 and 70 years, and three were 70 years and upwards."

Excess of male lunatics.

The disparity existing between the number of males and females seeking admission into this asylum, and which we have referred to before, still continues, the numbers resident on 31st December being 154 males and 76 females, the building having been designed

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.

to accommodate 120 of each sex. It thus appears that while the male divisions are crowded to the extent of 34 more than they are intended to contain, 44 vacancies are available for females; the excess of males being provided with sleeping accommodation in the corridors and infirmary, which latter place is occupied by more than 20 healthy patients.

Insufficient accommodation for male patients.

The Resident Medical Superintendent states that "in the ordinary state of things these numbers are maintained without much inconvenience, but in the event of an outbreak of an epidemic, it is to be feared that the results of overcrowding would be fatally apparent"—an opinion, the correctness of which does not admit of question; and it is to be hoped, now especially that magistrates have the power of committing dangerous lunatics direct to asylums, that some means may be adopted to extend the accommodation, at least, for male lunatics.

The recoveries amount to 10 on 49 admissions, being a very low average, but not so unfavourable when regard is had to the fact that 29 out of the 230 patients resident are all that could be returned as "probably curable."

LETTERKENNY.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.

Inspections satisfactory.

This asylum has been in operation for just one year and a half, and we are glad that we have to report very favourably of its condition. On our visits of inspection we have invariably found all its departments in a satisfactory state—the patients carefully attended to, and with a due regard to personal cleanliness; the various day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors orderly, well ventilated, and at the same time of a healthful temperature; the provisions of good quality; the health of the inmates satisfactory; the servants and attendants attentive to their duties; and the institution generally in a high state of organization.

We are happy to refer to this state of things so soon after its opening, and we observe that in one respect it is already in advance of similar establishments; for while the insane elsewhere associate together not more than once in the week, they assemble here every evening in the recreation-hall to enjoy the music of a band, which was got up on our recommendation; and the Resident Medical Superintendent reports most favourably of the conduct of the patients on those occasions, stating that he has never observed the slightest act of impropriety on the part of any of them.

Statistics.

The number of lunatics resident in this asylum on 31st December, 1866, was 166, and the admissions during the year 1867 amount to 103, giving a total of 269 under treatment, of whom 24 were discharged recovered, 14 relieved, and 10 unimproved. The deaths recorded are 12 in number, all from natural causes, with the exception of 1 male patient who had cut his throat with a razor prior to his admission, and who died immediately after. Two cases of serious injury occurred, one in the person of an attendant, who was thrown down by a patient, and sustained a fracture of the leg. A similar injury occurred to a female lunatic who jumped from a watercloset window.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.

Two escapes are recorded—in one case the patient was brought back; the other was kept on trial at the request of his father, but becoming violent again was subsequently received into the asylum.

Children of patients.

Four children, two males and two females, were born in the asylum, the offspring of lunatics, during the year, and erroneously registered as if they were patients, the Resident Medical Superintendent explaining that "the reason the children were put on the books was to account for milk, &c., which was issued."

Of course the articles supplied for their maintenance should be accounted for in a proper manner, but that could be no reason for classifying them in the returns as lunatic patients, and it rather excited our surprise that the Resident Medical Superintendent, who is generally so accurate, should have fallen into such a mistake, although, until arrangements for their maintenance elsewhere had been made, he was necessarily bound to provide for them in the asylum.

Water supply.

No other subject requiring special observation presents itself, if we except that of the water supply, the scarcity of which has occasioned considerable anxiety. We observe with satisfaction that great exertions were made to remedy this defect, and a tank has been constructed which it is expected will afford an ample supply at all times.

LIMERICK.

LIMERICK ASYLUM.

Condition unchanged.

The condition of this asylum remains unchanged, the Clare patients not being removed as yet, but as the building at Ennis is now completed and ready for their reception, we look forward to the relief of the Limerick Asylum from the overcrowding which has been so long a cause of anxiety to all concerned in its welfare.

Indeed, it may be said that from the earliest date, viz., 1827, the period of its opening, until the present time, it has laboured under this disadvantage—originally constructed for 150 patients, it was found necessary almost immediately after to enlarge it for 150 more; subsequently it again became necessary to extend the accommodation, when, by the adaptation of a large apartment, formerly used as a chapel, and by throwing several single sleeping apartments into one, and making associated dormitories of them, a further increment of 150 patients was provided for.

Extensions.

It must, at the same time, be remembered that the original district consisted of three counties, viz., Kerry, Clare, and Limerick, and of the city of Limerick.

The asylum, notwithstanding these extensions, being still unable to meet the demands upon it, it was decided to divide the district, and accordingly a separate institution was erected for the county of Kerry, capable of accommodating 240 patients, and which was opened in 1852. The relief thus afforded, and on so considerable a scale, was found after all to be only temporary, and it became again necessary to devise means to meet the requirements of the insane poor of the Limerick district.

The county of Clare has accordingly been constituted into a district by itself, and an asylum erected at Ennis, which,

as already stated, is now finished, and ready for the reception of lunatics, so that the Limerick Asylum, with accommodation for 450 patients, will in future be devoted exclusively to the reception of patients belonging to the county and city of Limerick, and we do not anticipate that any further demands for enlargement will arise. LIMERICK ASYLUM. Accommodation.

It is, however, in contemplation, on the removal of the Clare patients, numbering 175, to make certain internal improvements and alterations, the necessity for which has long been acknowledged, and which have only been deferred from the inconvenience that would have been caused had they been proceeded with in the overcrowded condition of the house. Internal improvements.

From the statistical tables given in the Appendix very satisfactory results are apparent. The mortality has been very low, 3·77 per cent. on the mean number daily resident throughout the year. No case of suicide or accident of serious nature is recorded, and no case of escape occurred.

On our inspections, notwithstanding the difficulties attendant on overcrowding, we invariably found the house clean, orderly, and well ventilated; the officers most attentive in the discharge of their respective duties, and the subordinates efficient and kindly in dealing with the patients under their charge. Inspections.

We regret to observe that on several occasions the quality of bread supplied to this institution was found to be very inferior. Measures were immediately taken by the Board to secure a better article, and the contractor was informed that legal proceedings would be instituted against him unless he fulfilled the terms of his contract, since when no further complaints have been made.

LONDONDERRY.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

There remained in this asylum on the 31st December, 1866, after the Donegal patients, to the number of 113, had been removed to Letterkenny Asylum, 131 patients, leaving, according to the return now furnished by the Resident Medical Superintendent, 59 vacancies to meet future requirements. During the past year the number of patients has been increased by 10—52 having entered, and 42 left the asylum, deaths included. Statistics.

A marked improvement occurs under this head, a diminution of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being recorded in the death rate, still the mortality is high, being 10·87 per cent. on the daily average number of patients. One case of suicide occurred—the patient having been found suspended from the window of his sleeping-room. No suspicion attached to him, as he was thought to be convalescent, and had not shown any suicidal tendency. An inquest was held, and a verdict found in accordance with the facts. Suicide.

Subsequent to the removal of the Donegal patients we minutely examined the various departments of this establishment for the purpose of seeing how they could be put into a satisfactory condition, but particularly with reference to the laundry and kitchen departments, provision for baths, chapel, &c., &c., and regretted to find that there seemed no means of improvement, both from want of space itself, and from the formation of the grounds in the Condition of house.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

rere, while nothing could be more inappropriate to their objects than the existing arrangements.

We found the interior of the house in a bad state—the woodwork, flooring, staircases, plastering, &c., &c., being much impaired. The centre roof, too, stood in need of repair, and the flagways required to be relaid. Taking all these matters into consideration, and looking generally to the expense of remedying such defects, and also having in view the cost incurred at Armagh, Maryboro', and other asylums, for renovations and additions to old buildings, we were satisfied of the advantages to be derived from the suggestions already made by us to the Board, namely, that it would be more advisable to dispose of the present institution and grounds, and erect a new asylum in accordance with modern improvements, and thus secure greater facilities for the treatment of insanity. The present buildings are not only inconvenient by the spread of the city immediately around them, but are an inconvenience themselves to its beneficial progress, as they stop the way.

Proposal to erect a new asylum

All these considerations we embodied in a report submitted to the Board of Governors at the meeting in April, 1867, and on the reading of which the following resolution was passed—"That considering the great additional expense that will now devolve on this county, not only in maintaining solely this asylum, which was built for three counties, but in refunding to those counties, Donegal and Tyrone, now separated from us, a portion of the sums they paid towards the building of this asylum, we do not think we should be justified in taking any steps towards a new building at present."

Rejected by Governors.

The Board having arrived at this decision, it only remains to do what may be necessary to keep the asylum in proper repair and provide substantially for the material wants and comforts of its inmates.

The apparent increase of expenditure for support and maintenance engaged the attention of the Board of Governors and of the Grand Jury. It seemed to the Board that an undue consumption of some articles, particularly in reference to medical comforts, wine, &c., had arisen, and steps were taken by the Governors to check any extravagance or misappropriation.

Cost of maintenance.

The asylum accounts were investigated by a committee of the Grand Jury, assembled at summer assizes, from whose report we make the following extract—"We, the Committee of the Grand Jury appointed to examine the lunatic asylum accounts, report that the expenditure for the half-year presented for at summer assizes, 1867, is £2,328 2*s.* 11*d.*, against the half-year presented for at summer assizes, 1866, £1,318 2*s.* 0*d.*, showing an excess of £1,010 0*s.* 11*d.* for the half-year presented for at summer assizes, 1867, whilst the number of patients remained nearly the same.

This is, in some degree, accounted for by the whole of the permanent charges, of which Donegal formerly paid two-thirds, that is, about £600 for the half-year, being charged on this county, and also by the fact that notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Donegal patients, the same number of servants, viz., 36, is still continued in the establishment, which we think is wrong—the present number of patients is 138."

On a comparison of the expenditure for the years 1866 and 1867, it appears that the total amount for the former was £5,350 17*s.* 0*d.*, and for the latter £4,118 1*s.* 9*d.*, being a decrease in 1867 of £1,232 15*s.* 3*d.* LONDONDERRY ASYLUM. Cost of maintenance.

The establishment charges cannot as a matter of course be very sensibly affected by the diminution in the number of patients, as the reduction of the staff to the extent of three or four attendants, at wages not exceeding from £10 to £15, could make no serious difference, while the distribution of the outlay over numbers reduced by nearly one-half, necessarily raises the average cost per head in a marked degree.

MARYBOROUGH.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.

No event of special importance has occurred in connexion with this asylum during the past year, if we except the transference of Dr. Sheill, the Resident Medical Superintendent, to another sphere of duty, your Excellency having promoted him to a similar but better appointment in the new asylum at Enniscorthy, which has just been completed. Dr. Sheill had for a period of five years conducted this asylum in a highly efficient and satisfactory manner, and his practical experience of asylum management makes him specially qualified for the important and onerous duties which have devolved upon him in the organization of and opening a new institution.

We may here appropriately observe that nothing could in our opinion be more beneficial to this branch of the public service, or tend more to advance the well-being of the insane than the course here adopted, namely, the promotion of experienced and deserving officers to higher class appointments as they become vacant, thereby offering as it were a premium for good management, which all will be ambitious to obtain. Dr. Sheill's successor had not been appointed prior to the 1st January last, the period to which this report extends.

The additional buildings and works at this asylum are now all completed and in working order.

The accommodation, exclusive of 28 beds in the infirmary, is for 260 lunatics, and is divided equally between the sexes. The number resident at the end of the year was 183, being 6 less than on 31st December, 1866, leaving 34 vacancies for males, and 43 for females—by no means an excess of room, particularly in view of the operation of the new statute which will, we anticipate, soon fill the asylum. Accommodation.

The mortality of the past year has been unusually high—the deaths amounting to 31 on a mean number of 183 residents; this is 16·91 per cent., or 10 per cent. higher than that of last year. The Medical Officer explains that many delicate patients just lived on into 1867, and that the severity of the spring acted unfavourably upon the health of the institution, directly by its influence on enfeebled and debilitated constitutions, and indirectly by the destruction of vegetables, and consequent deprivation of so necessary an element of food in certain cases. Mortality.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.

Mortality.

On examining the special reports, which are made monthly by the Resident Medical Superintendent to the Governers at their meetings, we find the following under date of 10th April, 1867—"Since the last meeting of the Board of Governors the continued inclemency of the weather seems to have operated unfavourably upon the health of the patients in this asylum, for, though in the report of March, no deaths were recorded, it must now be noted that 2 women and 3 men succumbed to disease, one of the former from congestion of the brain, and the others from pulmonic and gastric affections, attacking aged and debilitated subjects."

In the absence of any epidemic or contagious disease to account for so great a mortality, we have thought it right to examine thus minutely into the cause, and we feel satisfied the explanation given sufficiently proves that the increased death-rate has not proceeded from any want of care or attention to the necessities and comforts of the inmates, but to a combination of circumstances, atmospheric and constitutional, beyond the reach of human control.

Recoveries.

The per-centage of recoveries on admissions is favourable, being 23 on 57, or 42 per cent. No case of suicide, injury, or escape has to be recorded. There is an increase of £4 15*s.* 10*d.* per head per annum in the rate of maintenance, occurring principally under the heads of provisions, fuel and light, and repairs and alterations. It does not seem to us necessary to enter into any further observations in regard to the working of this asylum during the past year, every detail being given in the Appendix. We have only to observe that on each of our visits of inspection we found it in a most satisfactory state in all its departments.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.

MULLINGAR.

Statistics.

In our last report we adverted to the fact that this asylum contained within 4 of its full number of patients. It received during the year 64 additional, making a total of 360 patients under treatment. The discharges and deaths amounted to 64, so that there remained 296 inmates on the 31st December last—the same number as on the corresponding date of the previous year.

Hospital.

In accordance with the recommendations contained in our Fifteenth and Sixteenth Reports, steps have been taken to erect a hospital, and to introduce gas for lighting the asylum—improvements the value of which in such an institution cannot be overestimated. The question of increasing the general accommodation still engages the attention of the Board, who entertain some doubts as to the additional number that ought to be provided for. The district being an extensive one, consisting of the three important counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Longford, with a population of 272,946 inhabitants, we are of opinion that provision should be made for at least 100 patients more.

Additional accommodation.

State of House.

On our inspections we found the house generally speaking in a fair condition. It struck us, however, that the corridors and recreation-rooms, particularly in the female divisions, where the patients necessarily lead a more indoor life, are cheerless and devoid of that ordinary furniture which, at a trifling cost, would obviate their

present air of nakedness; and, as a considerable number of the lunatics are industriously occupied from day to day, we recommended that the Board should take into consideration the fairness of converting, in part, the value of their services to their own domestic comforts. MULLINGAR ASYLUM.

The mortality has been very low, only 4·72 per cent. on the mean number of patients daily resident, in fact, it has not exceeded that rate taking the last three years one with another. Mortality.

We regret to say that a death from accidental burning of a most distressing nature occurred, as disclosed at the coroner's inquest, of which the following is a report:— Accidental death.

"It appeared from the evidence of Mary Barry, one of the female attendants, that deceased was in a dying state, and about ten o'clock on Saturday night she complained of the coldness of her feet; the nurse then brought a hot brick and rolled it in a piece of calico, and placed it at her feet; the deceased remarked that she felt quite comfortable, and that the nurse might not again visit her that night; heard no noise during the night, and was much surprised to hear that the woman was found dead on Sunday morning; a nurse named Margaret Russell was with her holding a candle when she placed the brick at deceased's feet.

"Mrs. Grace, head nurse, deposed that about half-past six o'clock on Sunday morning she proceeded to the corridor, when she perceived a great smoke; she immediately aroused the nurses, when it was discovered that the smoke proceeded from the dormitory of deceased, and on further examination it was found that the woman was quite dead, and the bed partly burned.

"Dr. Berkeley deposed that about seven o'clock on Sunday morning he was informed by Mrs. Grace of the death of deceased; he immediately proceeded to her dormitory, and found that her left hand and portion of her left side were burned, and that she was quite dead; deceased was admitted into the asylum in February, 1863, labouring under epilepsy; at the time of her death she was in the last stage of consumption, and could not possibly have survived more than a day or two; to account for her left hand and side being burned, deceased, when she felt the heat of the brick, must have turned out of the bed, and fell over on the burning *debris*.

"Dr. Ferguson corroborated the evidence of Dr. Berkeley in every particular.

"After a most searching inquiry, the jury returned the following verdict:—'We find that said Jane Simpson died at the Mullingar Lunatic Asylum, on the 17th of March, 1867, from burning and suffocation, caused by a brick placed in her bed by Mary Barry, one of the nurses of said asylum, for the purpose of warming her feet. And we are of opinion that she was not aware that the brick was sufficiently hot to ignite, and that she placed it there at the request of deceased, and through the most humane motives.'"

One of the Inspectors immediately proceeded to the asylum on being informed of the occurrence, and prior to the coroner's inquest, when he minutely examined into the circumstances. He, however, abstained from pronouncing an opinion thereon that might prejudice the case before the legally constituted tribunal. That the occurrence was accidental there could be no manner of doubt. The result, however, is rendered perhaps the more deplorable from the fact of its happening in the case of a person incapable of self-preservation. As a jury acquitted all parties of blame, their verdict must necessarily be accepted.

Another accident of a serious nature occurred by the upsetting of a form on which a patient was sitting, the result being a fracture of the leg. The Resident Medical Superintendent wrote requesting an order to remove the lunatic to the County Infirmary, Fracture of patient's leg.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.

but an intimation similar to that given to the Resident Medical Superintendent of another asylum, and already referred to, was conveyed to him, to the effect that, considering the surgical and medical assistance available therein, the asylum was the proper and most suitable place for his treatment.

OMAGH ASYLUM.

OMAGH.

Additional accommodation required.

There are two matters of importance requiring notice in connexion with this asylum, and to which we have repeatedly referred, both in our minutes on the books of the institution and in our annual reports, namely, the necessity for increased accommodation for the lunatic poor of the counties Tyrone and Fermanagh, and the want of a sufficient quantity of land to give full and remunerative employment to the inmates of the asylum.

Land.

We take the following from our last report to your Excellency on the subject:—"The number for which this asylum was erected is 300, and it contained 318 at the end of the year 1866, being 22 less than in December, 1865; so that its capabilities of expansion are considerable—still, regarding the diminution of patients shown in the present returns as merely temporary, and entirely owing to the fact that the number discharged during the past year has been unusually large, we are of opinion that some additional accommodation must be obtained, particularly as the arrangements for receiving a greater number of patients than the house was constructed for are necessarily provisional, and effected with more or less difficulty and inconvenience, to meet the existing pressure for admission."

The opinion here expressed has been fully borne out by the occurrences of the past year, the admissions having amounted to 127, and the discharges and deaths to 87, leaving a total of 357 in the house on the 31st of December, 1867, or 40 more than at the end of the previous year, and 58 over the number for which the building was designed. The Board of Governors recognizing the evils of overcrowding, and unable to influence the representatives, at the Board, of the county Fermanagh, have just addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary, calling upon the Government to take steps with a view to carrying out the required additions, which we, therefore, trust to see speedily effected, and we hope, at the same time, that our recommendation in regard to the necessity for acquiring additional land will also be acceded to.

Satisfactory state of asylum.

On our inspections we found the asylum, notwithstanding its crowded state, in other respects in a highly satisfactory condition, clean, orderly, and well ventilated, while the patients, male and female, indicated the care bestowed on them; and we were happy to notice the large proportion of either sex industriously occupied. As to their sanitary condition the best proof was to be derived from the fact that not an individual among them all, though they numbered 327, was confined to bed by illness on the occasion referred to, 29th March, 1867.

Mortality.

The mortality has been below the average, being only 7·08 per

cent. on the mean number daily resident; and, on the other hand, the recoveries have been limited to 30 per cent. on the admissions, a result not so favourable as could be desired. No accident of a violent character occurred, nor has any case of suicide or death from injury to be recorded. OMAGH ASYLUM.

One escape occurred through an attendant on the female side having given her key to a patient to let others down from the corridor for breakfast. The attendant, as well as the assistants in the division were severely fined, and warned that in the event of a similar occurrence they would be summarily dismissed. Escape.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.

The number of patients which this asylum contained at the period of our last report was 740, and it has since received an accession of 247, making a total of 987 under treatment during the year; of these 97 were discharged recovered, or 39·27 per cent. The deaths amount to 109, or 14·87 per cent. on the daily average number resident, being an increase of 6 per cent. above the mortality of last year. Statistics.

This is an unusually high death rate, and one which, as no invasion of epidemic or contagious disease occurred, must be attributed to the extreme severity of the winter and spring months, no less than 34 deaths being assignable to consumption and diseases of the lungs, and 26 to abdominal affections, while 39 deaths occurred from cerebral diseases and 10 from other causes. No death from suicide or violence is recorded. Mortality.

One male lunatic, whose insanity was of a very dangerous type, effected his escape, and returned to his father's house. The head attendant, accompanied by a policeman, on going there for the purpose of bringing him back, was fired at by him, but most providentially without effect. The lunatic eventually was taken without any accident, and under the circumstances, as his arraignment would involve his removal to the Dundrum Asylum, it was not thought necessary to have him indicted on the criminal charge, so that he is still an inmate of this asylum. Escape.

With regard to the subject of increased accommodation, we are enabled to report that the Board of Governors, after much discussion and a mature consideration of the various propositions submitted to them, have adopted the resolution to enlarge the asylum to the extent of 300 beds, and, at the same time, to obtain an additional quantity of land; and the necessary arrangements are in course with that object, the estimated cost being £20,000. Increased accommodation.

While we would have, if consulting our own convictions, preferred on hygienic grounds, and particularly as this extensive asylum is situated within the municipal boundary, and the main building surrounded by streets and houses, that provision should have been made on another site, and indeed in another county, we are, nevertheless, glad that a final decision has been come to, and that there is now a prospect of sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor of this important district being provided with as little delay as possible.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.

On our inspections from time to time, we found the house in efficient working order in its various departments, and the officers attentive and regular in the discharge of their respective duties.

Assistant to the Resident Medical Superintendent.

Taking into account the great extent of the institution, consisting as it does of two distinct and separate buildings, standing at a considerable distance from each other, we think that the question of appointing an assistant to the Resident Medical Superintendent is one in every way deserving of consideration. That the institution has made great progress under its present management there can be no doubt, and we have not hesitated to give the Resident Medical Superintendent the credit which we believe he justly deserves.

There is a second medical officer under the designation of Resident Apothecary, who resides in the new portion of the asylum; but, according to the rules of the Privy Council as they exist at present, he has no status in the house beyond simply that of apothecary, nor can he be called upon or expected to act, in any way, as Deputy Resident Medical Superintendent, or to have the duties and responsibilities of that position devolve upon him; at the same time it would be highly desirable that, during the temporary absence of the Resident Medical Superintendent, who cannot as a matter of course be always on the spot, there should be some duly qualified person authorized to fill his place and with full power to act for him.

SLIGO.

SLIGO. ASYLUM.

Satisfactory state.

The events of the past year in regard to this asylum vary so slightly from those of the preceding one as to offer few subjects for special comment. On our visitations we found every department of the institution in a most satisfactory state, while the ventilation which had been somewhat defective has been materially improved by arrangements effected by the Resident Medical Superintendent, and is now all that can be desired.

The sanitary state of the establishment has been most favourable. The mortality averaging only 4·91 per cent. on the mean number resident.

Case of accidental poisoning.

We regret, however, to record a case of accidental poisoning which occurred through the negligence of one of the nurses who left some disinfecting fluid (carbolic acid) in the way of the patients, and which was drank by a female lunatic, who died from its effects within 24 hours, although every effort was made to counteract the poison. An inquest was held when a verdict was found in accordance with the facts, and the two attendants who had charge of the patient were dismissed.

Recoveries.

The recoveries show a very favourable result, 54·23 per cent. on the number admitted. One case of escape occurred, that of a female lunatic, who was mentally much improved. She returned home on leaving the asylum, and her father requested permission to keep her, which was granted by the Board. The attendants who were responsible for her safe custody were, however, fined for neglect of duty. A male attendant was summarily dismissed for

beating a patient who bit him in the hand; he pleaded the provocation he received in excuse, but as nothing can exculpate an attendant in charge of lunatics for losing his temper the excuse could not be accepted. SLIGO. ASYLUM.

Two other male attendants and three females were dismissed for misconduct; but, with the above exceptions, which the inspectors regret to observe are sufficiently numerous, the conduct of the general staff has been highly satisfactory. Dismissal of attendants.

The amusement of the patients has engaged a large share of attention on the part of the Resident Medical Superintendent, who took advantage of the presence of a company of actors in the town to give a theatrical representation at the asylum. The services of the Christy Minstrels were also availed of, and the regatta on the adjoining lake furnished an important item of enjoyment to a large section of the patients, 144 of whom were taken to witness it and assigned a special place in the demesne of one of the Governors for the purpose. Amusements.

We are happy also to report that the progress of the school continues to be all that can be desired; and the Inspector of National Schools, on the occasion of his official visit, reported in most favourable terms thereon, from which report the following is extracted:—"The state of this school is particularly satisfactory. The answering exhibited more intelligence and accuracy than I had anticipated. The pupils appear to be carefully and suitably taught. The order and discipline are satisfactory." School.

WATERFORD.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.

This asylum, which has been in process of enlargement during the past year, is conducted in a most efficient and satisfactory manner; the additions and improvements are now in an advanced state, and will increase its accommodation by about 40 beds; so that in future the institution will be able to receive 200 lunatic inmates. The recoveries which in 1866 reached the very high amount of 58 per cent., though not so numerous during the past year, exhibit very favourable results, being 53·48 per cent. on the admissions; while the mortality is a fraction over that of last year, viz., 6·41 per cent., a very low average. Enlargement. Recoveries.

On our inspections, which were frequent during the year, we were enabled as usual not only to place favourable minutes on the books, but to express our satisfaction at the continued progress which we could not fail to observe in the working out of the various details of management in this asylum, the spirit of improvement being manifestly infused into all its departments. These sentiments are shared by the local visitors, the committees of the grand juries of the county and city, who, in their reports, express the most unqualified satisfaction with the condition of the institution. State of house satisfactory.

Having in our 16th report entered into considerable detail on the various topics which present themselves for observation in a lunatic asylum with reference to this institution, it would be simple repetition to go over them here. We cannot conclude, however,

WATERFORD ASYLUM.

Chapel accommodation.

without expressing our satisfaction that the representations which we considered it our duty to make respecting the want of chapel accommodation, have had their effect, and that so essential a requisite as a fitting place for the celebration of divine service is now in course of erection.

POORHOUSES.

POORHOUSES.

Number of insane inmates.

There is a singular coincidence of the numbers in poorhouses at the close of 1866 and 1867, respectively, and as a comparison will be interesting we give the figures for each year.

	1866.			1867.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Simple Lunatics, . .	302	584	886	314	570	884
Epileptic Lunatics, . .	89	135	224	94	132	226
Total, . .	391	719	1,110	408	702	1,110
Simple Idiots, . .	502	643	1,145	516	635	1,151
Epileptic Idiots, . .	194	299	493	180	264	444
Total, . .	696	942	1,638	696	899	1,595
Gross Total, .	1,087	1,661	2,748	1,104	1,601	2,705

It thus appears that of all classes of the mentally affected there was a diminution of 43 only on the 31st December, 1867, as compared with the previous year, while the number of lunatics (1110) was precisely the same in both. Again, the male idiots correspond in number in both years, at the same time that a scrutiny of the returns in detail demonstrates that a great change has taken place in the numbers resident in individual poorhouses, some which contained a number of insane last year having very few this, and others that have a large proportion this year having had very few last.

Objection of Guardians to admit harmless cases from asylums.

On the passing of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 118, we endeavoured to make general arrangements with the local authorities of poorhouses, to effect the removal of harmless, demented patients, from District Lunatic Asylums to the Unions to which they belonged, in order that room might thus be obtained for the immediate reception of the number of dangerous lunatics, whose committal to asylums was expected to take place on the revocation of the power previously possessed by magistrates to commit such persons to gaols; we regret, however, to say, that as yet our representations have not been accepted in an accommodating spirit, and that as a rule Boards of Guardians have a strong disinclination to admit any case from an asylum. No reasonable grounds can exist in our opinion for such objection, on the contrary, for the sake of economy alone they should rather desire that all suitable cases should be sent to the unions, as the expense of an asylum is necessarily double the cost of maintenance in a poorhouse.

We found the insane inmates of poorhouses inspected by us during the year, on the whole well attended to, and their creature comforts duly provided for.

No case of cruelty or injury such as referred to in our 16th Report came under our observation, and we consider that these classes are at present as well situated as circumstances admit of. Nevertheless, we are not to be understood as expressing an unqualified approval of poorhouses as refuges for any class of persons afflicted with mental aberration; the character, habits, and feelings of the ordinary inmates of poorhouses with whom the helpless lunatic or idiot must necessarily be associated precludes the possibility of our entertaining such an opinion, no matter how well those institutions may be conducted or how efficient and humane their officers.

POORHOUSES.

As refuges for harmless lunatics.

In our last report when speaking of the distinctive character of the Clonmel Auxiliary Asylum, as an institution exclusively devoted to the reception of chronic and incurable cases of insanity, we adverted to the provision contained in the Act 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, sec. 15, for the establishment of asylums of the above nature, observing that when the accommodation of lunatics in general has been effected by the works now in progress, it will probably be found expedient to put the above provision in motion, that by establishing inexpensive refuges for the incurably insane the District Asylums may be left free scope to fulfil their true object of hospitals for the treatment and cure of lunacy—a position which most of them are far from occupying at present, owing to the fact that they contain 70 per cent. of chronic and incurable cases. It may then become a subject for consideration how far the poorhouses should be relieved from the insane classes at present located in them.

Special asylums for harmless chronic cases.

GAOLS.

GOALS.

Reference has already been made in the preceding pages to the Earl of Mayo's Act (30 & 31 Vic., c. 118), which has completely changed the whole system as regards the detention of lunatics in gaols, by the repeal of the clauses in previous statutes, empowering Justices to commit lunatics alleged to be dangerous to prison, and by enacting that henceforth such lunatics shall be committed direct to the asylum of the county or district in which they shall have been apprehended. This salutary reform had for a long time pressed itself on the attention of the Executive, and was only delayed through apprehension of the difficulties that might arise if the power of committal to gaol should be abolished before sufficient accommodation elsewhere had been provided.

Abolition of committal of insane persons to gaols as dangerous lunatics.

If, however, Justices will only exercise their new powers discreetly and commit none but really dangerous lunatics, leaving the other classes of the insane to find their way into the asylums through the usual channels, we have no doubt but little if any inconvenience will be felt; but what is to be feared is that they will consider nearly every case of lunacy brought before them as a fit one for committal; and we know of our own experience, under the 1 Vic., and 8 & 9 Vic., that parties bringing lunatics before Justices have found no difficulty in deposing to facts sufficient to give a colour to the case, even though the individuals might be perfectly harmless, and thus secure their committal as "dangerous."

GOALS.

Statistics.

The total number of lunatics in custody at the end of the year 1867, was 334, being precisely the same as the preceding year, of these 319 had been committed as "dangerous" and 15 were criminal lunatics. No less than 634 of the former class were committed to prison in 1867, giving a total of 950 persons confined in gaols during the year under warrant of Justices, alleged to be dangerously insane. Of these 365 were transferred to district asylums by your Excellency's order. 218 received their discharge from the committing magistrates, 26 were otherwise removed, and 22 died, making a total of 631 of this class who passed through the gaols during the year, as against 853 the previous year.

Criminal lunatics.

The number of criminal lunatics, under which term is included persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity, persons under sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude, who became insane in gaol, and all others not committed as "dangerous lunatics," in custody during the year was 76, of whom 49 were removed to asylums under your Excellency's warrant; three were discharged, four were otherwise removed, and two died, leaving 15 still in custody at the close of the year.

It will of course take some time in the present crowded state of many of the district asylums to relieve the gaols of the dangerous lunatics confined in them, but as no more can be committed, and removals will be effected as vacancies occur from time to time, we anticipate that very few of this class will be found in them at the end of the year, particularly as the opening of the new asylums at Ennis and Enniscorthy will immediately clear the gaols of these counties and of the counties with which they are at present connected, of 90 lunatics, while further on the Monaghan and Down asylums will in like manner receive 99 insane persons now in the gaols of the counties forming the present districts of Armagh and Belfast, being a total of 189.

Gaols of metropolitan district.

In fact, with the exception of the gaols of the metropolitan districts, which have as great a number of lunatics almost as ever confined in them—viz., 123, the gaols will, we may state, be completely freed from lunatics by the additional accommodation above mentioned; and as your Excellency in Council has sanctioned an enlargement of the Richmond Asylum for 300 patients, it does not devolve upon us to recommend any further extension under this head.

The only class of insane persons that can in future be committed to or be detained in gaols, are persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity—persons found insane on arraignment and incapable of pleading, and persons charged with or under sentence for offences of any kind, grave or otherwise, who may become insane in gaol.

The Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics having been recently enlarged to the extent of 50 beds, will, we consider, afford sufficient accommodation for such of the above as shall be found suitable cases for transmission thereto; while those whose offences have been of a trifling nature, although coming under the denomination of Criminal Lunatics, will find a refuge in the asylums of the districts to which they may respectively belong.

CENTRAL ASYLUM.

There remained in this institution on 31st December, 1866, 132 patients, of whom 87 were males and 45 females; 37 cases were admitted during the year, and the discharges, deaths, &c., were 11, thus leaving a total of 158 resident on the 31st December, 1867. Originally it was thought that 120 criminal insane persons was the utmost that would require to have special asylum accommodation, and the building was accordingly constructed for that number; but within ten years it became apparent that a considerable extension was necessary, and it was enlarged for 50 additional patients. Statistics.

The sanitary condition of this asylum has, from the commencement been remarkable;—during the past year the deaths amounted to 5 on a mean population of 150. Of these, the case of M. M., aged 74, and who had been in confinement as a criminal lunatic for 38 years, acquitted of "firing at" on the ground of insanity, was a singular one. He was a most ingenious mechanic, originally a gunsmith, and was of very industrious habits, being constantly employed either as smith, carpenter, turner, &c.; and it was specially remarkable and interesting that he, in the first instance, manufactured his own tools, planes, saws, drills, turning lathes, files, chisels, everything in short that he required; in fact he was wonderfully clever in works of his own invention, and with a fire, a hammer, and some iron, could make anything in that line, and could afterwards use the tools so made with no small amount of skill. Sanitary condition. Death of M.M., in confinement for 38 years.

His insanity, too, was rather extraordinary, he professed to be "Rex, Royal, High Priest, Master of Arts, and Gunmaker"—said that he could create sun, moon, and stars, and that he could ascend into the skies. On one occasion, after boasting in this fashion, he pleaded strongly to be allowed his liberty that he might go into Dublin, upon which it was replied that he might make an ascent into the skies, and then go where he liked; but he had enough mind to see the absurdity of the proposition. He was a very inoffensive, good-natured, kindly and useful man in many ways; and, strange to say, just before he died, he went about bidding good-bye to all his friends amongst the officers and patients.

The other male patient died of general decay; two females of congestion of the brain, and one of uterine hæmorrhage, having been pregnant when she was admitted, on 19th November, 1866. This gives a mortality of 3½ per cent., one which, low as it is, exceeds the average of the preceding seventeen years by a fraction.

The discharges were the same in number as the deaths, viz., 2 males and 3 females, three being liberated as sane, and 2 being sent to the asylums to which they were lawfully chargeable, under the 16 Privy Council Rule. One male escaped; he had been convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, which was not far from being completed, and, under the circumstances, it was not expected that he would evade; but he was of a revengeful spirit, and some slight he had received determined him to do what he had not attempted for the ten years he had been Discharges. Escapes.

CENTRAL ASYLUM.

an inmate of the asylum. It is, perhaps, better that one such person should escape in a long term, than that unnecessary restrictions should be inflicted on numbers who are quite alive to the feeling of being deprived of the liberty which they prize so dearly.

Outdoor occupation.

Almost all the out-door work of the farm and garden is performed by the patients, as well as the work of the house; some of them, however, being incompetent are unoccupied, while others are idle from dislike to exertion of any sort. Every effort is made to induce such individuals to engage in occupations, or to employ their time agreeably. With the majority of the inmates no difficulty is experienced, as they perform the duties assigned to them cheerfully.

Amusements.

As regard amusements, the bulk of the inmates belonging to the little-instructed classes are not very sensible to the refinements of life, and take little interest in reading; but selected newspapers and books are supplied for the amusement of those few who are disposed to read them. A band of music has been instituted, the members consisting of attendants and patients, and which affords great pleasure in the establishment.

New chapel.

The chapel for the Protestant inmates has been finished and opened for service, whilst that heretofore common to both Protestants and Roman Catholics, is now appropriated solely to the latter. It is very gratifying to observe that the utmost cordiality exists amongst both communities, and that from 1850 to the present time, there has not been any so-called religious dissension in the institution.

Cemetery.

The want of a cemetery or burial place for the inmates is again making itself felt. Fifteen years ago a portion of ground was taken in the parish churchyard, for the exclusive use of the asylum, at a cost of £25. The burials that have since taken place have so completely filled this space that no more can be buried in it, for some years at least, and it is necessary to make further provision.

We have been in correspondence with the Resident Physician and the Commissioners of Public Works on the subject, and trust that in a short time the want will be supplied, either by obtaining an additional piece of ground in the parish churchyard, or by the enclosing of a part of the asylum grounds for the purpose. We would however, if possible, desire to avoid the latter course, as being calculated, to a certain extent, to cast a gloom upon the place, the great aim in such institutions being to promote cheerfulness in every way.

Inspections satisfactory.

On our inspections we have invariably found the several departments of this asylum in a most satisfactory condition, and the Resident Physician has reported in a favourable manner of the general good conduct of the officers and servants under his control, no grave matter for blame having occurred during the year.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

No new feature of interest presents itself for observation in reference to licensed private asylums, which are much in the same condition as when last reported on. One additional licence has been issued, to Dr. Bewley, of Edington, King's County, for four patients; the circumstances which led to the licensing of this establishment have been already detailed in the 16th Report.

New license.

The increase in the number of patients admitted into licensed houses, noted from year to year continues, though not to so great an extent as heretofore; still, within the last three years, the inmates have had an accession of 86 added to their numbers. We give a summary of the admissions, discharges, and deaths, the details of which will, as usual, be found in the Appendix.

Increase of patients.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1866, . .	293	320	613
Admitted during the year ending 31st December, 1867,	79	115	194
Total number under treatment during the year, . .	372	435	807

	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharged—recovered, . .	40	33	73			
,, not recovered, . .	18	47	65			
Died, ...	23	19	42			
Escaped, ...	1	0	1			
	—	—	—	82	99	181
Remaining on 31st December, 1867, ...				290	336	626

These figures support the fact frequently observed upon by us, that while the mortality in private licensed houses is much less, the per-centage of cures, at the same time, falls far short of that which obtains in public asylums.

As regards superiority of arrangement, order, cleanliness, and comfort, as well as the kind and judicious treatment of their inmates, we would, amongst others, particularize those establishments which are of a charitable nature, or in which the patients pay either wholly or in part for their maintenance, namely, St. Patrick's or Swift's hospital, St. Vincent's asylum for females, which is under the direction and management of a religious community, and Bloomfield Retreat, managed by the Society of Friends.

Charitable institutions.

Neither of these asylums are maintained for the purposes of profit, but are simply self-supporting, with the aid of such charitable donations or bequests as have been made to them, either on their foundation or subsequently. The benevolent intentions of their founders or benefactors have been well repaid by the good which they have done in the alleviation of much human suffering, and the improved condition of so large a number of the insane—these three refuges, containing between them 265 lunatics.

While observing that many of the licensed houses are well conducted, and the patients in them treated with kindness and con-

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

sideration, we at the same time feel there is much room for improvement, and were it not for our constant inspections of such establishments, they would, undoubtedly, soon lapse into a very unsatisfactory state.

Delay in paying fees for licenses.

With regard to the payment of fees on licences, we are sorry to observe that the expression of opinion contained in our last report has had no effect, and that some parties do not lodge the money for their licences for months after they have been issued, whether from carelessness or some other cause. As the tax for each patient amounts only to 10s., it cannot press very heavily on the proprietors, and we think the Justices at quarter sessions would be warranted in withholding a licence from any proprietor who was not prepared to make prompt payment for it.

System of licensing.

We are also of opinion that the system of licensing is capable of improvement; for, in the first instance, we look upon it as out of place for proprietors, lay or professional, of such institutions as private asylums, to be obliged to go before magistrates, amongst publicans and people applying for licences to sell beer and whisky; and, in the second, to have the reports relative to their establishments read in public courts. It appears to us that a central authority might be established to which they could all apply, and which would give a searching and a special consideration to the subject that magistrates, with a variety of topics to engage their time and attention on those occasions, cannot possibly devote to it.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,
With great respect,
Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

JOHN NUGENT,
GEORGE W. HATCHELL.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
12th May, 1868.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles in each Police District, exclusive of those in Asylums, Gaols, or Workhouses, on 31st December, 1867.

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.
Co. Antrim:																
Antrim,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballycastle,	5	1	6	14	3	17	6	4	10	25	8	33	5	16	12	–
Ballymena,	6	5	11	36	13	49	7	6	13	49	24	73	10	22	41	–
Ballymoney,	7	4	11	13	12	25	4	3	7	24	19	43	3	12	27	1
Belfast,	5	3	8	14	3	17	10	16	26	29	22	51	16	23	12	–
Carrickfergus,	4	8	12	11	15	26	6	2	8	21	25	46	15	4	24	3
Glenarm,	2	3	5	8	5	13	7	1	8	17	9	26	1	15	10	–
Lisburn,	5	4	9	18	10	28	4	4	8	27	18	45	23	9	11	2
Total,	34	28	62	114	61	175	44	36	80	192	125	317	73	101	137	6
Co. Armagh:																
Armagh,	7	3	10	24	21	45	10	6	16	41	30	71	38	26	7	–
Ballybot,	8	2	10	14	6	20	2	8	10	24	16	40	17	23	–	–
Crossmaglen,	1	–	1	8	4	12	3	2	5	12	6	18	1	17	–	–
Newtownhamilton,	4	4	8	13	5	18	2	–	2	19	9	28	3	16	9	–
Portadown,	–	5	5	17	7	24	11	7	18	28	19	47	31	12	4	–
Total,	20	14	34	76	43	119	28	23	51	124	80	204	90	94	20	–
Co. Carlow:																
Bagnalstown,	2	3	5	5	1	6	3	2	5	10	6	16	3	13	–	–
Borris,	3	1	4	8	6	14	5	5	10	16	12	28	2	26	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	4	6	2	4	–	–
Tullow,	–	2	2	8	5	13	3	4	7	11	11	22	2	20	–	–
Total,	5	6	11	22	13	35	12	14	26	39	33	72	9	63	–	–
Co. Cavan:																
Arva,	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	–	2	5	1	6	–	6	–	–
Bailieborough,	6	3	9	18	6	24	1	4	5	25	13	38	8	30	–	–
Ballyjamesduff,	6	3	9	28	13	41	1	2	3	35	18	53	9	44	–	–
Belturbet,	1	1	2	11	7	18	1	–	1	13	8	21	2	19	–	–
Cavan,	2	1	3	9	4	13	5	4	9	16	9	25	4	21	–	–
Cootehill,	5	3	8	12	8	20	7	4	11	24	15	39	11	25	3	–
Killeshandra,	1	–	1	5	3	8	–	3	3	6	6	12	4	8	–	–
Swanlinbar,	2	6	8	9	5	14	–	2	2	11	13	24	4	20	–	–
Total,	23	17	40	95	47	142	17	19	36	135	83	218	42	173	3	–
Co. Clare:																
Ballyvaughan,	2	–	2	5	2	7	1	2	3	8	4	12	1	11	–	–
Broadford,	2	–	2	4	2	6	2	–	2	8	2	10	–	10	–	–
Corrofin,	2	3	5	11	1	12	7	2	9	20	6	26	2	24	–	–
Ennis,	8	4	12	4	1	5	5	3	8	17	8	25	–	25	–	–
Ennistymon,	5	4	9	14	10	24	2	2	4	21	16	37	1	36	–	–
Kildysart,	1	2	3	5	4	9	3	4	7	9	10	19	–	19	–	–
Killaloe,	3	–	3	7	5	12	1	1	2	11	6	17	1	16	–	–
Kilrush,	4	5	9	17	10	27	6	15	21	27	30	57	2	55	–	–
Newmarket-on-Fergus	2	2	4	7	2	9	1	2	3	10	6	16	–	16	–	
Tulla,	1	1	2	6	1	7	4	2	6	11	4	15	1	14	–	–
Total,	30	21	51	80	38	118	32	33	65	142	92	234	8	226	–	–

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.
Co. Cork, E.R.:																
Ballincollig,	3	1	4	11	1	12	2	1	3	16	3	19	4	15	–	–
City of Cork,	4	–	4	7	5	12	10	7	17	21	12	33	3	29	–	1
Charleville,	1	–	1	7	1	8	1	–	1	9	1	10	1	9	–	–
Fermoy,	2	–	2	20	7	27	3	2	5	25	9	34	4	30	–	–
Glanmire,	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	–	3	5	1	6	–	6	–	–
Kanturk,	–	–	–	14	8	22	2	1	3	16	9	25	1	24	–	–
Kinsale,	–	–	–	5	1	6	1	1	2	6	2	8	1	6	–	1
Mallow,	–	1	1	14	6	20	3	4	7	17	11	28	1	27	–	–
Middleton,	3	2	5	9	3	12	4	4	8	16	9	25	3	21	–	1
Mitchelstown,	–	1	1	15	4	19	4	–	4	19	5	24	1	23	–	–
Passage West,	2	3	5	4	2	6	3	4	7	9	9	18	2	16	–	–
Queenstown,	1	1	2	8	1	9	2	1	3	11	3	14	1	13	–	–
Youghal,	1	1	2	5	8	13	2	1	3	8	10	18	–	17	1	–
Total,	17	10	27	121	48	169	40	26	66	178	84	262	22	236	1	3
Co. Cork, W.R.:																
Bandon,	2	2	4	11	11	22	8	8	16	21	21	42	10	32	–	–
Bantry,	5	3	8	9	6	15	2	6	8	16	15	31	5	26	–	–
Castletown,	–	4	4	6	9	15	–	1	1	6	14	20	1	19	–	–
Clonakilty,	6	3	9	18	14	32	2	2	4	26	19	45	3	42	–	–
Dunmanway,	2	2	4	7	1	8	3	3	6	12	6	18	5	13	–	–
Macroom,	1	1	2	15	10	25	9	2	11	25	13	38	–	38	–	–
Skibbereen,	3	2	5	4	3	7	5	3	8	12	8	20	6	14	–	–
Skull,	1	–	1	3	6	9	1	2	3	5	8	13	2	11	–	–
Total,	20	17	37	73	60	133	30	27	57	123	104	227	32	195	–	–
Co. Donegal:																
Ballyshannon,	12	4	16	7	8	15	6	3	9	25	15	40	13	27	–	–
Buncrana,	6	2	8	7	10	17	7	2	9	20	14	34	7	27	–	–
Carndonagh,	7	2	9	15	7	22	4	3	7	26	12	38	2	30	6	–
Dunfanaghy,	2	1	3	5	2	7	2	3	5	9	6	15	–	15	–	–
Dungloe,	1	1	2	7	6	13	3	1	4	11	8	19	–	19	–	–
Glenties,	2	–	2	10	2	12	1	–	1	13	2	15	–	15	–	–
Killybegs,	4	4	8	9	8	17	6	3	9	19	15	34	10	24	–	–
Letterkenny,	5	6	11	10	5	15	2	2	4	17	13	30	9	17	4	–
Ramelton,	9	4	13	6	7	13	1	2	3	16	13	29	3	21	5	–
Raphoe,	10	7	17	15	13	28	6	3	9	31	23	54	7	37	10	–
Total,	58	31	89	91	68	159	38	22	60	187	121	308	51	232	25	–
Co. Down:																
Ballynahinch,	5	3	8	13	13	26	4	3	7	22	19	41	13	11	17	–
Banbridge,	4	1	5	22	8	30	2	1	3	28	10	38	25	13	–	–
Downpatrick,	5	3	8	21	11	32	8	10	18	34	24	58	26	30	2	–
Hillsborough,	14	4	18	26	17	43	9	9	18	49	30	79	65	14	–	–
Newcastle,	4	8	12	28	11	39	3	2	5	35	21	56	8	37	11	–
Newtownards,	5	5	10	18	22	40	7	6	13	30	33	63	11	3	49	–
Rathfriland,	7	6	13	35	15	50	7	9	16	49	30	79	21	58	–	–
Total,	44	30	74	163	97	260	40	40	80	247	167	414	169	166	79	–
City of Dublin:																
A Division,	2	2	4	6	1	7	4	3	7	12	6	18	1	17	–	–
B Do.,	3	2	5	4	3	7	6	1	7	13	6	19	2	17	–	–
C Do.,	1	–	1	8	3	11	1	–	1	10	3	13	4	9	–	–

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.
City of Dublin—*con.*																
D Division,	1	–	1	11	2	13	2	–	2	14	2	16	–	15	1	–
E Do.,	2	–	2	11	6	17	1	1	2	14	7	21	5	15	–	1
F Do.,	1	3	4	1	13	14	2	8	10	4	24	28	4	24	–	–
Total,	10	7	17	41	28	69	16	13	29	67	48	115	16	97	1	1
Co. Dublin:																
Balbriggan,	2	–	2	8	8	16	5	3	8	15	11	26	–	26	–	–
Clontarf,	–	1	1	3	1	4	2	–	2	5	2	7	2	5	–	–
Lucan,	1	2	3	3	4	7	2	1	3	6	7	13	–	13	–	–
Rathfarnham,	–	1	1	4	2	6	1	–	1	5	3	8	4	4	–	–
Swords,	1	–	1	4	3	7	3	–	3	8	3	11	2	9	–	–
Total,	4	4	8	22	18	40	13	4	17	39	26	65	8	57	–	–
Co. Fermanagh:																
Arney,	4	–	4	15	3	18	4	3	7	23	6	29	11	18	–	–
Derrygonelly,	2	1	3	2	3	5	3	1	4	7	5	12	6	6	–	–
Enniskillen,	2	2	4	6	10	16	1	2	3	9	14	23	11	12	–	–
Kesh,	3	1	4	13	6	19	–	4	4	16	11	27	19	8	–	–
Lisnaskea,	–	1	1	17	10	27	2	–	2	19	11	30	17	13	–	–
Total,	11	5	16	53	32	85	10	10	20	74	47	121	64	57	–	–
Co. Galway, E.R:																
Athenry,	2	3	5	6	4	10	3	–	3	11	7	18	–	18	–	–
Ballinasloe,	1	1	2	5	6	11	6	6	12	12	13	25	3	22	–	–
Ballygar,	–	–	–	5	6	11	4	1	5	9	7	16	–	16	–	–
Eyrecourt,	2	1	3	4	2	6	1	–	1	7	3	10	1	9	–	–
Loughrea,	1	1	2	10	4	14	4	2	6	15	7	22	–	22	–	–
Marblehill,	–	–	–	5	4	9	4	1	5	9	5	14	1	13	–	–
Portumna,	–	1	1	5	2	7	2	3	5	7	6	13	–	13	–	–
Total,	6	7	13	40	28	68	24	13	37	70	48	118	5	113	–	–
Co. Galway, W.R:																
Clifden,	–	–	–	5	2	7	1	–	1	6	2	8	–	8	–	–
Dunmore,	–	1	1	5	5	10	–	1	1	5	7	12	–	12	–	–
Fairhill,	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	4	7	6	5	11	–	11	–	–
Galway,	5	1	6	8	5	13	2	2	4	15	8	23	–	23	–	–
Gort,	4	5	9	5	3	8	4	3	7	13	11	24	–	24	–	–
Headford,	–	1	1	5	3	8	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	9	–	–
Outerard,	–	2	2	2	2	4	1	–	1	3	4	7	–	7	–	–
Roundstone,	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	1	4	4	3	7	–	7	–	–
Spiddal,	1	–	1	3	2	5	1	2	3	5	4	9	–	9	–	–
Tuam,	2	6	8	11	4	15	5	6	11	18	16	34	1	33	–	–
Total,	12	16	28	48	29	77	20	19	39	80	64	144	1	143	–	–
Co. Kerry:																
Cahirciveen,	1	1	2	13	7	20	4	2	6	18	10	28	–	28	–	–
Dingle,	–	1	1	3	3	6	5	1	6	8	5	13	1	12	–	–
Kenmare,	2	1	3	7	5	12	–	–	–	9	6	15	–	15	–	–
Killarney,	2	1	3	7	–	7	2	1	3	11	2	13	–	13	–	–
Killorglin,	1	–	1	3	4	7	1	–	1	5	4	9	1	8	–	–
Listowel,	7	2	9	11	7	18	2	3	5	20	12	32	1	31	–	–
Tralee,	–	2	2	8	4	12	3	4	7	11	10	21	5	15	1	–
Total,	13	8	21	52	30	82	17	11	28	82	49	131	8	122	1	–

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.
Co. Kildare:																
Athy,	2	2	4	9	1	10	4	3	7	15	6	21	1	20	–	–
Curragh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare,	1	–	1	10	8	18	1	2	3	12	10	22	–	22	–	–
Leixlip,	1	–	1	12	3	15	2	2	4	15	5	20	3	17	–	–
Naas,	1	–	1	5	9	14	3	5	8	9	14	23	3	20	–	–
Robertstown,	3	3	6	11	5	16	8	8	16	22	16	38	4	34	–	–
Total,	8	5	13	47	26	73	18	20	38	73	51	124	11	113	–	–
Co. Kilkenny:																
Callan,	–	1	1	2	1	3	8	4	12	10	6	16	2	14	–	–
Castlecomer,	1	5	6	10	12	22	8	8	16	19	25	44	3	41	–	–
Dunmore,	–	3	3	3	5	8	3	4	7	6	12	18	1	17	–	–
Gowran,	1	–	1	7	3	10	1	2	3	9	5	14	1	13	–	–
Johnstown,	1	2	3	5	3	8	7	4	11	13	9	22	–	22	–	–
Kilkenny,	1	–	1	3	2	5	–	3	3	4	5	9	–	9	–	–
Pilltown,	2	1	3	10	12	22	2	3	5	14	16	30	–	30	–	–
Rosbercon,	3	–	3	7	3	10	4	–	4	14	3	17	–	17	–	–
Thomastown,	1	2	3	11	2	13	3	4	7	15	8	23	–	23	–	–
Total,	10	14	24	58	43	101	36	32	68	104	89	193	7	186	–	–
King's County:																
Edenderry,	–	–	–	9	9	18	4	2	6	13	11	24	4	20	–	–
Ferbane,	2	1	3	10	5	15	2	2	4	14	8	22	2	20	–	–
Frankford,	2	2	4	6	3	9	3	2	5	11	7	18	2	16	–	–
Parsonstown,	4	4	8	9	5	14	6	7	13	19	16	35	4	30	–	1
Shinrone,	1	–	1	5	2	7	3	5	8	9	7	16	2	14	–	–
Tullamore,	–	7	7	12	11	23	–	4	4	12	22	34	2	32	–	–
Total,	9	14	23	51	35	86	18	22	40	78	71	149	16	132	–	1
Co. Leitrim:																
Ballinamore,	4	1	5	17	5	22	3	4	7	24	10	34	9	25	–	–
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	2	4	–	–
Carrigallen,	–	2	2	6	10	16	3	2	5	9	14	23	2	21	–	–
Drumkeeran,	1	1	2	10	9	19	2	2	4	13	12	25	1	24	–	–
Manorhamilton,	9	3	12	12	3	15	6	1	7	27	7	34	8	26	–	–
Mohill,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	3	–	–
Total,	14	7	21	47	30	77	16	11	27	77	48	125	22	103	–	–
Co. Limerick:																
Adare,	2	3	5	14	4	18	1	4	5	17	11	28	4	24	–	–
Bruff,	1	3	4	7	2	9	4	1	5	12	6	18	–	18	–	–
Caherconlish,	–	–	–	2	6	8	1	–	1	3	6	9	–	9	–	–
Cappamore,	3	–	3	8	2	10	2	1	3	13	3	16	–	16	–	–
Castleconnell,	1	–	1	5	2	7	2	3	5	8	5	13	–	13	–	–
Glin,	3	1	4	3	3	6	1	1	2	7	5	12	–	12	–	–
Kilfinane,	–	4	4	9	3	12	11	7	18	20	14	34	2	32	–	–
Limerick,	–	–	–	4	1	5	4	–	4	8	1	9	–	9	–	–
Limerick City,	4	3	7	2	4	6	–	–	–	6	7	13	–	13	–	–
Newcastle,	1	3	4	14	14	28	6	3	9	21	20	41	–	41	–	–
Rathkeale,	2	1	3	13	4	17	4	7	11	19	12	31	2	29	–	–
Total,	17	18	35	81	45	126	36	27	63	134	90	224	8	216	–	–

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.
Co. Londonderry:																
Coleraine,	2	4	6	18	9	27	10	12	22	30	25	55	16	12	27	–
Londonderry,	5	5	10	17	12	29	9	8	17	31	25	56	19	28	9	–
Maghera,	3	2	5	19	9	28	7	1	8	29	12	41	3	29	9	–
Magherafelt,	6	3	9	14	18	32	8	6	14	28	27	55	30	25	–	–
Newtownlimavady,	9	5	14	31	18	49	14	14	28	54	37	91	61	30	–	–
Total,	25	19	44	99	66	165	48	41	89	172	126	298	129	124	45	–
Co. Longford:																
Ballymahon,	3	1	4	5	4	9	4	2	6	12	7	19	4	15	–	–
Drumlish,	1	3	4	3	4	7	1	–	1	5	7	12	–	12	–	–
Granard,	3	3	6	8	7	15	7	2	9	18	12	30	4	26	–	–
Lanesboro',	2	2	4	3	4	7	–	6	6	5	12	17	2	15	–	–
Longford,	3	–	3	10	7	17	4	3	7	17	10	27	4	23	–	–
Total,	12	9	21	29	26	55	16	13	29	57	48	105	14	91	–	–
Co. Louth:																
Ardee,	8	7	15	6	9	15	3	4	7	17	20	37	2	35	–	–
Carlingford,	–	–	–	9	4	13	2	1	3	11	5	16	2	14	–	–
Dundalk,	4	7	11	10	2	12	2	3	5	16	12	28	2	26	–	–
Dunleer,	7	4	11	17	8	25	6	4	10	30	16	46	2	44	–	–
Total,	19	18	37	42	23	65	13	12	25	74	53	127	8	119	–	–
Co. Mayo:																
Ballaghadereen,	4	1	5	7	3	10	2	1	3	13	5	18	–	18	–	–
Ballina,	1	5	6	3	5	8	5	3	8	9	13	22	4	18	–	–
Ballinrobe,	4	1	5	9	3	12	3	7	10	16	11	27	–	27	–	–
Belmullet,	–	2	2	1	1	2	2	–	2	3	3	6	–	6	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	6	4	10	6	–	6	12	4	16	1	15	–	–
Claremorris,	–	3	3	5	4	9	2	–	2	7	7	14	–	14	–	–
Crossmolina,	–	–	–	2	3	5	5	4	9	7	7	14	–	14	–	–
Foxford,	–	1	1	5	4	9	2	–	2	7	5	12	1	11	–	–
Newport,	–	–	–	5	4	9	1	1	2	6	5	11	2	9	–	–
Swineford,	1	–	1	5	7	12	2	2	4	8	9	17	–	17	–	–
Westport,	2	3	5	7	2	9	5	4	9	14	9	23	1	22	–	–
Total,	12	16	28	55	40	95	35	22	57	102	78	180	9	171	–	–
Co. Meath:																
Athboy,	4	3	7	5	2	7	5	10	15	14	15	29	1	28	–	–
Drogheda,	1	3	4	9	1	10	3	4	7	13	8	21	2	17	1	1
Duleek,	–	1	1	9	7	16	1	1	2	10	9	19	–	19	–	–
Dunshaughlin,	2	2	4	7	4	11	4	1	5	13	7	20	1	19	–	–
Kells,	3	3	6	8	8	16	1	2	3	12	13	25	2	23	–	–
Longwood,	2	3	5	10	2	12	5	4	9	17	9	26	2	24	–	–
Navan,	3	2	5	6	6	12	10	5	15	19	13	32	1	31	–	–
Slane,	–	1	1	11	8	19	3	3	6	14	12	26	–	26	–	–
Trim,	2	3	5	6	1	7	1	2	3	9	6	15	1	14	–	–
Total,	17	21	38	71	39	110	33	32	65	121	92	213	10	201	1	1
Co. Monaghan:																
Carrickmacross,	4	3	7	7	7	14	3	2	5	14	12	26	2	24	–	–
Castleblayney,	6	6	12	21	22	43	16	6	22	43	34	77	12	45	20	–
Clones,	–	–	–	17	6	23	3	4	7	20	10	30	5	19	6	–
Monaghan,	5	5	10	31	22	53	9	1	10	45	28	73	14	49	10	–
Total,	15	14	29	76	57	133	31	13	44	122	84	206	33	137	36	–

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.
Queen's Co:																
Abbeyleix,	1	–	1	8	5	13	–	–	–	9	5	14	2	12	–	–
Borris-in-Ossory,	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	1	1	3	5	8	1	7	–	–
Carlow, Graigue,	3	–	3	8	2	10	1	1	2	12	3	15	2	13	–	–
Maryborough,	1	2	3	9	7	16	1	–	1	11	9	20	1	19	–	–
Mountmellick,	1	1	2	12	5	17	3	2	5	16	8	24	3	21	–	–
Mountrath,	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	2	2	1	6	7	1	6	–	–
Rathdowney,	2	1	3	4	5	9	2	2	4	8	8	16	–	16	–	–
Stradbally,	–	3	3	5	1	6	1	–	1	6	4	10	1	9	–	–
Total,	8	8	16	50	32	82	8	8	16	66	48	114	11	103	–	–
Co. Roscommon:																
Athlone,	–	1	1	3	3	6	3	3	6	6	7	13	–	13	–	–
Boyle,	1	2	3	10	5	15	–	1	1	11	8	19	3	16	–	–
Castlerea,	3	1	4	9	8	17	2	6	8	14	15	29	1	28	–	–
Elphin,	–	–	–	10	2	12	2	2	4	12	4	16	–	16	–	–
Frenchpark,	–	4	4	7	2	9	6	3	9	13	9	22	–	22	–	–
Roscommon,	1	4	5	14	5	19	–	1	1	15	10	25	1	24	–	–
Strokestown,	4	–	4	5	3	8	4	5	9	13	8	21	1	20	–	–
Total,	9	12	21	58	28	86	17	21	38	84	61	145	6	139	–	–
Co. Sligo:																
Ballysodare,	5	5	10	2	5	7	3	4	7	10	14	24	6	18	–	–
Ballymote,	–	1	1	1	4	5	2	2	4	3	7	10	1	9	–	–
Easkey,	2	4	6	5	9	14	1	5	6	8	18	26	5	20	1	–
Grange,	–	–	–	7	8	15	1	–	1	8	8	16	1	15	–	–
Riverstown,	1	2	3	4	3	7	2	3	5	7	8	15	3	11	1	–
Sligo,	–	1	1	10	–	10	1	–	1	11	1	12	1	11	–	–
Tubbercurry,	1	–	1	9	–	9	3	1	4	13	1	14	1	13	–	–
Total,	9	13	22	38	29	67	13	15	28	60	57	117	18	97	2	–
Co. Tipperary, N.R.																
Ballina,	1	–	1	2	3	5	6	3	9	9	6	15	–	15	–	–
Borrisokane,	3	3	6	3	3	6	7	4	11	13	10	23	10	13	–	–
Borrisoleigh,	3	1	4	11	5	16	–	1	1	14	7	21	–	21	–	–
Lorrha,	3	1	4	2	2	4	3	5	8	8	8	16	–	16	–	–
Nenagh,	5	2	7	6	5	11	5	2	7	16	9	25	3	22	–	–
Newport,	1	–	1	5	2	7	3	3	6	9	5	14	1	13	–	–
Roscrea,	–	4	4	10	6	16	4	–	4	14	10	24	–	24	–	–
Templemore,	1	3	4	5	4	9	–	5	5	6	12	18	1	17	–	–
Thurles,	–	2	2	14	8	22	–	–	–	14	10	24	1	23	–	–
Total,	17	16	33	58	38	96	28	23	51	103	77	180	16	164	–	–
Co. Tipperary, S.R.																
Ballynonty,	1	1	2	7	5	12	1	–	1	9	6	15	–	15	–	–
Bansha,	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	4	–	–
Cahir,	–	–	–	5	1	6	1	–	1	6	1	7	–	7	–	–
Carrick-on-suir,	1	3	4	9	1	10	–	–	–	10	4	14	–	14	–	–
Cashel,	1	–	1	5	1	6	1	2	3	7	3	10	2	8	–	–
Clogheen,	–	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	5	5	4	9	–	9	–	–
Clonmel,	3	5	8	3	1	4	4	5	9	10	11	21	1	20	–	–
Dundrum,	1	1	2	6	1	7	–	1	1	7	3	10	–	10	–	–
Mullinahone,	2	1	3	13	7	20	2	3	5	17	11	28	1	27	–	–
Tipperary,	–	–	–	7	3	10	3	1	4	10	4	14	–	14	–	–
Total,	10	12	22	59	22	81	15	14	29	84	48	132	4	128	–	–

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.
Co. Tyrone:																
Aughnacloy,	1	1	2	14	22	36	7	4	11	22	27	49	10	29	9	1
Cookstown,	3	6	9	24	8	32	2	4	6	29	18	47	8	24	14	1
Dungannon,	8	2	10	20	13	33	9	7	16	37	22	59	22	31	5	1
Fintona,	6	3	9	28	17	45	8	10	18	42	30	72	25	39	8	–
Newtownstewart,	4	3	7	8	10	18	6	3	9	18	16	34	4	21	9	–
Omagh,	6	2	8	16	16	32	6	5	11	28	23	51	4	36	9	2
Strabane,	2	7	9	20	7	27	6	5	11	28	19	47	8	28	10	1
Total,	30	24	54	130	93	223	44	38	32	204	155	359	81	208	64	6
Co. Waterford:																
Ballinamult,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
Cappoquin,	1	4	5	5	2	7	1	–	1	7	6	13	1	12	–	–
Clashmore,	–	2	2	9	1	10	2	1	3	11	4	15	–	15	–	–
Dungarvan,	3	9	12	7	9	16	2	2	4	12	20	32	1	31	–	–
Portlaw,	2	4	6	13	2	15	6	5	11	21	11	32	2	30	–	–
Tramore,	–	3	3	7	4	11	3	2	5	10	9	19	–	19	–	–
Waterford City,	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	6	8	–	8	–	–
Total,	6	22	28	42	23	65	15	12	27	63	57	120	4	116	–	–
Co. Westmeath:																
Ballynacargy,	–	2	2	13	7	20	1	2	3	14	11	25	–	25	–	–
Castlepollard,	2	–	2	7	2	9	–	1	1	9	3	12	–	12	–	–
Delvin,	1	2	3	4	8	12	2	2	4	7	12	19	–	19	–	–
Glasson,	1	3	4	9	4	13	1	3	4	11	10	21	–	21	–	–
Kilbeggan,	2	2	4	3	2	5	5	7	12	10	11	21	1	20	–	–
Moate,	3	1	4	11	3	14	5	6	11	19	10	29	–	29	–	–
Mullingar,	2	1	3	16	6	22	6	2	8	24	9	33	2	31	–	–
Total,	11	11	22	63	32	95	20	23	43	94	66	160	3	157	–	–
Co. Wexford:																
Arthurstown,	1	3	4	4	9	13	1	3	4	6	15	21	1	20	–	–
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	2	3	5	1	3	4	3	6	9	1	8	–	–
Gorey,	2	1	3	1	6	7	6	2	8	9	9	18	5	13	–	–
New Ross,	1	2	3	13	3	16	–	–	–	14	5	19	–	19	–	–
Newtownbarry,	5	–	5	7	4	11	4	2	6	16	6	22	2	20	–	–
Oulart,	–	2	2	9	10	19	3	2	5	12	14	26	4	22	–	–
Taghmon,	4	7	11	10	11	21	7	9	16	21	27	48	–	48	–	–
Wexford,	6	3	9	24	9	33	6	2	8	36	14	50	3	47	–	–
Total,	19	18	37	70	55	125	28	23	51	117	96	213	16	197	–	–
Co. Wicklow:																
Arklow,	3	5	8	8	4	12	6	5	11	17	14	31	12	19	–	–
Blessington,	–	2	2	5	3	8	2	2	4	7	7	14	2	11	1	–
Baltinglass,	2	2	4	3	3	6	5	3	8	10	8	18	3	15	–	–
Bray,	2	3	5	5	3	8	3	2	5	10	8	18	6	12	–	–
Tinehely,	3	–	3	11	3	14	7	3	10	21	6	27	7	20	–	–
Wicklow,	3	–	3	4	5	9	7	3	10	14	8	22	9	13	–	–
tal,	13	12	25	36	21	57	30	18	48	79	51	130	39	90	1	–

[*continued.*

Summary of the foregoing by Counties.

Counties.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.
Antrim,	34	28	62	114	61	175	44	36	80	192	125	317	73	101	137	6
Armagh,	20	14	34	76	43	119	28	23	51	124	80	204	90	94	20	–
Carlow,	5	6	11	22	13	35	12	14	26	39	33	72	9	63	–	–
Cavan,	23	17	40	95	47	142	17	19	36	135	83	218	42	173	3	–
Clare,	30	21	51	80	38	118	32	33	65	142	92	234	8	226	–	–
Cork, E.R.,	17	10	27	121	48	169	40	26	66	178	84	262	22	236	1	3
Cork, W.R.,	20	17	37	73	60	133	30	27	57	123	104	227	32	195	–	–
Donegal,	58	31	89	91	68	159	38	22	60	187	121	308	51	232	25	–
Down,	44	30	74	163	97	260	40	40	80	247	167	414	169	166	79	–
Dublin,	4	4	8	22	18	40	13	4	17	39	26	65	8	57	–	–
Dublin City,	10	7	17	41	28	69	16	13	29	67	48	115	16	97	1	1
Fermanagh,	11	5	16	53	32	85	10	10	20	74	47	121	64	57	–	–
Galway, E.R.,	6	7	13	40	28	68	24	13	37	70	48	118	5	113	–	–
Galway, W.R.,	12	16	28	48	29	77	20	19	39	80	64	144	1	143	–	–
Kerry,	13	8	21	52	30	82	17	11	28	82	49	131	8	122	1	–
Kildare,	8	5	13	47	26	73	18	20	38	73	51	124	11	113	–	–
Kilkenny,	10	14	24	58	43	101	36	32	68	104	89	193	7	186	–	–
King's,	9	14	23	51	35	86	18	22	40	78	71	149	16	132	–	1
Leitrim,	14	7	21	47	30	77	16	11	27	77	48	125	22	103	–	–
Limerick,	17	18	35	81	45	126	36	27	63	134	90	224	8	216	–	–
Londonderry,	25	19	44	99	66	165	48	41	89	172	126	298	129	124	45	–
Longford,	12	9	21	29	26	55	16	13	29	57	48	105	14	91	–	–
Louth,	19	18	37	42	23	65	13	12	25	74	53	127	8	119	–	–
Mayo,	12	16	28	55	40	95	35	22	57	102	78	180	9	171	–	–
Meath,	17	21	38	71	39	110	33	32	65	121	92	213	10	201	1	1
Monaghan,	15	14	29	76	57	133	31	13	44	122	84	206	33	137	36	–
Queen's,	8	8	16	50	32	82	8	8	16	66	48	114	11	103	–	–
Roscommon,	9	12	21	58	28	86	17	21	38	84	61	145	6	139	–	–
Sligo,	9	13	22	38	29	67	13	15	28	60	57	117	18	97	2	–
Tipperary, N.R.,	17	16	33	58	38	96	28	23	51	103	77	180	16	164	–	–
Tipperary, S.R.,	10	12	22	59	22	81	15	14	29	84	48	132	4	128	–	–
Tyrone,	30	24	54	130	93	223	44	38	82	204	155	359	81	208	64	6
Waterford,	6	22	28	42	23	65	15	12	27	63	57	120	4	116	–	–
Westmeath,	11	11	22	63	32	95	20	23	43	94	66	160	3	157	–	–
Wexford,	19	18	37	70	55	125	28	23	51	117	96	213	16	197	–	–
Wicklow,	13	12	25	36	21	57	30	18	48	79	51	130	39	90	1	–
Total,	597	524	1121	2351	1443	3794	899	750	1649	3847	2717	6564	1063	5067	41[illegible]	18

Appendix B.—Insane Persons in

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

Names of Unions.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
ULSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Antrim:																		
Antrim,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballycastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Ballymena,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Ballymoney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4	4	7	11	2	6	8	6	13	19
Larne,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	6	9	–	1	1	3	7	10
Lisburn,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2
Co. Armagh:																		
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	2	3	4	5	9
Lurgan,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3
Co. Cavan:																		
Bailieborough,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	3	7	–	1	1	4	4	8
Bawnboy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Cavan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	4	1	4	5
Cootehill,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Co. Donegal:																		
Ballyshannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donegal,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Dunfanaghy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3
Glenties,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Inishowen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
Milford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4
Stranorlar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Down:																		
Banbridge,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	2	5	2	–	2	5	2	7
Downpatrick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	4	–	4
Kilkeel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newry,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	5	5
Newtownards,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4
Co. Fermanagh:																		
Enniskillen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Irvinestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Lisnaskea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Londonderry:																		
Coleraine,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	1	1	1	4	5
Londonderry,	1	–	1	–	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	5	2	–	2	5	2	7
Magherafelt,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Newtownlimavady,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Co. Monaghan:																		
Carrickmacross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castleblayney,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5
Clones,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Monaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Co. Tyrone:																		
Castlederg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clogher,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Cookstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Dungannon,	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Gortin,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Omagh,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3
Strabane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Total, Ulster,	16	7	23	3	4	7	19	11	30	44	46	90	24	27	51	68	73	141

Union Workhouses, Ireland.

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1867, classified under the following heads :—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	ULSTER.
																		Co. Antrim:
1	2	3	–	6	6	1	8	9	1	2	3	–	6	6	1	8	9	Antrim.
2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	3	7	–	–	–	4	3	7	Ballycastle.
1	4	5	2	–	2	3	4	7	3	5	8	2	–	2	5	5	10	Ballymena.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballymoney.
8	8	16	2	3	5	10	11	21	14	16	30	5	9	14	19	25	44	Belfast.
2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	5	6	7	13	1	2	3	7	9	16	Larne.
4	5	9	2	2	4	6	7	13	5	6	11	4	2	6	9	8	17	Lisburn.
																		Co. Armagh:
3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	6	5	11	1	2	3	7	7	14	Armagh.
1	4	5	–	1	1	1	5	6	4	4	8	2	2	4	6	6	12	Lurgan.
																		Co. Cavan:
2	3	5	–	4	4	2	7	9	6	7	13	–	5	5	6	12	18	Bailieborough.
–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3	1	1	2	–	3	3	1	4	5	Bawnboy.
1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	2	–	2	2	4	6	4	4	8	Cavan.
1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	5	6	11	–	–	–	5	6	11	Cootehill.
																		Co. Donegal:
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Ballyshannon.
2	4	6	–	1	1	2	5	7	4	6	10	–	1	1	4	7	11	Donegal.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	2	4	Dunfanaghy.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	5	Glenties.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	Inishowen.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	6	Letterkenny.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	3	2	5	–	1	1	3	3	6	Milford.
2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	Stranorlar.
																		Co. Down:
2	3	5	2	2	4	4	5	9	6	5	11	5	2	7	11	7	18	Banbridge.
1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7	4	4	8	2	1	3	6	5	11	Downpatrick.
1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	Kilkeel.
6	8	14	–	–	–	6	8	14	6	11	17	–	4	4	6	15	21	Newry.
5	8	13	–	3	3	5	11	16	6	9	15	2	4	6	8	13	21	Newtownards.
																		Co. Fermanagh:
2	1	3	–	2	2	2	3	5	2	3	5	–	2	2	2	5	7	Enniskillen.
2	–	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6	Irvinestown.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lisnaskea.
																		Co. Londonderry:
3	6	9	1	–	1	4	6	10	4	9	13	1	1	2	5	10	15	Coleraine.
6	4	10	1	–	1	7	4	11	10	6	16	3	2	5	13	8	21	Londonderry.
1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5	Magherafelt.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	Newtownlimavady.
																		Co. Monaghan:
1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	Carrickmacross.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	3	5	3	3	6	1	4	5	4	7	11	Castleblayney.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5	Clones.
2	5	7	–	2	2	2	7	9	3	5	8	–	2	2	3	7	10	Monaghan.
																		Co. Tyrone:
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	Castlederg.
2	5	7	–	1	1	2	6	8	5	5	10	–	1	1	5	6	11	Clogher.
–	6	6	–	1	1	–	7	7	–	6	6	–	2	2	–	8	8	Cookstown.
6	6	12	–	–	–	6	6	12	8	7	15	1	–	1	9	7	16	Dungannon.
4	3	7	–	–	–	4	3	7	5	4	9	–	–	–	5	4	9	Gortin.
3	1	4	1	2	3	4	3	7	3	1	4	4	3	7	7	4	11	Omagh.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	Strabane.
83	116	199	18	42	60	101	158	259	143	169	312	45	73	118	188	242	430	Total, Ulster.

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

Names of Unions.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding classes.		
MUNSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Clare:																		
Ballyvaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corrofin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Ennis,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	4	6	–	2	2	2	6	8
Ennistymon,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Killadysert,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5
Kilrush,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	1	2	5	1	6
Scariff,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3
Tulla,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Co. Cork:																		
Bandon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Bantry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Castletown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clonakilty,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Cork,	6	1	7	–	–	–	6	1	7	1	4	5	2	2	4	3	6	9
Dunmanway,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fermoy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Kanturk,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	6	7	1	2	3	2	8	10
Kinsale	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Macroom,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	4	–	1	1	1	4	5
Mallow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	1	1	2	4	5	9
Midleton,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	3	4	3	3	6
Millstreet,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2
Mitchelstown,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3
Skibbereen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Skull,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Youghal,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Co. Kerry:																		
Caherciveen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Dingle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Kenmare,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Killarney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	5
Listowel,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tralee,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	4	1	1	2	1	5	6
Co. Limerick:																		
Croom,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3
Glin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Kilmallock,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
Limerick,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	4	5	3	1	4	4	5	9
Newcastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	1	1	5	4	9
Rathkeale,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	4	5	1	–	1	2	4	6
Co. Tipperary:																		
Borrisokane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Carrick-on-Suir,	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6	–	5	5	1	2	3	1	7	8
Cashel,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	2	5	–	2	2	3	4	7
Clogheen,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4
Clonmel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Nenagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Roscrea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4
Thurles,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tipperary,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6
Co. Waterford:																		
Dungarvan,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5
Kilmacthomas,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lismore,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	3	7	1	2	3	5	5	10
Total, Munster,	22	8	30	5	3	8	27	11	38	57	75	132	24	36	60	81	111	192

WORKHOUSES, IRELAND—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1867, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		MUNSTER.
																		Co. Clare:
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Ballyvaghan.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Corrofin.
2	3	5	1	–	1	3	3	6	5	7	12	1	2	3	6	9	15	Ennis.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Ennistymon.
3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	3	8	–	–	–	5	3	8	Killadysert.
1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5	5	3	8	2	1	3	7	4	11	Kilrush.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	3	5	Scariff.
–	5	5	–	2	2	–	7	7	3	5	8	2	3	5	5	8	13	Tulla.
																		Co. Cork:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	Bandon.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	Bantry.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	Castletown.
3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	4	1	5	1	–	1	5	1	6	Clonakilty.
2	2	4	–	2	2	2	4	6	9	7	16	2	4	6	11	11	22	Cork.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	Dunmanway.
2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5	Fermoy.
2	2	4	2	1	3	4	3	7	4	8	12	3	3	6	7	11	18	Kanturk.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	Kinsale.
–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3	2	5	7	–	3	3	2	8	10	Macroom.
2	5	7	–	2	2	2	7	9	5	9	14	1	3	4	6	12	18	Mallow.
3	2	5	1	2	3	4	4	8	5	2	7	2	5	7	7	7	14	Midleton.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4	Millstreet.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	–	2	4	1	5	Mitchelstown.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	Skibbereen.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Skull.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5	Youghal.
																		Co. Kerry:
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	Caherciveen.
1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7	1	4	5	1	2	3	2	6	8	Dingle.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	Kenmare.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	Killarney.
1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4	Listowel.
1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	6	8	1	1	2	3	7	10	Tralee.
																		Co. Limerick:
1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	4	5	2	7	9	Croom.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Glin.
2	5	7	2	2	4	4	7	11	4	7	11	4	4	8	8	11	19	Kilmallock.
17	23	40	4	2	6	21	25	46	19	27	46	7	3	10	26	30	56	Limerick.
1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5	6	6	12	1	1	2	7	7	14	Newcastle.
3	3	6	1	2	3	4	5	9	4	7	11	2	3	5	6	10	16	Rathkeale.
																		Co. Tipperary:
1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3	Borrisokane.
2	4	6	–	2	2	2	6	8	3	11	14	2	6	8	5	17	22	Carrick-on-Suir.
2	9	11	–	2	2	2	11	13	6	11	17	–	4	4	6	15	21	Cashel.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	4	7	–	1	1	3	5	8	Clogheen.
3	3	6	–	1	1	3	4	7	6	5	11	–	1	1	6	6	12	Clonmel.
2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6	Nenagh.
–	6	6	–	1	1	–	7	7	2	8	10	–	1	1	2	9	11	Roscrea.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Thurles.
–	5	5	1	2	3	1	7	8	2	7	9	2	4	6	4	11	15	Tipperary.
																		Co. Waterford:
1	–	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	4	6	2	2	4	4	6	10	Dungarvan.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	Kilmacthomas.
4	7	11	1	2	3	5	9	14	4	7	11	2	2	4	6	9	15	Lismore.
7	8	15	2	1	3	9	9	18	11	11	22	4	3	7	15	14	29	Waterford.
80	123	203	24	33	57	104	156	260	153	206	355	53	72	125	212	278	490	Total, Munster.

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

Names of Unions.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding classes.		
LEINSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Carlow:																		
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	4	1	5	7	2	9
Co. Dublin:																		
Balrothery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	2	6
Dublin, North,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	7	7	–	2	2	–	9	9
Dublin, South,	2	1	3	6	1	7	8	2	10	10	3	13	7	1	8	17	4	21
Rathdown,	–	3	3	1	–	1	1	3	4	6	5	11	1	2	3	7	7	14
Co. Kildare:																		
Athy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Celbridge,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Naas,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	4	3	7
Co. Kilkenny:																		
Callan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Castlecomer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	1	1	4	6	10
Thomastown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urlingford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
King's Co.:																		
Edenderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Parsonstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	1	1	3	3	6
Tullamore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	3	3	2	6	8
Co. Longford:																		
Ballymahon,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	–	2	4	1	5
Granard,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Longford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Louth:																		
Ardee,	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	3	6	2	1	3	5	4	9
Drogheda,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	2	1	3	6	4	10
Dundalk,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	1	1	3	4	7
Co. Meath:																		
Dunshaughlin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	4	4
Kells,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Navan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Oldcastle,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3
Trim,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5
Queen's Co.:																		
Abbeyleix,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Donaghmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mountmellick,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3
Co. Westmeath:																		
Athlone,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	1	1	2	2	4
Delvin,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Mullingar,	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	2	1	3	–	7	7	2	8	10
Co. Wexford:																		
Enniscorthy,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	4	1	1	2	1	5	6
Gorey,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Ross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Co. Wicklow:																		
Baltinglass,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	3	5
Rathdrum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	6	3	9
Shillelagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total, Leinster,	13	11	24	10	2	12	23	13	36	64	64	128	26	36	62	90	100	190

Workhouses, Ireland—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1867, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		LEINSTER.
																		Co. Carlow:
1	7	8	2	7	9	3	14	17	4	8	12	6	8	14	10	16	26	Carlow.
																		Co. Dublin:
2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	4	3	7	2	1	3	6	4	10	Balrothery.
–	3	3	–	1	1	–	4	4	1	12	13	–	3	3	1	15	16	Dublin, North.
–	4	4	–	1	1	–	5	5	12	8	20	13	3	16	25	11	36	Dublin, South.
6	3	9	1	1	2	7	4	11	12	11	23	3	3	6	15	14	29	Rathdown.
																		Co. Kildare:
3	2	5	–	1	1	3	3	6	4	4	8	–	1	1	4	5	9	Athy.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	Celbridge.
4	7	11	–	–	–	4	7	11	8	10	18	–	–	–	8	10	18	Naas.
																		Co. Kilkenny:
1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	Callan.
–	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4	–	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5	Castlecomer.
–	4	4	–	1	1	–	5	5	4	9	13	–	2	2	4	11	15	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thomastown.
4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5	Urlingford.
																		King's Co.:
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	Edenderry.
–	3	3	–	2	2	–	5	5	3	5	8	–	3	3	3	8	11	Parsonstown.
1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	6	1	4	5	4	7	11	Tullamore.
																		Co. Longford:
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	5	2	–	2	6	1	7	Ballymahon.
2	6	8	–	2	2	2	8	10	4	6	10	–	2	2	4	8	12	Granard.
1	3	4	1	2	3	2	5	7	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	5	7	Longford.
																		Co. Louth:
1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	7	7	14	2	1	3	8	9	17	Ardee.
2	6	8	–	4	4	2	10	12	6	9	15	2	5	7	8	14	22	Drogheda.
3	4	7	–	3	3	3	7	10	6	7	13	–	4	4	6	11	17	Dundalk.
																		Co. Meath:
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5	Dunshaughlin.
8	3	11	1	4	5	9	7	16	8	3	11	1	5	6	8	9	17	Kells.
2	3	5	1	–	1	3	3	6	3	4	7	1	–	1	4	4	8	Navan.
3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	4	3	7	–	1	1	4	4	8	Oldcastle.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	4	7	1	–	1	4	4	8	Trim.
																		Queen's Co.:
1	4	5	1	–	1	2	4	6	3	6	9	1	–	1	4	6	10	Abbeyleix.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Donaghmore.
2	–	2	2	–	2	4	–	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	8	Mountmellick.
																		Co. Westmeath:
–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	2	1	3	–	2	2	2	3	5	Athlone.
5	1	6	–	–	–	5	1	6	5	1	6	2	1	3	7	2	9	Delvin.
1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6	3	6	9	–	7	7	3	13	16	Mullingar.
																		Co. Wexford:
4	2	6	–	3	3	4	5	9	4	7	11	1	4	5	5	11	16	Enniscorthy.
3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	4	–	4	1	–	1	5	–	5	Gorey.
6	7	13	7	4	11	13	11	24	6	7	13	7	4	11	13	11	24	New Ross.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	Wexford.
																		Co. Wicklow:
1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	2	–	2	2	4	6	4	4	8	Baltinglass.
1	3	4	–	2	2	1	5	6	7	6	13	–	2	2	7	8	15	Rathdrum.
1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	6	1	3	4	2	1	3	3	4	7	Shillelagh.
73	94	167	23	42	65	96	136	232	150	169	319	59	80	139	209	249	458	Total, Leinster.

[*continued.*

INSANE PERSONS IN UNION

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CO. GALWAY:																		
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
Clifden,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Galway,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	5	5
Glennamaddy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5
Gort,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Loughrea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mount Bellew,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Oughterard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Portumna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuam,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	3	3	1	5	6
CO. LEITRIM:																		
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manorhamilton,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mohill,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	–	3	4	1	5
CO. MAYO:																		
Ballina,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	3	2	5	8	4	12
Ballinrobe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belmullet,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Claremorris,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3
Killala,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Swinford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Westport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
CO. ROSCOMMON:																		
Boyle,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	6	2	8	1	3	4	7	5	12
Castlerea,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	3
Roscommon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	6	6
Strokestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	4	3	7
CO. SLIGO:																		
Dromore West,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4
Sligo,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	3	5	1	2	3	3	5	8
Tobercurry,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Total, Connaught,	7	3	10	3	1	4	10	4	14	34	38	72	13	20	33	47	58	105

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER,	16	7	23	3	4	7	19	11	30	44	46	90	24	27	51	68	73	141
MUNSTER,	22	8	30	5	3	8	27	11	38	57	75	132	24	36	60	81	111	192
LEINSTER,	13	11	24	10	2	12	23	13	36	64	64	128	26	36	62	90	100	190
CONNAUGHT,	7	3	10	3	1	4	10	4	14	34	38	72	13	20	33	47	58	105
TOTAL, IRELAND,	58	29	87	21	10	31	79	39	118	199	223	422	87	119	206	286	342	628

Workhouses, Ireland—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1867, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions, &c.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		CONNAUGHT.
																		Co. Galway:
–	1	1	2	3	5	2	4	6	1	3	4	3	5	8	4	8	12	Ballinasloe.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	4	4	Clifden.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	5	5	Galway.
1	–	1	–	2	2	1	2	3	3	4	7	–	2	2	3	6	9	Glenamaddy.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Gort.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Loughrea.
2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6	Mount Bellew.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	Oughterard.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Portumna.
1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	5	–	4	4	2	7	9	Tuam.
																		Co. Leitrim:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carrick-on-Shannon
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Manorhamilton.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	3	–	3	5	1	6	Mohill.
																		Co. Mayo:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	3	2	5	8	4	12	Ballina.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	Ballinrobe.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	4	7	1	–	1	4	4	8	Belmullet.
–	1	1	1	5	6	1	6	7	–	1	1	1	7	8	1	8	9	Castlebar.
2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6	4	4	8	2	–	2	6	4	10	Claremorris.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Killala.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	Newport.
–	5	5	1	1	2	1	6	7	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	6	8	Swinford
1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	8	9	–	–	–	1	8	9	Westport.
																		Co. Roscommon:
4	5	9	–	1	1	4	6	10	13	7	20	1	4	5	14	11	25	Boyle.
2	–	2	–	2	2	2	2	4	6	–	6	–	3	3	6	3	9	Castlerea.
–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	7	7	1	–	1	1	7	8	Roscommon.
1	5	6	2	2	4	3	7	10	5	8	13	2	2	4	7	10	17	Strokestown.
																		Co. Sligo:
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	–	1	4	2	6	Dromore West.
2	11	13	–	–	–	2	11	13	4	14	18	3	2	5	7	16	23	Sligo.
1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	2	5	7	–	1	1	2	6	8	Tobercurry.
23	50	73	7	18	25	30	68	98	64	91	155	23	39	62	87	130	217	Total, Connaught.

PROVINCES.

83	116	199	18	42	60	101	158	259	143	169	312	45	73	118	188	242	430	Ulster.
80	123	203	24	33	57	104	156	260	159	206	365	53	72	125	212	278	490	Munster.
73	94	167	23	42	65	96	136	232	150	169	319	59	80	139	209	249	458	Leinster.
23	50	73	7	18	25	30	68	98	64	91	155	23	39	62	87	130	217	Connaught.
259	383	642	72	135	207	331	518	849	516	635	1,151	180	264	444	696	899	1,595	Total, Ireland.

No. 2.—Return showing the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on 31st December, 1867, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots.

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Antrim.									
Antrim,	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	5	5
Ballycastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballymena,	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5
Ballymoney,	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5
Belfast,	23	26	49	4	3	7	27	29	56
Larne,	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5
Lisburn,	3	4	7	4	3	7	7	7	14
Co. Armagh.									
Armagh,	4	7	11	1	3	4	5	10	15
Lurgan,	6	17	23	3	9	12	9	26	35
Co. Cavan.									
Bailieborough,	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3
Bawnboy,	5	1	6	–	–	–	5	1	6
Cavan,	8	11	19	–	–	–	8	11	19
Cootehill,	–	5	5	1	1	1	1	5	6
Co. Donegal.									
Ballyshannon,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Donegal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dunfanaghy,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Glenties,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Inishowen,	9	12	21	1	–	1	10	12	22
Letterkenny,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Milford,	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5
Stranorlar,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Co. Down.									
Banbridge,	3	4	7	1	1	2	4	5	9
Downpatrick,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Kilkeel,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Newry,	11	5	16	–	1	1	11	6	17
Newtownards,	3	8	11	–	–	–	3	8	11
Co. Fermanagh.									
Enniskillen,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Irvinestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lisnaskea,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Co. Londonderry.									
Coleraine,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Londonderry,	11	5	16	–	–	–	11	5	16
Magherafelt,	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
Newtownlimavady,	1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6
Co. Monaghan.									
Carrickmacross,	–	4	4	–	3	3	–	7	7
Castleblayney,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Clones,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaghan,	5	3	8	–	–	–	5	3	8
Co. Tyrone.									
Castlederg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clogher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cookstown,	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	5
Dungannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gortin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strabane,	4	4	8	–	–	–	4	4	8
Total Ulster,	114	160	274	16	27	43	130	187	317

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Return showing the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on 31st December, 1867, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots—*con.*

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Clare.									
Ballyvaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corrofin,	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Ennis,	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4
Ennistymon,	3	4	7	2	1	3	5	5	10
Killadysert,	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Kilrush,	5	6	11	1	5	6	6	11	17
Scariff,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Tulla,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Cork.									
Bandon,	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4
Bantry,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Castletown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonakilty,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Cork,	9	43	52	–	3	3	9	46	55
Dunmanway,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Fermoy,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Kanturk,	5	9	14	1	1	2	6	10	16
Kinsale,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Macroom,	1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6
Mallow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Midleton,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Millstreet,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Mitchelstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skibbereen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skull,	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2
Youghal,	2	2	4	1	–	1	3	2	5
Co. Kerry.									
Caherciveen,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dingle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenmare,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Listowel,	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4
Tralee,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Co. Limerick.									
Croom,	1	6	7	–	1	1	1	7	8
Glin,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Kilmallock,	1	7	8	1	–	1	2	7	9
Limerick,	9	30	39	2	–	2	11	30	41
Newcastle,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Rathkeale,	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Co. Tipperary.									
Borrisokane,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Carrick-on-Suir,	–	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5
Cashel,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Clogheen,	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4
Clonmel,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Nenagh,	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3
Roscrea,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Thurles,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Tipperary,	2	7	9	–	–	–	2	7	9
Co. Waterford.									
Dungarvan,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Kilmacthomas,	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4
Lismore,	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5
Waterford,	1	17	18	–	4	4	1	21	22
Total Munster,	58	180	238	13	22	35	71	202	273

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on 31st December, 1867, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots—*con.*

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Carlow.									
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Dublin.									
Balrothery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dublin, North,	17	36	53	15	39	54	32	75	107
Dublin, South,	40	48	88	22	8	30	62	56	118
Rathdown,	4	19	23	3	5	8	7	24	31
Co. Kildare.									
Athy,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Celbridge,	3	4	7	1	2	3	4	6	10
Naas,	–	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	5
Co. Kilkenny.									
Callan,	–	6	6	–	1	1	–	7	7
Castlecomer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	10	14	24	–	–	–	10	14	24
Thomastown,	5	2	7	–	–	–	5	2	7
Urlingford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
King's Co.									
Edenderry,	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	3	5
Parsonstown,	3	2	5	1	–	1	4	2	6
Tullamore,	3	4	7	1	1	2	4	5	9
Co. Longford.									
Ballymahon,	2	3	5	1	2	3	3	5	8
Granard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Longford,	1	–	1	3	–	3	4	–	4
Co. Louth.									
Ardee,	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5
Drogheda,	3	3	6	2	2	4	5	5	10
Dundalk,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Meath.									
Dunshaughlin,	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Kells,	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4
Navan,	5	7	12	–	1	1	5	8	13
Oldcastle,	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4
Trim,	4	7	11	–	1	1	4	8	12
Queen's Co.									
Abbeyleix,	1	3	4	–	2	2	1	5	6
Donaghmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mountmellick,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Co. Westmeath.									
Athlone,	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4
Delvin,	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	2	3
Mullingar,	6	4	10	–	2	2	6	6	12
Co. Wexford.									
Enniscorthy,	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4
Gorey,	3	3	6	3	4	7	6	7	13
New Ross,	2	12	14	–	–	–	2	12	14
Wexford,	6	8	14	3	1	4	9	9	18
Co. Wicklow.									
Baltinglass,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathdrum,	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	5	5
Shillelagh,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total Leinster,	130	213	343	57	77	134	187	290	477

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on 31st December, 1867, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots—*con.*

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Galway.									
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clifden,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Galway,	3	2	5	2	–	2	5	2	7
Glennamaddy,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2
Gort,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loughrea,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Mount Bellew,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Oughterard,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Portumna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuam,	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4
Co. Leitrim.									
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Manorhamilton,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Mohill,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Mayo.									
Ballina,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Ballinrobe,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Belmullet,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Claremorris,	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4
Killala,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swinford,	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	4	4
Westport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Roscommon.									
Boyle,	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Castlerea,	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3
Roscommon,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Strokestown,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Co. Sligo.									
Dromore West,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tobercurry,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Total Connaught,	12	17	29	8	6	14	20	23	43

SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

Ulster,	114	160	274	16	27	43	130	187	317
Munster,	58	180	238	13	22	35	71	202	273
Leinster,	130	213	343	57	77	134	187	290	477
Connaught,	12	17	29	8	6	14	20	23	43
Total Ireland,	314	570	884	94	132	226	408	702	1,110

APPENDIX

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Patients who were in District Discharges, Escapes, and Deaths,

Asylums.	Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1866.			Admitted during Year ending 31st December, 1867.			Total under treatment during the Year 1867.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	88	79	167	17	26	43	105	105	210
Ballinasloe,	162	116	278	48	38	86	210	154	364
Belfast,	190	168	358	49	56	105	239	224	463
Carlow,	124	93	217	22	14	36	146	107	253
Castlebar,	78	74	152	22	29	51	100	103	203
Clonmel:									
Parent Asylum,	62	59	121	44	43	87	106	102	208
Additional Asylum,	106	68	174	17*	21	38	123	89	212
Cork,	271	265	536	96	84	180	367	349	716
Kilkenny,	81	78	159	18	23	41	99	101	200
Killarney,	140	85	225	28	21	49	168	106	274
Letterkenny,	90	76	166	53	50	103	143	126	269
Limerick,	226	219	445	23	36	59	249	255	504
Londonderry,	76	55	131	30	22	52	106	77	183
Maryborough,	104	85	189	30	27	57	134	112	246
Mullingar,	147	149	296	38	26	64	185	175	360
Omagh,	177	141	318	69	58	127	246	199	445
Richmond,	327	413	740	120	127	247	447	540	987
Sligo,	138	106	244	32	27	59	170	133	303
Waterford,	74	80	154	23	20	43	97	100	197
Total,	2,661	2,409	5,070	779	748	1,527	3,440	3,157	6,597

Asylums.	Escaped during the Year.			Deaths during year 1867. From Natural Causes.			From Accidental Causes.			Total Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	3	7	10	–	–	–	3	7	10
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	12	13	25	–	1	1	12	14	26
Belfast,	–	–	–	5	7	12	–	–	–	5	7	12
Carlow,	–	–	–	12	8	20	–	–	–	12	8	20
Castlebar,	–	–	–	8	8	16	–	–	–	8	8	16
Clonmel:												
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	8	5	13	–	–	–	8	5	13
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	16	8	24	–	–	–	16	8	24
Cork,	2	–	2	33	24	57	–	–	–	33	24	57
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	9	6	15	–	–	–	9	6	15
Killarney,	–	–	–	10	18	28	–	–	–	10	18	28
Letterkenny,	1	–	1	10	2	12	–	–	–	10	2	12
Limerick,	–	–	–	10	7	17	–	–	–	10	7	17
Londonderry,	–	–	–	4	10	14	1	–	1	5	10	15
Maryborough,	–	–	–	18	13	31	–	–	–	18	13	31
Mullingar,	1	–	1	5	8	13	–	1	1	5	9	14
Omagh,	–	1	1	15	9	24	–	–	–	15	9	24
Richmond,	1	–	1	59	50	109	–	–	–	59	50	109
Sligo,	–	–	–	5	6	11	–	1	1	5	7	12
Waterford,	–	–	–	3	7	10	–	–	–	3	7	10
Total,	5	1	6	245	216	461	1	3	4	246	219	465

* Admitted from Parent Asylum.

C.

Asylums on the 31st December, 1867; also the Number of Admissions, during the Year ending thereon.

Discharged during the Year 1867.									Total Discharged.			Asylums.
Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
7	9	16	1	9	10	1	–	1	9	18	27	Armagh.
19	23	42	1	1	2	–	–	–	20	24	44	Ballinasloe.
25	28	53	14	16	30	–	–	–	39	44	83	Belfast.
7	8	15	4	2	6	–	–	–	11	10	21	Carlow.
10	11	21	2	1	3	1	1	2	13	13	26	Castlebar.
												Clonmel:
15	13	28	1	2	3	17†	21	38	33	36	69	Parent Asylum.
3	2	5	–	–	–	2	1	3	5	3	8	Additional Asylum.
48	69	117	5	6	11	2	–	2	55	75	130	Cork.
4	9	13	1	5	6	–	2	2	5	16	21	Kilkenny.
2	8	10	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	12	16	Killarney.
13	11	24	5	9	14	6	3	9	24	23	47	Letterkenny.
10	10	20	3	6	9	2	7	9	15	23	38	Limerick.
16	8	24	3	–	3	–	–	–	19	8	27	Londonderry
13	10	23	7	2	9	–	–	–	20	12	32	Maryborough.
20	18	38	4	6	10	1	–	1	25	24	49	Mullingar.
24	13	37	10	4	14	6	5	11	40	22	62	Omagh.
42	55	97	13	21	34	9	2	11	64	78	142	Richmond.
17	15	32	4	2	6	2	1	3	23	18	41	Sligo.
12	11	23	4	3	7	1	–	1	17	14	31	Waterford.
307	331	638	83	96	179	51	46	97	441	473	914	Total.

Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes.			Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1867.			Asylums.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
12	25	37	93	80	173	Armagh.
32	38	70	178	116	294	Ballinasloe.
44	51	95	195	173	368	Belfast.
23	18	41	123	89	212	Carlow.
21	21	42	79	82	161	Castlebar.
						Clonmel:
41	41	82	65	61	126	Parent Asylum.
21	11	32	102	78	180	Additional Asylum.
90	99	189	277	250	527	Cork.
14	22	36	85	79	164	Kilkenny.
14	30	44	154	76	230	Killarney.
35	25	60	108	101	209	Letterkenny.
25	30	55	224	225	449	Limerick.
24	18	42	82	59	141	Londonderry.
38	25	63	96	87	183	Maryborough.
31	33	64	154	142	296	Mullingar.
55	32	87	191	167	358	Omagh.
124	128	252	323	412	735	Richmond.
28	25	53	142	108	250	Sligo.
20	21	41	77	79	156	Waterford.
692	693	1,385	2,748	2,464	5,212	Total.

† Transferred to Auxiliary Asylum.

No. 2.—Table showing the Ages of Patients Admitted, ending 31st

Asylums.	Admitted.														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	1	2	3	10	5	15	4	6	10	2	7	9
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	3	6	9	18	18	36	16	5	21	5	5	10
Belfast,	–	–	–	5	4	9	17	22	39	10	11	21	6	8	14
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	2	12	7	8	15	4	2	6
Castlebar,	–	–	–	2	5	7	5	11	16	7	7	14	2	1	3
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	5	4	9	8	6	14	9	7	16	10	15	25
Additional Asylum,	–*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	–	–	–	4	6	10	28	33	61	25	18	43	16	14	30
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	2	–	2	9	6	15	3	6	9	1	4	5
Killarney,	–	–	–	5	5	10	10	4	14	4	5	9	3	4	7
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	–	4	4	26	20	46	11	12	23	7	10	17
Limerick,	–	–	–	2	2	4	7	13	20	5	10	15	4	5	9
Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	1	1	11	4	15	10	8	18	2	5	7
Maryborough,	–	–	–	1	6	7	9	7	16	8	7	15	6	5	11
Mullingar,	–	–	–	2	3	5	14	11	25	11	3	14	7	5	12
Omagh,	–	–	–	6	8	14	18	8	26	16	10	26	12	17	29
Richmond,	–	–	–	8	15	23	38	48	86	35	24	59	22	16	38
Sligo,	–	–	–	2	2	4	15	11	26	6	2	8	2	8	10
Waterford,	–	–	–	3	1	4	10	6	16	1	2	3	4	5	9
Total,	–	–	–	51	75	126	263	235	498	189	150	339	115	136	251

Asylums.	Discharged														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	7	2	1	3	1	3	4
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	1	6	7	8	9	17	3	6	9	3	–	3
Belfast,	–	–	–	3	2	5	6	11	17	5	2	7	6	6	12
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	1	7	4	4	8	–	3	3
Castlebar,	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	6	10	2	1	3	1	1	2
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	6	8	4	2	6
Additional Asylum,	–*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	–	–	–	1	4	5	15	31	46	13	18	31	4	7	11
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	3	2	5	–	2	2
Killarney,	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	1	2
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	2	2	4	1	5
Limerick,	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	5	8	1	2	3
Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	6	3	9	1	2	3
Maryborough,	–	–	–	1	1	2	7	5	12	–	–	–	2	1	3
Mullingar,	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	4	7	6	6	12	7	4	11
Omagh,	–	–	–	4	1	5	7	8	15	4	–	4	3	2	5
Richmond,	–	–	–	6	5	11	12	24	36	13	14	27	6	6	12
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	7	13	5	1	6	1	3	4
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	3	2	5	2	4	6
Total,	–	–	–	24	31	55	101	128	229	74	73	147	47	50	97

* No information.

and of those Discharged Recovered, during the Year
December, 1867.

Admitted.													Asylums.			
50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.			70 and upwards.			Unknown.			Total Admitted.				
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	26	43	Armagh.
4	2	6	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	48	38	86	Ballinasloe.
9	5	14	2	5	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	49	56	105	Belfast.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	14	36	Carlow.
6	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	29	51	Castlebar.
															Clonmel:
6	8	14	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	43	87	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	21	38	Additional Asylum.
14	7	21	7	4	11	2	2	4	–	–	–	96	84	180	Cork.
2	5	7	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	18	23	41	Kilkenny.
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	28	21	49	Killarney.
6	3	9	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	53	50	103	Letterkenny.
3	3	6	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	36	59	Limerick.
6	1	7	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	22	52	Londonderry.
4	1	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	27	57	Maryborough.
3	2	5	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	38	26	64	Mullingar.
7	11	18	7	4	11	3	–	3	–	–	–	69	58	127	Omagh.
6	14	20	7	3	10	–	4	4	4	3	7	120	127	247	Richmond.
2	3	5	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	27	59	Sligo.
3	5	8	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	20	43	Waterford.
84	38	167	49	33	82	7	12	19	4	3	7	779	748	1,527	Total.

Recovered.													Asylums.			
50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.			70 and upwards.			Unknown.			Total Discharged Recovered.				
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	9	16	Armagh.
3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	23	42	Ballinasloe.
5	6	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	28	53	Belfast.
1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	15	Carlow.
2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	11	21	Castlebar.
															Clonmel:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	15	13	28	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	Additional Asylum.
12	7	19	2	2	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	48	69	117	Cork.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	13	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	10	Killarney.
2	2	4	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	13	11	24	Letterkenny.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	20	Limerick.
2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	8	24	Londonderry.
2	3	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	10	23	Maryborough.
2	2	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	18	38	Mullingar.
4	1	5	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	24	13	37	Omagh.
–	4	4	3	1	4	–	1	1	2	–	2	42	55	97	Richmond.
1	3	4	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	15	32	Sligo.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	11	23	Waterford.
36	36	72	13	9	22	4	1	5				307	331	638	Total.

No. 3.—Table showing the duration of Disease previous to Year ending 31st

Asylums.	Months.									Years.								
	Under 3.			3 to 6.			6 to 9.			Under 1.			1 to 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	5	4	9	1	3	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	5	6	11	6	9	15	4	3	7	4	4	8	–	1	1	–	–	–
Belfast,	16	21	37	3	2	5	3	–	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2
Carlow,	1	3	4	2	0	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	3	5	1	1	2
Castlebar,	–	4	4	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clonmel:																		
Parent Asylum,	5	6	11	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	2	5	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	41	60	101	1	3	4	–	1	1	1	4	5	2	1	3	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	3	7	10	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	2	7	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Letterkenny,	9	10	19	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	8	6	14	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	–	1
Londonderry,	11	5	16	3	3	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Maryborough,	11	7	18	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	4	5	9	1	2	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	14	7	21	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	18	22	40	3	10	13	1	1	2	3	2	5	3	4	7	3	1	4
Sligo,	13	10	23	2	2	4	–	1	1	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Waterford,	7	8	15	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	173	198	371	28	45	73	14	13	27	15	17	32	14	15	29	7	3	10

No. 4.—Table showing the length of Residence in Year ending 31st

Asylums.	Months.															Years.					
	Under 4.			4 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 to 12.			12 to 18.			Under 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	3	5	8	1	2	3	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	5	6	11	3	11	14	5	–	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	–	2
Belfast,	10	14	24	7	3	10	2	2	4	2	4	6	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–
Carlow,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	–	4	–	3	3	1	2	3	–	1	1
Castlebar,	–	3	3	4	2	6	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	22	22	44	7	16	23	4	9	13	7	10	17	–	2	2	3	5	8	4	3	7
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	2	2	4	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Killarney,	1	3	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Letterkenny,	3	2	5	4	6	10	1	1	2	5	4	9	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Limerick,	7	4	11	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	3	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Londonderry,	7	3	10	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	4	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	1
Maryborough,	2	3	5	3	2	5	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	–	3	1	2	3	1	–	1
Mullingar,	11	6	17	2	5	7	2	–	2	2	6	8	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
Omagh,	10	6	16	2	4	6	6	–	6	3	1	4	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
Richmond,	21	20	41	4	15	19	5	6	11	5	3	8	4	3	7	–	2	2	1	1	2
Sligo,	8	6	14	1	4	5	–	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	–
Waterford,	1	2	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	6	7	13	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total,	112	106	218	44	75	119	32	28	60	49	50	99	21	25	46	12	15	27	9	7	16

* Sent back to Parent Asylum.

Admission of Patients Discharged Recovered, during the December, 1867.

Years. 3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 and upwards.			Period not specified.			Total Discharged Recovered.			Asylums.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	9	16	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	23	42	Ballinasloe.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	25	28	53	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	15	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	12	10	11	21	Castlebar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13	28	Clonmel: Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	2	*5	Additional Asylum.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	48	69	117	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	13	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	10	Killarney.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	13	11	24	Letterkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	20	Limerick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	8	24	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	13	10	23	Maryborough.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	7	22	20	18	38	Mullingar.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	12	24	13	37	Omagh.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	11	12	23	42	55	97	Richmond.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	17	15	32	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	12	11	23	Waterford.
1	4	5	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	48	34	82	307	331	638	Total.

Asylums of Patients Discharged Recovered, during the December, 1867.

Years. 3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 7.			7 to 8.			8 to 9.			9 and upwards.			Total Discharged Recovered.			Asylums.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	9	16	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	23	42	Ballinasloe.
–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	25	28	53	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	15	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	11	21	Castlebar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13	28	Clonmel: Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	Additional Asylum.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	48	69	117	Cork.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	13	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	10	Killarney.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	11	24	Letterkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	20	Limerick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	8	24	Londonderry.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	10	23	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	20	18	38	Mullingar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	24	13	37	Omagh.
1	1	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	42	55	97	Richmond.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	15	32	Sligo.
–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	11	23	Waterford.
3	3	6	2	5	7	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	1	–	1	4	1	5	307	331	638	Total.

† No information.

No. 5.—Table showing the Authority for the Admission of Patients Received into District Lunatic Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Ordinary Cases admitted by the Board.			Cases admitted by Medical Superintendent as "urgent."			"Dangerous Lunatics" admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics charged with Offences admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics detained in Gaols in default of bail, admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Total admitted during the Year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	5	10	15	5	–	5	7	16	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	26	43
Ballinasloe,	17	20	37	8	5	13	23	13	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	38	86
Belfast,	26	33	59	20	20	40	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	56	105
Carlow,	9	3	12	1	6	7	12	5	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	14	36
Castlebar,	9	13	22	1	2	3	12	14	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	29	51
Clonmel:																		
Parent Asylum,	8	12	20	17	19	36	19	12	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	43	87
Additional Asylum,	17	21	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	21	38
Cork,	8	16	24	64	55	119	19	7	26	5	6	11	–	–	–	96	84	180
Kilkenny,	3	7	10	5	14	19	9	2	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	18	23	41
Killarney,	6	4	10	11	13	24	2	2	4	9	2	11	–	–	–	28	21	49
Letterkenny,	18	22	40	22	20	42	13	8	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	50	103
Limerick,	6	7	13	12	23	35	4	3	7	1	2	3	–	1	1	23	36	59
Londonderry,	5	6	11	21	15	36	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	22	52
Maryborough,	10	8	18	17	16	33	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	27	57
Mullingar,	7	10	17	11	10	21	19	6	25	1	–	1	–	–	–	38	26	64
Omagh,	5	10	15	58	46	104	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	58	127
Richmond,	23	34	57	42	55	97	53	37	90	1	1	2	1	–	1	120	127	247
Sligo,	1	–	1	30	27	57	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	27	59
Waterford,	10	10	20	7	7	14	5	3	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	23	20	43
Total,	193	246	439	352	353	705	214	137	351	19	11	30	1	1	2	779	748	1,527

No. 6.—Table showing the Form of Disease of Patients admitted into District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	17	26	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	17	26	43
Ballinasloe,	41	36	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	48	38	86
Belfast,	34	42	76	9	8	17	1	–	1	5	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	56	105
Carlow,	17	12	29	–	1	1	4	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	22	14	36
Castlebar,	14	24	38	4	–	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	22	29	51
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	33	27	60	6	8	14	3	2	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	44	43	87
Additional Asylum,	7	11	18	–	–	–	8	7	15	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	17	21	38
Cork,	69	57	126	9	7	16	10	12	22	6	5	11	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	96	84	180
Kilkenny,	11	14	25	4	5	9	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	1	1		–	–	2	–	2	18	23	41
Killarney,	19	13	32	3	6	9	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	28	21	49
Letterkenny,	32	29	61	7	13	20	5	3	8	4	4	8	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	1	1	53	50	103
Limerick,	15	25	40	8	11	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	36	59
Londonderry,	29	20	49	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	22	52
Maryborough,	17	21	38	8	5	13	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	30	27	57
Mullingar,	34	19	53	3	3	6	1	1	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	26	64
Omagh,	50	42	92	10	14	24	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	5	1	6	69	58	127
Richmond,	68	83	151	19	22	41	14	10	24	9	4	13	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	8	17	120	127	247
Sligo,	27	9	36	2	11	13	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	4	6	32	27	59
Waterford,	15	9	24	3	5	8	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	23	20	43
Total,	549	519	1068	95	121	216	58	40	98	29	36	65	5	6	11	9	4	13	34	22	56	779	748	1,527

No. 7.—Table showing the Form of Disease of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	84	69	153	1	2	3	6	9	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	93	80	173
Ballinasloe,	135	87	222	–	3	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	10	12	22	6	–	6	24	14	38	178	116	294
Belfast,	135	124	259	23	22	45	7	2	9	20	18	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	7	17	195	173	368
Carlow,	89	57	146	13	11	24	12	16	28	7	2	9	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	123	89	212
Castlebar,	30	48	78	7	2	9	12	19	31	11	5	16	1	1	2	2	2	4	16	5	21	79	82	161
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	58	50	108	1	2	3	2	4	6	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	2	4	65	61	126
Additional Asylum,	28	25	53	3	2	5	12	9	21	4	3	7	33	17	50	6	7	13	16	15	31	102	78	180
Cork,	123	96	219	29	20	49	29	33	62	21	26	47	45	39	84	10	21	31	20	15	35	277	250	527
Kilkenny,	55	45	100	9	16	25	5	6	11	11	8	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	85	79	164
Killarney,	71	32	103	23	20	43	50	22	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	8	2	10	154	76	230
Letterkenny,	73	62	135	8	26	34	10	5	15	4	5	9	–	–	–	6	2	8	7	1	8	108	101	209
Limerick,	136	115	251	41	50	91	26	35	61	1	–	1	–	2	2	10	10	20	10	13	23	224	225	449
Londonderry,	48	30	78	12	9	21	10	12	22	7	8	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	82	59	141
Maryborough,	61	55	116	13	17	30	4	3	7	3	3	6	6	2	8	–	–	–	9	7	16	96	87	183
Mullingar,	99	81	180	14	32	46	5	2	7	11	10	21	2	2	4	4	4	8	19	11	30	154	142	296
Omagh,	116	90	206	22	27	49	15	20	35	1	1	2	9	16	25	13	4	17	15	9	24	191	167	358
Richmond,	167	244	411	61	76	137	31	41	72	24	20	44	–	–	–	2	–	2	38	31	69	323	412	735
Sligo,	51	41	92	7	9	16	46	40	86	12	4	16	3	4	7	4	1	5	19	9	28	142	108	250
Waterford,	24	26	50	4	8	12	24	29	53	16	12	28	1	2	3	2	–	2	6	2	8	77	79	156
Total,	1583	1377	2960	291	354	645	309	307	616	154	127	281	111	98	209	71	54	125	229	147	376	2748	2464	5212

No. 8.—Table showing the Educational Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Well Educated.			Can Read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Cannot Read.			Unascertained.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	7	2	9	6	2	8	20	12	32	30	26	56	23	33	56	7	5	12	93	80	173
Ballinasloe,	11	7	18	30	28	58	35	7	42	12	14	26	63	50	113	27	10	37	178	116	294
Belfast,	21	12	33	112	80	192	18	7	25	25	36	61	17	23	40	2	15	17	195	173	368
Carlow,	1	–	1	12	10	22	43	8	51	9	18	27	34	22	56	24	31	55	123	89	212
Castlebar,	6	2	8	11	7	18	7	3	10	14	4	18	37	51	88	4	15	19	79	82	161
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	4	4	8	8	8	16	4	3	7	7	4	11	30	28	58	12	14	26	65	61	126
Additional Asylum,	2	–	2	17	11	28	16*	3	19	14	6	20	27	35	62	28	21	49	102	78	180
Cork,	19	10	29	60	33	93	62	60	122	48	46	94	63	71	134	25	30	55	277	250	527
Kilkenny,	5	5	10	14	8	22	32	21	53	15	22	37	19	23	42	–	–	–	85	79	164
Killarney,	13	5	18	–	–	–	22	9	31	26	12	38	50	33	83	43	17	60	154	76	230
Letterkenny,	4	–	4	6	–	6	22	19	41	28	27	55	48	44	92	–	11	11	108	101	209
Limerick,	17	14	31	26	30	56	50	59	109	52	40	92	59	73	132	20	9	29	224	225	449
Londonderry,	4	4	8	9	8	17	16	8	24	23	26	49	30	13	43	–	–	–	82	59	141
Maryborough,	7	2	9	27	8	35	20	30	50	18	28	46	16	16	32	8	3	11	96	87	183
Mullingar,	5	3	8	26	20	46	35	25	60	39	31	70	36	50	86	13	13	26	154	142	296
Omagh,	11	5	16	14	12	26	73	35	108	33	54	87	57	58	115	3	3	6	191	167	358
Richmond,	48	33	81	88	63	151	68	92	160	57	91	148	41	62	103	21	71	92	323	412	735
Sligo,	3	2	5	6	3	9	60	26	86	27	23	50	46	54	100	–	–	–	142	108	250
Waterford,	5	5	10	26	23	49	31	6	37	5	12	17	10	33	43	–	–	–	77	79	156
Total,	193	115	308	498	354	852	634	433	1,067	482	520	1,002	706	772	1,478	237	268	505	2,748	2,464	5,212

No. 9.—Table showing the Social Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Married.			Single.			Widowed.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	18	22	40	74	47	121	1	6	7	–	5	5	93	80	173
Ballinasloe,	28	34	62	133	64	197	5	18	23	12	–	12	178	116	294
Belfast,	57	60	117	129	102	231	9	11	20	–	–	–	195	173	368
Carlow,	14	16	30	105	61	166	4	12	16	–	–	–	123	89	212
Castlebar,	13	22	35	44	41	85	3	6	9	19	13	32	79	82	161
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	18	23	41	25	20	45	5	7	12	17	11	28	65	61	126
Additional Asylum,	9	16	25	92	54	146	–	8	8	1	–	1	102	78	180
Cork,	51	57	108	218	171	389	8	22	30	–	–	–	277	250	527
Kilkenny,	6	23	29	76	51	127	3	5	8	–	–	–	85	79	164
Killarney,	20	27	47	125	41	166	6	8	14	3	–	3	154	76	230
Letterkenny,	24	24	48	84	62	146	–	15	15	–	–	–	108	101	209
Limerick,	31	66	97	180	123	303	8	34	42	5	2	7	224	225	449
Londonderry,	19	11	30	52	34	86	11	14	25	–	–	–	82	59	141
Maryborough,	16	14	30	78	59	137	1	14	15	1	–	1	96	87	183
Mullingar,	28	26	54	109	98	207	–	5	5	17	13	30	154	142	296
Omagh,	35	45	80	151	106	257	5	16	21	–	–	–	191	167	358
Richmond,	77	90	167	224	247	471	3	10	13	19	65	84	323	412	735
Sligo,	29	23	52	110	76	186	3	9	12	–	–	–	142	108	250
Waterford,	15	17	32	60	55	115	2	7	9	–	–	–	77	79	156
Total,	508	616	1,124	2,069	1,512	3,581	77	227	304	94	109	203	2,748	2,464	5,212

No. 10.—Classification of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Convalescent.			Quiet and Orderly, but Insane.			Moderately Tranquil.			Noisy and Refractory.			Total.			Imbecile and Epileptic.			Suicidal.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	2	3	31	26	57	27	11	38	34	41	75	93	80	173	13	3	16	6	5	11
Ballinasloe,	8	5	13	56	48	104	46	34	80	68	29	97	178	116	294	24	14	38	12	6	18
Belfast,	18	15	33	88	85	173	46	39	85	43	34	77	195	173	368	10	7	17	28	26	54*
Carlow,	12	9	21	38	22	60	54	30	84	19	28	47	123	89	212	11	9	20	3	–	3
Castlebar,	6	7	13	53	38	91	12	19	31	8	18	26	79	82	161	17	6	23	1	2	3
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	21	21	42	18	20	38	18	16	34	8	4	12	65	61	126	6	6	12	1	1	2
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	56	28	84	14	32	46	32	18	50	102	78	180	49	33	82	–	–	–
Cork,	50	18	68	137	71	208	58	83	141	32	78	110	277	250	527	33	35	68	2	21	23
Kilkenny,	1	1	2	17	16	33	38	33	71	29	29	58	85	79	164	5	4	9	4	4	8
Killarney,	5	4	9	65	42	107	77	25	102	7	5	12	154	76	230	60	28	88	40	28	68
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	91	61	152	5	13	18	12	27	39	108	101	209	7	1	8	5	9	14
Limerick,	15	3	18	93	72	165	48	95	143	68	55	123	224	225	449	13	17	30	–	4	4
Londonderry,	16	14	30	43	27	70	13	8	21	10	10	20	82	59	141	10	8	18	4	2	6
Maryborough,	5	4	9	44	35	79	23	23	46	24	25	49	96	87	183	15	9	24	2	7	9
Mullingar,	9	7	16	80	60	140	38	48	86	27	27	54	154	142	296	24	20	44	4	3	7
Omagh,	5	5	10	122	65	187	36	56	92	38	41	79	191	167	368	24	25	49	15	20	35
Richmond,	–	–	–	226	278	504	76	111	187	21	23	44	323	412	735	38	31	69	9	23	32
Sligo,	1	1	2	88	66	154	35	21	56	18	20	38	142	108	250	26	14	40	1	3	4
Waterford,	12	13	25	19	16	35	20	8	28	26	42	68	77	79	156	11	5	16	4	5	9
Total,	185	129	314	1,365	1,076	2,441	684	705	1,389	524	554	1,078	2,748	2,464	5,212	396	275	671	141	169	310

* Homicidal.

No. 11.—Table showing the State as to Probability of Recovery of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Lunatics probably Curable.			Lunatics probably Incurable.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	8	8	16	72	69	141	2	–	2	11	3	14	93	80	173
Ballinasloe,	50	42	92	98	60	158	6	–	6	24	14	38	178	116	294
Belfast,	40	30	70	145	136	281	–	–	–	10	7	17	195	173	368
Carlow,	47	41	88	65	39	104	–	–	–	11	9	20	123	89	212
Castlebar,	16	15	31	45	60	105	2	2	4	16	5	21	79	82	161
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	21	21	42	42	38	80	–	–	–	2	2	4	65	61	126
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	80	56	136	6	7	13	16	15	31	102	78	180
Cork,	100	103	203	147	111	258	10	21	31	20	15	35	277	250	527
Kilkenny,	42	35	77	38	40	78	–	–	–	5	4	9	85	79	164
Killarney,	15	14	29	129	60	189	2	–	2	8	2	10	154	76	230
Letterkenny,	21	29	50	77	69	146	3	2	5	7	1	8	108	101	209
Limerick,	48	45	93	156	157	313	10	10	20	10	13	23	224	225	449
Londonderry,	9	8	17	68	51	119	–	–	–	5	–	5	82	59	141
Maryborough,	33	32	65	48	46	94	6	2	8	9	7	16	96	87	183
Mullingar,	28	24	52	104	100	204	6	5	11	16	13	29	154	142	296
Omagh,	61	54	115	102	100	202	13	4	17	15	9	24	191	167	358
Richmond,	34	48	82	249	333	582	2	–	2	38	31	69	323	412	735
Sligo,	18	15	33	101	83	184	4	1	5	19	9	28	142	108	250
Waterford,	21	20	41	48	57	105	2	–	2	6	2	8	77	79	156
Totals,	612	584	1,196	1,814	1,665	3,479	74	54	128	248	161	409	2,748	2,464	5,212

No. 12.—Table showing the Number of Relapsed Cases admitted into Irish District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	In Asylum Once before.			In Asylum Twice before.			In Asylum Three times before.			In Asylum Four times before.			In Asylum Five times before.			In Asylum Six times before, or oftener.			Total Cases of Relapse.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	2	7
Ballinasloe,	10	6	16	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	7	18
Belfast,	8	9	17	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	12	22
Carlow,	2	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	15	12	27	7	5	12	3	2	5	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	2	3	27	25	52
Kilkenny,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Killarney,	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7
Letterkenny	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6
Limerick,	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	3	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	13
Londonderry,	7	6	13	4	3	7	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	10	23
Maryborough,	5	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10
Mullingar,	4	5	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10
Omagh,	7	4	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	11	6	17
Richmond,	8	14	22	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	20	32
Sligo,	4	5	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10
Waterford,	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	6	3	9
Total,	87	79	166	20	23	43	8	8	16	4	8	12	2	1	3	5	2	7	126	121	247

No. 13.—Table showing the previous Occupation of those in District Asylums, on 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Labouring Class.			Farming.			Domestic Servants.			Clerks.			Shop-keepers.			Tailors and Seamstresses.			Artisans.			Painters and Glaziers.			Smiths and Workers in Metals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	31	9	40	23	18	41	3	22	25	1	–	1	2	4	6	1	7	8	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	3
Ballinasloe,	70	55	125	10	12	22	4	22	26	6	–	6	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Belfast,	43	18	61	20	34	54	18	28	46	3	–	3	–	–	–	5	33	38	4	–	4	2	–	2	5	–	5
Carlow,	32	5	37	14	6	20	2	25	27	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	4	4	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	31	18	49	13	8	21	–	13	13	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	4	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clonmel Parent,	12	14	26	7	–	7	13	16	29	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Additional,	69	18	87	17	14	31	–	10	10	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Cork,	117	66	183	37	30	67	5	67	72	5	–	5	3	2	5	3	18	21	7	–	7	1	–	1	2	–	2
Kilkenny,	30	14	44	20	18	38	1	15	16	–	–	–	2	3	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2
Killarney,	82	41	123	8	6	14	2	8	10	5	–	5	2	5	7	2	8	10	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2
Letterkenny,	53	7	60	18	15	33	2	23	25	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	7	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Londonderry,	46	–	46	12	–	12	1	6	7	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	12	14	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	146	48	194	9	4	13	1	37	38	1	–	1	5	4	9	4	7	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Maryborough,	42	15	57	19	1	20	2	20	22	1	–	1	1	3	4	1	4	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1
Mullingar,	74	51	125	28	14	42	–	25	25	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Omagh,	85	20	105	42	43	85	2	29	31	2	–	2	2	4	6	1	18	19	7	–	7	1	–	1	1	–	1
Richmond,	100	9	109	13	5	18	10	110	120	26	–	26	9	7	16	2	33	35	1	–	1	5	–	5	12	–	12
Sligo,	74	48	122	25	17	42	2	24	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	2
Waterford,	29	7	36	7	1	8	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	4	4	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2
Totals,	1,166	463	1,629	342	246	588	70	500	570	64	1	65	36	40	76	41	168	209	29	1	30	17	–	17	41	–	41

No. 13—Table showing the previous Occupation of those in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867—*continued.*

Asylums.	Masons and Bricklayers.			Carpenters.			Weavers.			Shoemakers.			Hatters.			Factory Workers.			Victuallers.			Pedlers and Hucksters.			Sawyers.			Medical Men.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Belfast,	–	–	–	3	–	3	8	3	11	8	–	8	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Carlow,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel Parent,	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Additional,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	–	–	–	5	–	5	3	–	3	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Londonderry,	2	–	2	2	–	2	4	–	4	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Limerick,	3	–	3	3	–	3	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	2	3	3	–	3	1	5	6	–	–	–	2	–	2
Maryborough,	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	6	–	6	4	–	4	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Omagh,	1	–	1	4	–	4	3	4	7	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	7	–	7	23	–	23	5	1	6	11	4	15	1	–	1	1	4	5	3	–	3	3	2	5	1	–	1	1	–	1
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Waterford,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	33	–	33	58	–	58	29	9	38	69	4	73	4	–	4	8	27	35	15	3	18	15	25	40	2	–	2	13	–	13

No. 13—Table showing the previous Occupation of those in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867—*continued.*

Asylums.	Members of Religious Communities.			Students and Teachers.			Soldiers and Pensioners, and Wives.			Policemen, and Wives of ditto.			Sailors.			Publicans.			Mendicants.			Various Employments.			No Occupation, or Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	1	11	3	1	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	4	–	9	9	93	80	173
Ballinasloe,	2	–	2	5	–	5	26	4	30	6	2	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	4	8	9	–	9	19	17	36	178	116	294
Belfast,	–	–	–	4	5	9	14	–	14	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	3	34	19	53	15	24	39	195	173	368
Carlow,	2	–	2	3	–	3	2	–	2	1	–	1	5	–	5	–	–	–	3	4	7	11	15	26	38	30	68	123	89	212
Castlebar,	1	–	1	2	1	3	3	–	3	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	14	37	51	79	82	161
Clonmel Parent,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	18	22	40	65	61	126
„ Additional,	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	27	27	102	78	180
Cork,	–	–	–	4	3	7	10	–	10	3	–	3	8	–	8	1	1	2	1	3	4	28	31	59	20	23	43	277	250	527
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	2	3	5	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	2	7	8	18	26	85	79	164
Killarney,	–	1	1	6	5	11	21	–	21	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	3	–	3	154	76	230
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	11	43	54	108	101	209
Londonderry,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	82	59	141
Limerick,	2	–	2	4	2	6	12	–	12	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	13	116	129	224	225	449
Maryborough,	–	–	–	2	1	3	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	6	–	6	3	34	37	96	87	183
Mullingar,	4	–	4	–	1	1	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	18	24	4	1	5	11	28	39	154	142	296
Omagh,	1	–	1	7	–	7	8	–	8	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	21	28	5	26	31	191	167	358
Richmond,	2	–	2	4	5	9	12	–	12	–	–	–	8	–	8	2	–	2	–	–	–	16	5	21	45	227	272	323	412	735
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	1	6	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	7	–	7	3	13	16	142	108	250
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	8	7	64	71	77	79	156
Total,	14	2	16	49	29	78	153	13	166	32	3	35	39	1	40	5	3	8	20	40	60	147	102	249	233	788	1,021	2,748	2,464	5,212

No. 14.—Table showing the Cause of Death of Patients who died in Irish District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Abdominal Affections.			Cerebral and Cerebro-Spinal Affections.			Thoracic Affections.			Disease of Heart and Arteries.			Debility and Old Age.			Fever and Other Diseases.			Accident, Violence, or Suicide.			Total Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	7	10
Ballinasloe,	1	2	3	6	8	14	4	2	6	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1*	1	12	14	26
Belfast,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	3	5	–	–	–	5	7	12
Carlow,	3	–	3	2	–	2	6	6	12	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	12	8	20
Castlebar,	2	1	3	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	2	2	–	–	–	8	8	16
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	1	–	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	5	13
Additional Asylum,	2	1	3	5	2	7	–	2	2	–	–	–	9	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	8	24
Cork,	4	2	6	17	13	30	8	5	13	–	2	2	1	2	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	33	24	57
Kilkenny,	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	9	6	15
Killarney,	–	1	1	1	3	4	4	8	12	1	3	4	3	3	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	18	28
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	2	4	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	2	12
Limerick,	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	3	3	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	7	17
Londonderry,	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	1	1	1†	–	1	5	10	15
Maryborough,	5	8	13	4	1	5	3	1	4	1	–	1	2	1	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	18	13	31
Mullingar,	1	1	2	3	4	7	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1*	1	5	9	14
Omagh,	3	1	4	7	1	8	3	1	4	1	–	1	1	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	9	24
Richmond,	15	11	26	25	14	39	15	19	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	–	–	59	50	109
Sligo,	–	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1‡	1	5	7	12
Waterford,	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	7	10
Total,	42	32	74	83	52	135	58	66	124	6	7	13	40	39	79	16	20	36	1	3	4	246	219	465

* From the effects of burns. † Hanged himself. ‡ Accidentally poisoned.

No. 15.—Table showing supposed cause of Mental

Asylums.	Moral Causes.																		Total Moral Causes.		
	Poverty and Reverse of Fortune.		Grief, Fear, and Anxiety.		Love, Jealousy, and Seduction.		Domestic Quarrels and Affections.		Religious Excitement.		Study and Mental Excitement.		Ill-treatment.		Pride.		Anger.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	2	5	–	3	1	1	–	1	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	5	19	24
Ballinasloe,	6	5	5	8	2	9	2	5	4	7	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	22	37	59
Belfast,	8	5	25	22	12	18	2	3	17	11	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	67	63	130
Carlow,	8	7	3	7	–	3	5	8	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	17	29	46
Castlebar,	3	2	1	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	8	16
Clonmel Parent Asylum,	2	4	3	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	8	9	17
„ Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	7	7	10	25	11	15	3	5	7	10	4	1	–	–	2	1	–	1	44	65	109
Kilkenny,	–	4	2	6	2	2	2	6	3	6	4	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	15	28	43
Killarney,	13	10	10	15	1	3	2	8	1	–	3	–	–	3	2	–	1	–	33	39	72
Letterkenny,	1	–	7	7	1	1	–	1	1	4	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	16	28
Limerick,	16	16	13	11	3	9	2	3	6	6	5	3	–	7	–	1	–	1	45	57	102
Londonderry,	8	5	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	18
Maryborough,	1	3	9	7	6	4	1	3	4	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	22	22	44
Mullingar,	5	4	5	4	7	2	1	4	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	16	38
Omagh,	10	–	–	13	4	7	3	7	1	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	31	53
Richmond,	4	6	11	22	2	9	–	3	5	9	7	2	–	3	–	–	–	1	29	55	84
Sligo,	4	–	5	7	3	3	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	14	17	31
Waterford,	2	7	5	7	2	4	1	3	–	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	27	38
Totals,	100	90	116	164	57	97	31	62	53	76	42	17	2	28	4	5	3	5	408	544	952

Disease of Patients in Asylum, on 31st December, 1867.

Physical Causes.																Total Physical Causes.			Hereditary.			Not Known.			Total in Asylums on 31st Dec., 1867.		
Intemperance and Irregularity of Life.		Cerebral Diseases, or Affections.		Congenital Idiocy, &c.		Febrile Affections.		Effects of Climate and Sunstroke.		Bodily Injuries and Disorders.		Abuse of Medicine.		Sedentary Habits.													
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
8	2	11	3	2	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	25	7	32	7	9	16	56	45	101	93	80	173
18	1	49	25	6	–	–	–	8	2	14	11	–	–	–	–	95	39	134	15	11	26	46	29	75	178	116	294
25	18	7	8	2	–	–	7	3	–	19	14	1	2	1	–	58	49	107	10	22	32	60	39	99	195	173	368
20	5	4	–	2	1	6	3	1	–	4	3	–	–	8	11	45	23	68	33	19	52	28	18	46	123	89	212
1	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	1	2	67	70	137	79	82	161
3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	6	2	8	2	3	5	49	47	96	65	61	126
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	102	78	180	102	78	180
20	7	29	19	13	25	3	13	14	2	3	2	2	–	1	–	85	68	153	25	24	49	123	93	216	277	250	527
2	2	3	2	–	–	1	3	1	–	6	4	1	–	–	–	14	11	25	3	4	7	53	36	89	85	79	164
22	10	17	10	2	–	3	4	6	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	53	26	79	58	5	63	10	6	16	154	76	230
2	1	–	1	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	4	–	–	1	–	9	6	15	14	6	20	73	73	146	108	101	209
9	5	25	22	–	1	–	10	5	1	6	1	2	–	4	3	51	43	94	28	34	62	100	91	191	224	225	449
9	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	15	13	10	23	46	39	85	82	59	141
5	4	–	–	1	–	5	8	3	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	16	14	30	3	2	5	55	49	104	96	87	183
8	3	–	2	7	4	2	4	3	4	11	–	1	–	–	–	32	17	49	10	13	23	90	96	186	154	142	296
10	9	1	1	28	13	–	–	2	1	10	1	–	–	–	–	57	25	82	41	51	92	71	60	131	191	167	358
25	2	7	3	4	2	2	3	8	1	13	11	1	1	–	1	60	24	84	8	18	26	226	315	541	323	412	735
17	2	–	–	7	5	–	1	–	–	24	16	–	–	–	–	48	24	72	12	10	22	68	57	125	142	108	250
3	1	4	1	1	–	–	1	6	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	17	4	21	9	8	17	40	40	80	77	79	156
213	76	158	101	77	51	27	58	64	12	120	73	11	3	15	15	685	389	1074	292	250	542	1363	1281	2644	2748	2464	5212

No. 16.—Table showing the Relationship to each other of Patients who were treated in District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1867, as far as can be accurately ascertained.

Asylums.	Degree of Relationship.																				
	Parents and their Children.			Brothers and Sisters.			Uncles and Aunts, Nephews and Nieces.			First Cousins.			Second Cousins.			More distant degrees of Relationship.			Patients who had Relatives in Asylums previous to the period of these Returns.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	1	2	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Ballinasloe,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	–	–	–	3	5	8	1	3	4	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	5	5	10
Carlow,	–	–	–	3	1	4	5	1	6	5	1	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	2	2	4	4	3	7	–	–	–	5	6	11	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	8	8
Killarney,	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	13	4	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	–	–	–	6	4	10	4	2	6	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	1	1	2	5	5	10	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	10	23
Richmond,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	5	8	13
Waterford,	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	3	3	6
Total,	9	7	16	43	37	80	11	7	18	38	26	64	13	5	18	1	1	2	29	40	69
Total Number having Relationship, 198.																					

No. 17.—Table showing Number of Paying Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867; and also of Patients who are known or supposed to have Means, but contribute nothing towards their Maintenance.

Asylums.	Paying Patients.			Amount received from Paying Patients.			Average per Patient.			Patients known or supposed to have Means, but who do not Pay.		
	M.	F.	T.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	–	1	12	3	4	12	3	4	5	1	6
Ballinasloe,	3	–	3	49	2	6	16	7	6	1	–	1
Belfast,	–	–	–	—			—			–	–	–
Carlow,	3*	–	3	32	11	6	16	5	9	1	–	1
Castlebar,	1	–	1	23	0	0	23	0	0	1	–	1
Clonmel:												
Parent Asylum,	1	–	1	12	0	0	12	0	0	1	–	1
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	—			—			2	–	2
Cork,	2	1	3	41	4	2	13	14	8	1	–	1
Kilkenny,	8	8	16	181	7	0	11	6	8	1	–	1
Killarney,	5	–	5	110	0	0	22	0	0	1	1	2
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	—			—			–	–	–
Limerick,	4	1	5	68	14	4	13	14	10	4	3	7
Londonderry,	–	–	–	—			—			–	–	–
Maryborough,	–	–	–	—			—			–	1	1
Mullingar,	5	2	7	100	0	0	14	5	8	1	1	2
Omagh,	11	1	12	148	7	1	12	7	3	–	–	–
Richmond,	6	3	9	183	18	1	20	8	8	2	1	3
Sligo,	4	5	9	120	2	6	13	7	0	1	–	1
Waterford,	5	1	6	69	2	6	11	10	5	–	–	–
Total,	59	22	81	1,151	13	0	14	4	4	22	8	30

* The cost of maintenance of one was not ascertained on 31st December, 1867. The average is therefore struck on two in the case of this Asylum.

No. 18.—TABLE showing the Average Number of Patients Daily Employed, and how Employed, during the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

ASYLUMS.	MALES.											FEMALES.									TOTAL.	
	Garden and Farm Labour.	Basket-making.	Pumping Water.	Weaving.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.	Carpentry Work.	Painting.	Assisting Servants to clean House.	Miscellaneous Employments.	Total employed daily.	Spinning and Carding Flax.	Needlework.	Knitting.	Quilting.	Fancy Needlework.	Assisting in Laundry.	Assisting Servants to clean House.	Miscellaneous Employments.	Total employed daily.	Daily average of Patients employed.	Daily average of Patients unemployed.
Armagh,	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	17	50	–	20	9	–	–	4	13	8	54	104	69
Ballinasloe,	28	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	20	22	73	–	8	5	–	–	9	16	–	38	111	183
Belfast,	79	1	30	8	1	–	–	–	20	22	161	20	28	20	2	1	24	16	–	111	272	96
Carlow,	22	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	8	21	57	–	15	17	4	–	18	14	–	68	125	87
Castlebar,	20	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	12	10	45	–	12	4	–	–	4	12	2	34	79	82
Clonmel:																						
Parent Asylum,	26	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	14	8	54	–	–	22	–	–	–	10	8	40	94	32
Additional Asylum,	15	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	10	34	–	7	2	1	–	10	8	–	28	62	118
Cork,	61	–	–	–	3	5	4	–	25	51	149	–	34	42	–	–	31	23	28	158	307	229
Kilkenny,	25	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	13	4	44	–	12	11	–	–	18	11	–	52	96	68
Killarney,	21	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	7	31	61	–	18	11	–	–	8	5	5	47	108	122
Letterkenny,	27	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	18	12	65	–	12	22	–	–	7	10	7	58	123	86
Limerick,	29	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	15	7	53	–	36	36	–	–	16	19	23	130	183	266
Londonderry,	13	–	–	4	1	3	2	–	8	38	69	11	10	6	1	3	5	11	5	52	121	20
Maryborough,	23	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	8	25	58	–	16	16	–	8	14	14	9	77	135	48
Mullingar,	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	41	–	15	12	–	–	12	20	–	59	100	196
Omagh,	19	–	16	2	–	2	2	1	13	20	75	4	20	19	–	–	10	15	4	72	147	211
Richmond,	84	–	–	–	8	11	6	4	34	71	218	–	167	10	–	–	42	57	76	352	570	165
Sligo,	36	–	5	–	4	3	2	1	25	12	88	–	14	13	–	–	11	16	12	66	154	96
Waterford,	20	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	5	5	34	1	7	16	1	–	6	7	6	44	78	78
Total,	589	1	63	14	31	35	18	6	286	386	1,429	36	451	293	9	12	249	297	193	1,599	2,969	5,212

No. 19.—Table showing the Names and Salaries, &c., of the

Asylums.	Extent of Accommodation.	Consulting and Visiting Physicians.	Salary.	Resident Medical Superintendents and Managers.	Salary.	Allowances.
	Beds.		£		£	
1. Armagh, .	170	Thos. Cumming, M.D.	100	Rbt. M'Kinstry, M.D.	300	House, servant, fuel, washing, vegetables, bread, light.
2. Ballinasloe, .	352	Thomas Dillon, M.D.	125	Richard Eaton, M.D.	320	Apartments, fuel and light, washing, servant, vegetables, and garden.
3. Belfast, .	379	H. MacCormac, M.D.	100	Robt. Stewart, M.D.	350	Furnished house, rations, fuel and light, servants, keep of a horse and cow, garden, and washing.
4. Carlow, .	219	Thos. O'Meara, M.B.	100	M. P. Howlett, M.B.	300	House, coal, gas, washing, milk, vegetables, servant, garden.
5. Castlebar, .	222	Myles J. Jordan, M.D.	100	J. Edmundston, M.D.	350	Unfurnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, grain.
6. Clonmel (Parent Asylum),	130	W. D. Hemphill, M.D.	100	James Flynn, M.B., T.C.D.	350	Furnished house, milk, servant, light, and garden, washing, &c.
7. Clonmel (Additional Asylum),	200	W. D. Hemphill, M.D.	60	Geo. St. George Tyner, M.D.	200	Residence, fuel, light, washing, and vegetables, and £35 in lieu of other allowances.
8. Cork, . .	604	Samuel Hobart, M.D.	100	Thomas Power, M.D.	430	Fuel, light, washing, and garden.
9. Ennis, . .	260	P. M. Cullinan, M.D.	Not fixed.	Wm. Daxon, M.D.	Not fixed.	Not yet fixed.
10. Enniscorthy,	288	T. G. Cranfield, M.D.	100	T. W. Shiell, M.B.	Do.	Ditto, ...
11. Kilkenny, .	172	L. C. Kinchela, M.D.	100	Barry Delany, M.D.	340	Furnished apartments, coal, gas, soap, starch, vegetables, bread, milk, candles.
12. Killarney, .	263	W. M. Murphy, M.D.	100	M. S. Lawlor, M.D.	300	Fuel, light, washing, milk, and vegetables.
13. Letterkenny,	254	Henley Thorp, M.D.	100	J. A. Eames, M.D.	400	Residence, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and garden.
14. Limerick, .	452	Rbt. R. Gelston, M.D.	125	Rbt. Fitzgerald, M.D.	350	Bread, milk, potatoes, vegetables, coal, candles, soap, and servant.
15. Londonderry,	190	B. White, M.D.	100	W. F. Rogan, M.D.	260	Furnished house, coal, gas, attendance, washing, vegetables, keep of a cow.
16. Maryborough,	198	David Jacob, M.D.	100	Vacant, . .	300	Coals, candles, vegetables, washing, bread and milk.
17. Mullingar, .	296	Jos. Ferguson, M.D.	125	Hen. Berkeley, M.D.	350	Apartments, bread, meat, butter, milk, sugar, vegetables, and fuel, &c.
18. Omagh, .	358	H. Thompson, M.D.	100	F. J. West, M.D.	400	Rations of bread and milk, apartments, fuel, light, and washing.
19. Richmond, .	740	R. Tuohill, M.D.	£168 9 4	Joseph Lalor, M.D.	550	Apartments, vegetables, bread and milk, fuel and light, washing.
		J. T. Banks, M.D.	150			
		J. Hughes, Surgeon,	150			
20. Sligo, . .	330	Wm. S. Little, M.D.	100	John M'Munn, M.D.	400	Washing, fuel, light, and vegetables, milk.
21. Waterford, .	160	P. R. Connolly, M.D.	125	Fredk. M'Cabe, M.D.	340	Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, bread and milk.
	6,237					

principal Officers of District Asylums, on 31st December, 1867.

Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Matrons, &c.	Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Asylums.
£		£		£ s. d.	
145	Susan Smith, . .	75	Apartments, servant, fuel, washing, bread and milk, vegetables, light.	93 14 0	1. Armagh.
150	Rose O'Callaghan, .	80	Apartments, fuel and light, servant, washing, and vegetables.	90 0 0	2. Ballinasloe.
190	M. F. Stewart, .	100	Furnished apartments, rations, fuel and light, attendance, and washing.	80 0 0	3. Belfast.
100	L. Parsons, . .	100	Furnished apartments, fuel, gas, vegetables, and milk.	65 0 0	4. Carlow.
60	Elizabeth Chance, .	105	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, bread and milk.	50 0 0	5. Castlebar.
100	Frances C. Bell, .	70	Furnished house, bread, milk, tea and sugar.	60 0 0	6. Clonmel (Parent Asylum).
70 Not including commuted allowance.	Caroline M. Egan, .	70	Apartments, partial rations, washing, fuel and light, and £10 a year for servant.	60 0 0	7. Clonmel (Additional Asylum).
150	Frances Eames, .	75	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.	40 0 0	8. Cork.
–	Kate Delahunty, .	Not fixed.	Not yet fixed.	—	9. Ennis.
–	Emly Castle, . .	100	Apartments, light, fuel, washing, vegetables, bread and milk.	50 0 0	10. Enniscorthy.
£114 12 3	Joanna Ryan, . .	90	Furnished apartments, coal, gas, washing, potatoes, vegetables.	40 7 4	11. Kilkenny.
£25 11 9	M. A. Falvey, . .	90	Fuel, light, washing, milk, and vegetables.	25 0 0	12. Killarney.
140	Eliza Malseed, . .	105	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and vegetables.	50 0 0	13. Letterkenny.
£102 8 10	Maria Raleigh, .	100	Bread, milk, potatoes, coal, candles, soap, and servant.	75 10 0	14. Limerick.
140	Eliza Grant, . .	70	Furnished rooms, coal, gas, attendance, washing, and vegetables.	50 0 0	15. Londonderry.
100	Jane J. Farrell, .	85	Coals, candles, vegetables, and washing.	43 12 0	16. Maryborough.
150	Catherine Costello, .	75	Apartments, bread, meat, milk, tea, sugar, butter, vegetables, fuel.	70 0 0	17. Mullingar.
150	Hannah Hudson, .	75	Rations, apartments, fuel, light, and washing.	75 0 0	18. Omagh.
£100 14 5	M. Magrane, Matron,	115	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, and washing.	114 19 5	19. Richmond.
	E. Blundell, Assistant Matron.	50	Ditto, . . .	91 5 5	
	T. Shannon, Deputy Assistant Matron.	24	Rations, fuel, light, and apartments, washing, and clothing.	74 10 5	
	M. Martin, Schoolmistress.	30	Ditto, . . .	63 16 5	
	A. Colwell, Schoolmistress.	20	Ditto, . . .	63 16 5	
100	Margaret Benson, .	75	Rations, light, fuel, and washing.	80 0 0	20. Sligo.
£130 0 3	Susan O'Brien, .	70	Same in kind as Resident Medical Superintendent.	67 14 8	21. Waterford.

No. 19.—Table showing the Names and Salaries, &c., of the

Asylums.	Extent of Accommodation.	Protestant Chaplains.	Salary.	Roman Catholic Chaplains.	Salary.	Apothecaries.	Salary.
	Beds.		£		£		£
1. Armagh, .	170	None, . .	–	None, . .	–	None, . .	–
2. Ballinasloe, .	352	Rev. J. C. Walker,	40	Rev. Jn. Kirwan,	40	J. E. Poyntz, .	50
3. Belfast, .	379	None, . .	–	None, . .	–	Jas. Moore, Surgeon.	50
4. Carlow, .	219	Rev. A. B. Perry,	25	Rev. B. O'Neill,	25	P. J. Cullen, .	30
5. Castlebar, .	222	Rev. W. B. Stoney,	30	Ven. Archd. Brown	50	None, . .	–
6. Clonmel (Parent).	130	Rev. F. T. Brady,	25	Rev. T. O'Meara,	35	Richard Graham,	–
7. Clonmel (Additional).	200	Ditto, . .	25	Ditto, . .	35	Ditto, . .	–
8. Cork, . .	604	Rev. W. C. Neligan, LL.D.	50	Rev. J. H. O'Connor.	50	—	–
9. Ennis, .	260	Rev. Philip Dwyer	Not fixed.	Rev. Jeremiah Vaughan.	Not fixed.	William Stamer, M.D.	Not fixed.
10. Enniscorthy,	288	Rev. John Corvan, D.D.	35	Rev. Sylvester Cloney.	60	Philip M. Cooke,	40
11. Kilkenny, .	172	Rev. W. C. Gorman.	30	Rev. Jno. O'Hanlon.	35	Henry Fitzsimons.	45
12. Killarney, .	263	Rev. Edw. Herbert.	25	Rev. Thomas Sheehy.	50	J. C. M'Dermott,	30
13. Letterkenny,	254	Rev. Hen. Danford Rev. O. Leitch, Presbyterian.	30 25	Rev. B. Kelly, .	40	Benj. Jolly, L.A.P.	30
14. Limerick, .	452	Rev. Benj. Jacob,	50	Rev. M. Fitzgerald	50	J. B. Bouchier,	50
15. Londonderry,	190	Rev. W. Craig, Rev. J. Denham, Presbyterian.	25 25	Rev. D. Magee,	25	W. J. Eames, .	30
16. Maryborough,	198	Rev. J. M. Hobson,	25	Rev. J. Kinsella,	25	Thos. Pilsworth,	30
17. Mullingar, .	296	Rev. C. P. Reichel, Rev. M. Murphy, Presbyterian.	35 15	Rev. Thos. Martin	50	Wm. Middleton,	35
18. Omagh, .	358	Rev. R. M. Swift, Rev. J. Mitchell, Presbyterian.	30 30	Rev. C. M'Cawley	30	Francis Trenor, .	35
19. Richmond, .	740	Rev. A. Leeper, D.D.	80	Rev. A. Murphy,	100	T. E. Hayes, .	100
20. Sligo, . .	330	Rev. Edw. Day,	30	Rev. John Morris,	40	John Lougheed,	35
21. Waterford, .	160	Ven. Jn. Alcock, Archdeacon.	25	Rev. E. J. Browne,	35	John Mackesy, M.D.	45
Total,	6,237						

principal Officers of District Asylums, on 31st December, 1867—*continued.*

Allowances.	Estimated Value thereof.	Clerks and Storekeepers.	Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Value thereof.	Asylums.
	£		£		£ s. d.	
—	–	Samuel Parks, .	50	Apartments, fuel, light, rations, clothing, washing.	22 12 0	1. Armagh.
None, . .	–	Ml. Barrett, Clerk,	–	None, . . .	—	2. Ballinasloe.
		Barthw. Rock, Storekeeper.	30	Rations, apartments, fuel, light, washing.	30 0 0	
Ditto, .	–	Geo. H. Whiteside.	80	Furnished apartments, rations, washing, fuel, and light.	60 0 0	3. Belfast.
Ditto, .	–	John Abraham,	80	None (non-resident),	—	4. Carlow.
—	–	John Gilham, .	105	Ditto, . .	—	5. Castlebar.
None, . .	–	Edward O'Neill,	65	Ditto, . .	—	6. Clonmel (Parent).
—	–	John Richardson,	60	Ditto, . .	—	7. Clonmel (Additional).
—	–	William Connell, Clerk.	75	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.	30 0 0	8. Cork.
		James Vickers, Steward.	80	Ditto, . .	40 0 0	
		J. P. Duggan, Storekeeper.	40	Ditto, . .	30 0 0	
		George Crofts, Land Steward.	40	Ditto, . .	30 0 0	
None, . .	–	Fras. Fitzgerald,	Not fixed.	(To be non-resident),	—	9. Ennis.
Ditto, .	–	Robt. Henderson,	60	Apartments, light, fuel, washing, and rations.	70 0 0	10. Enniscorthy.
Ditto, .	–	Michael Curran,	105	None (non-resident),	—	11. Kilkenny.
Ditto, .	–	J. Wallace, .	120	Ditto, . .	—	12. Killarney.
Ditto, .	–	John M'Connell,	105	Ditto, . .	—	13. Letterkenny
Ditto, .	–	James Bodkin, .	100	Ditto, . .	—	14. Limerick.
Ditto, .	–	T. Colhoun, .	100	Ditto, . .	—	15. Londonderry.
		James Craig, Schoolmaster.	30	Rations, washing, attendance, apartments, coal, gas.	50 0 0	
Ditto,	–	T. C. Molloy, .	50	None (non-resident),	—	16. Maryborough
Ditto, .	–	John Newburn, .	120	Ditto,	—	17. Mullingar.
Ditto, .	–	George Quaile, .	80	Washing; receives £40 a-year in lieu of apartments, rations, fuel, and light.	50 0 0	18. Omagh.
Furnished apartments, fuel, light, bread, milk, vegetables, washing.	£84 15s. 5d.	J. Nunn, Secretary and Storekeeper.	200	Partially furnished apartments, fuel, light, vegetables, bread and milk, and washing.	87 6 5	19. Richmond.
		J. Morran, Schoolmaster.	36	Rations, fuel, light, and apartments furnished, clothing, and washing.	65 9 5	
		G. Lennon, Schoolmaster.	30	Ditto, . .	65 9 5	
None, . .	–	Robert Browne,	90	None (non-resident),	—	20. Sligo.
Ditto, .	–	Thomas S. Keary,	100	Ditto, . .	—	21. Waterford.

No. 20.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867.

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Armagh:							
1	Gardener,	21	0	0	22	12	0	Residence, fuel, light, clothing, rations, washing.
1	Wardman,	16	0	0	22	12	0	Ditto.
4	Male Attendants,	13	10	0	22	12	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	10	0	0	22	12	0	Ditto.
1	Fireman,	32	10	0		—		Non-resident, none.
1	Nurse,	13	0	0	20	10	0	Residence, fuel, light, washing, rations.
4	Nurses,	10	10	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Nurse,	8	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	7	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Resident Physician's Servant,	8	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	11	10	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Matron's Servant,	8	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	6	6	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
	Ballinasloe:							
1	Steward,	26	0	0	20	0	0	House, rations, fuel, and light.
1	Head Male Attendant,	20	0	0	20	0	0	Residence, rations, & clothes.
1	Infirmary Attendant,	20	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Male Attendant,	16	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	14	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
2	Gate Porters,	14	0	0	24	0	0	House, rations, fuel, light, and clothes.
1	General Workman,	15	0	0	15	0	0	Residence, rations, & clothes.
1	Tailor,	15	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Engineman and Stoker,	30	8	4	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	18	0	0	12	10	0	Non-resident, rations.
1	Resident Medical Superintendent's Servant,	10	0	0	20	0	0	Residence and rations.
1	Hall Maid and Matron's Servant,	8	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	17	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Head Laundress,	13	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	9	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	11	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	6	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Female Infirmary Attendant,	11	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
3	Female Attendants,	9	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	7	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
7	Ditto,	6	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
	Belfast:							
1	Head Male Attendant,	32	0	0	27	19	0	Apartments, fuel, light, rations, clothing, and washing.
2	Male Attendants,	24	0	0	27	19	0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	20	0	0	27	19	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	18	0	0	27	19	0	Ditto.
1	Head Female Attendant,	24	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	18	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 20.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Belfast—*con.*							
1	Cook (Female),	16	0	0	23	5	0	Apartments, fuel, light, rations, clothing, & washing.
1	Ditto (Assistant),	12	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	16	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (Assistant),	12	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse (Male side),	12	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (Female side),	12	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
11	Female Attendants,	12	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
7	Assistant ditto,	10	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	15	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
	Carlow:							
1	Gardener,	18	10	0	20	17	1	The allowances for all are apartments furnished, fuel, gas, rations, washing, vegetables, a suit of clothes each year, and a premium, if deserving, varying from 10*s.* to £2.
1	1st Warder and Steward,	18	10	0	21	17	1	
1	2nd Warder,	12	12	0	20	17	1	
1	3rd Ditto,	12	12	0	20	17	1	
1	4th Ditto,	12	12	0	20	17	1	
1	5th Ditto,	12	12	0	20	17	1	
1	No. 1 Deputy Warder,	10	10	0	20	17	1	
1	,, 2 Ditto,	10	10	0	20	17	1	
1	,, 3 Ditto,	10	10	0	20	17	1	
1	,, 4 Ditto,	10	10	0	20	17	1	
1	Yardman and Messenger,	12	12	0	20	17	1	
1	Gatekeeper,	9	0	0	20	17	1	
1	Cook,	10	0	0	16	0	0	
1	Kitchen-maid,	5	5	0	15	0	0	
1	Laundress,	9	0	0	16	0	0	
1	Assistant Laundress,	6	5	0	15	10	0	
1	2nd Assistant ditto,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	Nurse,	8	8	0	15	0	0	
1	2nd Nurse,	8	8	0	15	0	0	
1	3rd Ditto,	8	8	0	15	0	0	
1	4th Ditto,	8	8	0	15	0	0	
1	Deputy Nurse,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	Ditto,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	Ditto,	5	5	5	15	10	0	
1	Ditto,	5	5	5	15	10	0	
1	Ditto,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	Ditto,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	Board's Maid,	6	6	0	15	15	0	
	Castlebar:							
1	Head Keeper,	20	0	0	24	0	0	Residence, rations, washing, and clothing.
4	Keepers,	15	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
4	Warders,	12	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	15	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Engineman,	28	10	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	30	0	0	15	0	0	Lodge, fuel, light, and washing materials.
1	Gatekeeper,*	10	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	23	8	0	9	15	0	Residence, rations.
1	Tailor,	23	8	0	9	15	0	Ditto.
4	Nurses,	9	0	0	15	0	0	Residence, rations, washing, and some clothing.
4	Deputy Nurses,	7	4	0	15	0	0	Ditto.

* Gatekeeper is Gardener's wife.

[*continued.*

No. 20.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Castlebar—*continued.*							
1	Hall-maid,	9	0	0	15	0	0	Residence, rations, washing, and some clothing.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Deputy Laundress,	7	4	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Cook,	7	4	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Clonmel (*Parent*):							
1	Gardener,	36	0	0	20	0	0	Non-resident; diet & washing.
1	Keeper,	21	0	0	24	4	0	Diet, washing, lodging, and clothing.
4	Ditto,	18	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Warder,	13	4	0	22	2	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	12	0	0	22	2	0	Ditto.
1	Sick Male Attendant,	18	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Sick Nurse,	15	0	0	21	0	0	Diet, washing, lodging, and two gowns yearly.
3	Ditto,	12	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Deputy Nurse,	10	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	7	10	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	7	10	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	House Servant,	10	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	24	4	0	Diet, washing, lodging, and clothes annually.
1	Gate ditto,	15	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
	Clonmel (*Additional*):							
1	Gardener,	31	10	0	20	0	0	Rations, washing, residence.
1	Hall-maid,	10	0	0	21	0	0	Rations, two gowns, washing, and lodging.
4	Keepers,	18	0	0	24	0	0	Food, clothes, washing, and lodging.
6	Deputy Keepers,	12	0	0	22	2	0	Ditto.
1	Nurse (Head),	15	0	0	21	0	0	Food, two gowns, lodging, and washing.
3	Nurses,	12	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
5	Deputy Nurses,	7	10	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
2	Deputy Laundresses,	7	10	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	24	4	0	Residence, food, clothes, and washing.
1	Kitchen-maid,	7	10	0	21	0	0	Food, two gowns, washing, and lodging.
1	Engineman,	26	0	0	24	4	0	Non-resident; a suit of clothes.
1	Gate Porter,	15	0	0	24	4	0	Food, residence, washing, and clothes.
1	Tailor,	24	0	0	—			Non-resident; rations.
	Cork:							
1	Gate Keeper,	52	0	0	20	0	0	Residence, rations, fuel, light, and washing.
1	Watchman,	27	8	0	—			Non-resident; none.

[*continued.*

No. 20.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Cork—*con.*							
1	Fireman,	26	0	0	17	0	0	Residence, rations, fuel, light, and clothing.
4	Attendants,	17	8	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto and Shoemaker,	18	12	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant and Carpenter,	17	16	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto and Tailor,	16	12	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto and Painter,	15	12	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Attendant,	13	16	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	12	16	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	11	16	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
6	Ditto,	10	16	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto, Supernumerary,	7	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Female Attendant,	10	16	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	13	16	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	12	16	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (Infirmary),	17	8	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
5	Assistant Female Attendants,	9	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	7	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
10	Ditto,	6	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Board-room Servant,	7	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Head Laundress,	17	3	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	10	4	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto ditto,	8	4	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Female Cook,	7	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Male ditto,	16	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto Assistant Cook,	6	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Barber,	15	12	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Messenger,	7	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Sweeper,	8	8	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Whitewasher,	7	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
	Ennis:							
1	Gate Keeper,	26	0	0	Not yet valued.			Gate-house, fuel, light, and clothes.
1	Steward and Gardener,	20	0	0				Fuel, light, clothes, apartments, and rations.
1	Engineer,	30	0	0				Ditto.
3	1st Class Male Attendants,	16	0	0				Ditto.
3	2nd Class ditto,	14	0	0				Ditto.
6	3rd Class ditto, and servants,	12	0	0				Ditto.
	One of the above to be a Carpenter, and to receive in addition to his wages according ing to his class,	10	0	0				
	Three others, Shoemaker, Tailor, and Painter and Glazier, each, additional,	4	0	0				
1	Cook (Female),	10	0	0				Ditto.
1	Laundress,	10	0	0				Ditto.
3	1st Class Female Attendants,	10	0	0				Ditto.
4	2nd Class ditto,	8	0	0				Ditto.
8	3rd Class ditto, and servants,	6	0	0				Ditto.

The above is the Staff recommended by the Board of Governors should the number of inmates reach 260. The Servants are to be engaged as necessity arises, according as the patients are admitted. It has not been yet sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant, as required by the 30th and 31st Victoria, chap. 118.

[*continued.*

No. 20.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	KILKENNY:							
1	Gatekeeper,	20	0	0	11	0	0	Residence, £1 premium, clothes, fuel, and light.
1	Wardsman,	12	0	0	19	0	0	Residence, £2 premium, clothes, and rations.
1	Hall Porter,	14	0	0	18	0	0	Residence, £1 premium, clothes, and rations.
1	Male Attendant,	16	0	0	21	0	0	Residence, £4 premium, clothes, and rations.
1	Ditto,	12	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	12	0	0	18	0	0	Residence, £1 premium, clothes, and rations.
1	Ditto,	11	0	0	18	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	10	0	0	18	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8	0	0	18	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	9	2	6	14	0	0	Residence and rations.
1	Nurse,	10	0	0	16	0	0	Residence, £1 premium, clothes, and rations.
1	Ditto,	9	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8	10	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	7	10	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Wardsmaid,	8	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	10	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	9	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid,	7	10	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	6	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
	KILLARNEY:							
1	Head Attendant,	38	0	0	21	4	6	Residence, clothing, and rations.
1	Attendant,	20	0	0	19	14	6	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	36	0	0	39	9	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	15	0	0	19	14	6	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	48	0	0	78	18	0	Ditto.
1	Chief Nurse,	17	0	0	15	0	0	Residence and rations.
2	1st Class Nurses,	24	0	0	32	2	0	Residence, clothing, and rations.
2	2nd Class ditto,	16	0	0	32	2	0	Ditto.
6	Ditto,	36	0	0	96	6	0	Ditto.
1	Stoker,	31	0	0	—			Non-resident; none.
1	Gardener,	31	4	0	—			Ditto.
1	Ploughman,	16	18	0	7	0	0	Non-resident; rations.
1	Hall Porter,	29	14	0	4	2	6	Residence and clothing.
1	Gate Portress,	10	0	0	16	1	0	Residence, clothing, and rations.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	16	1	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	7	0	0	16	1	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	6	0	0	16	1	0	Ditto.
2	Housemaids,	12	0	0	32	2	0	Ditto.
1	Engine-driver,	20	16	0	—			Non-resident; none.
1	Tailor,	26	3	4	—			Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	31	4	0	—			Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	46	16	0	—			Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 20.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. —— Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
	Letterkenny:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Head Male Attendant and Band Master.	30 0 0	25 3 6	Residence, clothing, board, and washing.
4	1st Class Male Attendants, .	16 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto and Shoemaker,	16 0 0	24 12 0	Residence, clothing, board, and washing, and an allowance on all work done.
1	Ditto and Tailor, .	16 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Hospital Male Attendant, .	16 0 0	24 12 0	Residence, clothing, board, and washing.
1	Night ditto, . .	16 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
4	2nd Class ditto, . .	14 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Engineman, ...	28 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter, ...	14 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter, ...	22 0 0	21 3 6	Non-resident; gate-house, coal, fuel, vegetables, and clothes.
1	Carpenter, ...	52 0 0	—	Non-resident; none.
1	Land Steward and Gardener, .	30 0 0	10 0 0	Non-resident; house, coal, and gas.
1	Cook, ...	£ 12 to £ 14	21 0 6	Residence, clothing, board, and washing.
1	Laundress, ...	12 ,, 15	21 0 6	Ditto.
4	1st Class Female Attendants, .	10 increasing to 12	21 0 6	Ditto.
4	2nd Class ditto, . .	8 ,, 10	20 12 6	Ditto.
1	Hospital ditto, . .	12 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	Night ditto, . .	12 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid, ...	8 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress, . .	8 0 0	20 12 6	Ditto.
1	Ditto, . . .	6 0 0	20 12 6	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid, ...	6 0 0	20 12 6	Ditto.
	Limerick:			
1	Male Attendant, . . .	16 16 0	18 2 9	Residence, rations, & clothes.
	Nurses, ...	8 8 0	14 13 9	Residence, rations, and a dress.
1	Steward and Gardener, . .	40 0 0	10 15 0	House, coals, candles, and vegetables.
1	House Carpenter, . . .	26 16 0	10 15 0	House, rations, and fuel, &c.
1	Gatekeeper, ...	35 0 0	14 1 0	House, fuel, and suit of clothes.
1	Ditto at Back Lodge, .	28 0 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Stoker, ...	20 16 0	18 19 0	Rations, coals, house, &c.
1	Hall Porter, ...	16 16 0	18 2 9	Residence, rations, clothes, &c.
1	Laundress, ...	10 0 0	14 13 9	Residence, rations, and a dress.
	Assistant Laundresses, . .	6 6 0	14 13 9	Ditto.
	Resident Medical Superintendent's Servant, . . .	8 8 0	14 13 9	Ditto.
1	Matron's Servant, . . .	6 6 0	14 13 9	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid, ...	6 6 0	14 13 9	Ditto.
1	Cook, ...	10 0 0	14 13 9	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid, ...	6 6 0	14 13 9	Ditto.
	Head Wardswomen, . . .	8 8 0	14 13 9	Ditto.
	Assistant ditto, ...	6 6 0	14 13 9	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 20.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £ s. d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £ s. d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Londonderry:			
1	Gatekeeper,	9 0 0	30 0 0	Rations, clothes, &c.
1	Gardener,	18 3 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Weaver,	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Farm Manager,	15 13 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
2	Keepers,	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Keeper,	13 13 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
3	Female Nurses,	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
2	Hospital Nurses,	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
6	Assistant Nurses,	5 5 0	18 14 7	Ditto.
1	Cook,	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
2	Assistant ditto,	5 5 0	18 14 7	Ditto.
1	Office-maid,	5 5 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
1	Physician's Servant,	6 6 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
1	Farm Gatekeeper,	4 0 0	4 0 0	Non-resident; free house.
	Maryborough:			
1	Gardener,	40 0 0	—	Residence; none.
1	Gatekeeper,	10 0 0	5 0 0	Residence and rations.
1	Hall Porter,	14 1 0	18 13 0	Residence and allowances.
1	Hospital Warder,	15 0 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
1	Keeper,	14 1 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	13 0 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	9 17 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	8 16 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	9 0 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	7 7 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	6 6 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
4	Deputy Nurses,	5 5 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	4 4 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	7 7 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Laundry-maid,	4 4 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	4 0 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	7 7 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	6 6 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	House Servant,	5 5 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	13 0 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	12 3 4	18 13 0	Ditto.
	Mullingar:			
1	Gatekeeper, &c.,	42 0 0	13 6 9	Residence, bread, coal, soap, and candles.
1	Keeper and Shoemaker,	35 0 0	24 5 3	Residence, rations, & clothing.
1	Head Keeper,	22 0 0	24 5 3	Ditto.
8	Keepers, each	14 0 0	24 5 3	Ditto.
1	Porter,	14 0 0	24 5 3	Ditto.
1	Stoker,	24 0 0	24 5 3	Ditto.
1	Messenger,	8 0 0	24 5 3	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	24 0 0	17 14 4	Residence and rations.
10	Nurses, each	10 0 0	17 14 4	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12 10 0	17 14 4	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 20.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Mullingar—*con.*							
1	Laundress,	12	10	0	17	14	4	Residence and rations.
1	Assistant ditto,	10	0	0	17	14	4	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid,	10	0	0	17	14	4	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	10	0	0	17	14	4	Ditto.
	Omagh:							
1	Land Steward,	30	0	0	21	18	3	Residence, rations, clothing, fuel, and light.
1	House Steward,	30	0	0	17	13	3	Residence, rations, & clothing.
1	Gatekeeper,	18	5	3	17	13	3	Ditto.
1	General Artisan,	35	0	0	17	13	3	Ditto.
6	Male Attendants,	16	0	0	17	13	3	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	14	0	0	17	13	3	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14	0	0	17	13	3	Ditto.
5	Nurses,	12	0	0	16	7	3	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	10	0	0	16	7	3	Ditto.
1	Female Attendant,	14	0	0	15	1	2	Ditto.
1	Cook,	14	0	0	16	7	3	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	15	0	0	16	7	3	Ditto.
2	Laundry-maids,	8	0	0	15	1	2	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	8	0	0	15	1	2	Ditto.
8	Housemaids,	6	0	0	15	1	2	Ditto.
1	Postboy,	2	0	0	17	13	3	Ditto.
	Richmond:							
1	Office Assistant,	31	0	0	37	19	2	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Store ditto,	25	0	0	43	19	2	Clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Head Male Attendant,	21	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
7	1st Class ditto,	18	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
8	2nd Class ditto,	16	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	2nd Class ditto,	16	14	7	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	18	18	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	18	18	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	16	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Assistant in Kitchen,	16	14	7	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	36	0	0	37	19	2	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Messenger,	16	14	7	43	19	2	Rations, clothing, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Tailor,	30	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	30	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Plumber,	41	0	0	37	19	2	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Engineman,	40	0	0	37	19	2	Ditto.
1	Band Master,	26	0	0	—			None.
8	1st Class Nurses,	12	0	0	40	2	6	Clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
16	2nd Class ditto,	10	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
5	3rd Class ditto,	8	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
1	Cook,	20	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	12	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	18	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
2	Laundry Maids,	10	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 20.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Sligo:							
1	Steward and Gardener, . .	40	0	0	30	0	0	Residence, fuel, light, board, and washing.
1	Gate Porter, ...	31	4	0	15	0	0	Residence, clothing, fuel, and light.
1	Hall Porter and Painter, . .	25	0	0	26	0	0	Residence, board, washing, clothing, fuel, and light.
1	Attendant and Shoemaker, .	20	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
4	Male Attendants, . . .	15	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
5	Ditto, ...	10	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook, ...	12	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress, ...	12	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto Assistant, . .	8	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
4	Female Attendants, . . .	10	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Female Deputy Attendant, .	8	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, ...	7	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto, ...	6	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid, ...	6	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Scullery-maid, ...	6	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
	Waterford:							
1	Gardener and Evening School-master, ...	35	0	0	18	18	5	Rations, clothing, residence, washing, and fuel and light.
1	Gatekeeper, ...	15	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter, ...	14	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Attendant, ...	25	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
2	Ditto, . . . each	18	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Ditto, ...	16	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Ditto, ...	13	10	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Ditto, ...	12	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker, ...	12	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Watchman, ...	15	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Nurse, ...	9	0	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
3	Ditto, ... each	8	8	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
3	Assistant Nurses, . . each	6	6	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
4	Ditto, . . . each	5	5	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Cook, ...	8	8	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Laundress, ...	8	8	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
2	Assistant Laundresses, . each	6	6	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Female Night Watch, . .	7	7	0	17	8	5	Ditto.

No. 21.—Table showing Superannuation Allowances granted to Officers and Servants of District Asylums, during the Year ending 31st December, 1867 (*in continuation of Table* 18, *App. B., Inspectors' Sixteenth Report*).

Asylum.	Persons Superannuated.	Office.	Annual Salary on Retirement.	Estimated Annual Value of Emoluments.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Amount of Superannuation granted.	Date of Retirement.	Observations.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Years.	Yrs. Mhs	£ s. d.		
Ballinasloe, . .	Rose Carroll, .	Nurse, . .	7 15 0	15 0 0	65	32 6	12 2 8	18 Apr., 1867.	None.
Clonmel: Parent Asylum, Additional Asylum,	William Jas. Shiell, M.D.	Visiting Physician.	100 0 0	Nil.	67	33 0	85 6 8	24 Jan., 1867.	Pension based on £160; £60 having been added in 1863 for duties imposed for Auxiliary Asylum.
Londonderry, . .	Danl. M'Loughlin,	Carpenter, .	46 6 0	Nil.	73	20 0	19 10 0	July, 1867.	Died, 26th August, 1867.
Richmond, .	Catherine Buggy,	Nurse, . .	12 0 0	40 2 6	–	11 0	9 11 0	8 May, 1867.	
	Joseph Kelly, .	Attendant, .	18 0 0	43 19 2	39	13 0	13 8 5	24 Aug., 1867.	
Waterford, . .	Mary Smith, .	Laundress, .	8 8 0	17 8 5	64	13 0	5 7 4	14 Jan., 1867.	

No. 22.—Table showing the Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, in Asylums on 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Male Side.						Female Side.						Total Male and Female Accommodation.
	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Male Accommodation.	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Female Accommodation.	
Armagh,	3	9	8	49	41	90	1	11	8	39	41	80	170
	1	10					1	10					
	4	3					6	3					
Ballinasloe,	7	3	23	119	66	185	9	3	21	98	69	167	352
	1	4					1	4					
	11	6					1	5					
	4	7					8	6					
	–	–					2	7					
Belfast,	9	11	26	163	37	206	3	11	20	152	35	173	379
	1	7					2	12					
	2	6					1	15					
	7	4					1	13					
	7	3					1	7					
	1	2					1	6					
	–	–					7	4					
	–	–					3	2					
	–	–					2	3					
Carlow,	6	4	9	79	45	124	6	4	8	51	44	95	219
	1	20					1	20					
	1	22					1	7					
	1	13					–	–					
	1	19					1	19					
Castlebar,	2	13	10	85	32	117	2	13	9	73	32	105	222
	1	14					1	14					
	1	12					1	6					
	1	6					4	2					
	4	2					–	–					
Clonmel: Parent Asylum,	1	14	6	49	16	65	1	14	6	49	16	65	130
	2	7					2	7					
	2	6					2	6					
	1	5					1	5					
	1	4					1	4					

Clonmel: Additional Asylum,	1	13	8	102	9	111	1	2	11	67	22	89	200
	4	11					1	11					
	1	18					3	12					
	1	17					3	13					
	1	10					1	5					
	–	–					1	8					
	–	–					1	4					
	5	12					5	12					
Cork,	3	11	31	238	65	303	1	11	31	233	68	301	604
	3	9					1	10					
	7	7					3	9					
	5	6					10	7					
	2	5					6	5					
	3	4					2	4					
Infirmary,	1	7					2	6					
Infirmary,	2	5					1	5					
	7	9					6	9					
	2	8					1	10					
Ennis,	3	3	14	92	38	130	2	8	13	90	40	130	260
	2	2					2	3					
	–	–					2	2					
	3	7					3	7					
Enniscorthy,	3	8	10	105	39	144	3	8	10	105	39	144	288
	2	18					2	18					
	2	12					2	12					
	6	8					6	8					
Kilkenny,	2	7	9	72	14	86	2	7	9	72	14	86	172
	1	10					1	10					
	7	8					3	8					
	3	7					5	7					
Killarney,	1	6	14	107	47	154	2	5	12	76	33	109	263
	1	10					1	4					
	1	3					1	3					
	1	11					–	–					
	2	20					2	20					
	1	16					1	16					
Letterkenny,	2	10	9	96	31	127	2	10	9	96	31	127	254
	1	11					1	11					
	3	3					3	3					

[continued.

No. 22.—Table showing the Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, in Asylums on 31st December, 1867—*continued.*

Asylums.	Male Side.						Female Side.						Total Male and Female Accommodation.
	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Male Accommodation.	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Female Accommodation	
Limerick,	1	16	16	158	68	226	1	4	19	160	66	226	452
	3	17					5	14					
	1	10					6	3					
	2	14					1	16					
	2	15					1	7					
	1	5					1	11					
	6	3					2	15					
	–	–					2	2					
Londonderry,	7	4	9	52	44	96	2	18	7	52	42	94	190
	1	6					4	4					
	1	18					–	–					
Maryborough,	1	7	14	65	41	106	1	8	10	6	46	92	198
	8	4					2	4					
	3	3					1	12					
	1	12					6	3					
	1	5					–	–					
Mullingar,	3	12	14	111	43	154	2	12	12	99	43	142	296
	3	11					4	10					
	6	6					1	8					
	2	3					4	5					
	–	–					1	7					
Omagh,	2	14	16	130	61	191	2	13	15	113	54	167	358
	2	11					5	9					
	3	10					1	7					
	6	6					3	6					
	2	5					2	5					
	1	4					1	4					
	–	–					1	3					

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No. 23.—Table showing the Number of Board Meetings held, and attendance of Governors thereat, during the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.
Ballinasloe,	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	6
Belfast,	1	7	1	6	2	10 7	–	–	1	9	1	7
Carlow,	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	3
Castlebar,	1	4	1	5	3	15	–	–	1	3	1	3
Clonmel (Parent and Additional),	1	4	1	7	2	3 3	1	3	1	5	1	4
Cork,	1	5	1	5	2	5 4	1	5	1	10	2	11 5
Ennis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	5	1	7	1	5
Killarney,	1	4	1	6	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	6
Letterkenny,	1	5	1	9	1	4	1	8	1	9	1	8
Limerick,	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	6	1	4	1	6
Londonderry,	1	5	1	3	2	8 9	1	4	1	5	2	4 9
Maryborough,	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	6	1	8
Mullingar,	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	6	1	4	1	3
Omagh,	1	8	1	5	1	10	1	6	1	8	1	4
Richmond,	2	5 4	2	6 6	2	5 5	2	5 9	2	3 4	2	7 4
Sligo,	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	7
Waterford,	1	10	2	7	1	3	2	8	1	4	1	6

Asylums.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total Number of Meetings held during the year.	Average Number of Governors at each Meeting.
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.		
Ballinasloe,	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	7	1	3	1	3	12	4
Belfast,	1	4	1	9	1	9	3	9 10 6	1	12	1	9	14	8
Carlow,	1	7	1	5	1	7	1	5	1	3	1	4	12	4
Castlebar,	2	8	1	5	1	2	2	5	–	–	1	6	14	4
Clonmel (Parent and Additional),	1	3	1	2	2	– 5	1	7	1	5	1	4	14	4
Cork,	1	5	1	9	2	4 3	1	6	1	7	1	9	15	6
Ennis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	17	1	17
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10 20	2	15
Kilkenny,	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	7	1	5	1	5	12	5
Killarney,	1	4	1	6	1	5	1	8	1	10	1	7	12	5
Letterkenny,	1	9	1	5	1	9	1	5	1	11	1	8	12	7
Limerick,	1	3	1	3	1	6	1	4	1	5	1	7	12	5
Londonderry,	1	4	1	4	2	6 9	1	10	1	7	1	4	15	6
Maryborough,	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	4	12	4
Mullingar,	1	3	1	6	1	2	1	4	1	5	1	8	12	4
Omagh,	1	6	1	10	1	6	1	12	1	10	1	8	12	8
Richmond,	1	6	2	4 3	2	3 3	3	6 6 5	2	3 7	1	5	23	5
Sligo,	1	6	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	8	1	3	12	4
Waterford,	2	6	1	7	2	14	1	4	2	12	2	14	18	5

No. 24.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Armagh.		
Rev. James Jones, . .	1831,	9
William Paton, Esq., J.P.,	1841,	11
Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., D.L., .	1844,	–
Sir W. Verner, Bart., D.L.,	1844,	–
Colonel Leslie, M.P., Lieutenant, co. Monaghan, .	1844,	–
E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P., D.L.	1844,	–
Rev. Alexander Irwin, .	1850,	10
Thomas Dobbin, Esq., J.P.,	1851,	3
Matthew J. Anketell, Esq., D.L., J.P., . .	1855,	–
William Forster, Esq., D.L.,	1855,	–
R. H. Dolling, Esq., J.P., .	1856,	–
Hugh Boyle, Esq., J.P., .	1861,	6
His Grace the Lord Primate, ...	1862,	1
Edwd. W. Lucas, Esq., V.L.	1863,	–
William Kirk, Esq., D.L.,	1863,	1
Colonel Sir J. M. Stronge, Bart, M.P., . . .	1864,	1
Right Hon. Lord Lurgan,	1864,	–
John Hancock, Esq., .	1865,	2
Major Jesse Lloyd, . .	1866,	–
Ballinasloe.		
Rt. Hon. Earl of Clancarty, J.P., . . .	Aug. 15, 1833,	1
Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	–
Rt. Hon. Lord Clonbrock, D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	–
Walter Laurence, Esq., .	,,	2
Right Hon. Lord Ashtown, D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	–
Charles Filgate, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 13, 1844,	–
Hon. Martin Ffrench, D.L., J.P., ...	,,	–
Henry J. Gascoyne, Esq., J.P., ...	,,	3
Right Rev. Dr. Derry, .	,,	–
G. D. H. Kirkaldy, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Robert French, Esq., D.L., J.P., ...	,,	–
Andrew Brown, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. Woulfe Flanigan, Esq., D.L., ...	,,	–
Cornelius O'Kelly, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Chas. Strickland, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Major John D'Arcy, J.P.,	July 15, 1855,	12
Harry T. Potts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
Viscount Dunlo, J.P., .	Nov. 19, 1860,	2
Andw. N. Comyn, Esq., J.P.,	Mar. 20, 1861,	1
J. J. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., J.P., ...	January, 1862,	10
Stephen J. Cowen, Esq., J.P.	Mar. 29, 1862,	1
Rev. J. W. Whigham, .	June, 1862,	12
Thos. Kelly Mahon, Esq., J.P., ...	June, 1864,	1
John Eyre, Esq., J.P., .	,,	1
Belfast.		
Marquess of Donegal, .	March, 1829,	–
Mayor of Belfast, for the time being, . . .	,,	3
Belfast—*continued.*		
Rev. Thos. Hincks, A.M., .	March, 1829,	–
Robert J. Tennant, Esq., J.P., D.L., . . .	January, 1836,	–
Very Rev. Dean Stannus,	April, 1842,	–
Rev. H. Cooke, LL.D., D.D.,	,,	5
Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, A.M.	,,	–
C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., .	October, 1846,	9
The Marquess of Downshire	Nov. 1847,	1
Major Crawford, J.P., D.L.,	,,	11
The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, . .	April, 1850,	10
Wm. Dunville, Esq., J.P.,	May, 1851,	6
Rev. T. F. Miller, D.D., .	Dec. 1851,	–
A. J. Macrory, Esq., .	June, 1852,	10
Lord Dufferin, . .	Dec. 1855,	–
Thomas M'Clure, Esq., J.P., D.L., ...	January, 1856,	10
Lieut.-Col. Forde, M.P., .	March, 1862,	3
Rt. Rev. Bishop Dorrian,	Sept. 1866,	7
Sir Edmund M'Naughten, Bart., D.L., . . .	October, 1866,	–
Sir Edward Coey, J.P., .	,,	7
John Young, Esq., J.P., .	,,	3
H. H. M'Neile, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
J. B. Houston, Esq., J.P., D.L., ...	,,	9
Viscount Templetown, .	,,	3
Colonel Adair, D.L., .	,,	–
Sir Thos. Bateson, Bart., M.P., ...	March, 1867,	–
Captain Gray, J.P., D.L., .	,,	3
Wm. M'Gee, Esq., M.D., J.P., ...	April, 1867,	7
Carlow.		
Samuel Haughton, Esq.,	Dec. 1, 1831,	5
Rev. John Bonham, .	July 21, 1834,	–
George Evans, Esq., .	Aug. 19, 1836,	–
Very Rev. Jas. Maher, D.D.,	Nov. 2, 1837,	6
Horace Rochfort, Esq., .	May 5, 1843,	8
Thomas Braddell, Esq., .	April 24, 1845,	–
Robt. Clayton Browne, Esq.	Feb. 15, 1847,	7
Sir James Power, Bart., .	,,	–
P. W. Redmond, Esq., .	,,	–
Charles A. Walker, Esq.,	,,	–
Rev. J. I. Taylor, D.D., .	Oct. 19, 1848,	–
Hugh Blackney, Esq., .	,,	–
William Burton, Esq., .	Mar. 7, 1850,	–
The Marquess of Kildare,	Dec. 21, 1853,	–
Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P., .	,,	6
Rt. Rev. Dr. Walshe, D.D.,	,,	7
Philip J. Newton, Esq., .	,,	–
Major R. Owen, . .	April 24, 1855,	–
Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.,	Jan. 29, 1856,	–
Sir Thos. P. Butler, Bart.,	May 6, 1865,	1
D. W. P. Beresford, M.P.,	,,	–
A. Kavanagh, Esq., M.P., .	June 4, 1867,	–
Walter Bulwer, J.P., .	,,	3
J. Alexander, Esq., . .	July 4, 1867,	2
Sir Chas. Burton, Bt., J.P.,	,,	4
Castlebar.		
General the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B., ...	Mar. 28, 1865,	–
The Marquess of Sligo, .	,,	1

No. 24.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1867—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
CASTLEBAR—*continued.*		
Lord John Browne, M.P., D.L.,	Mar. 28, 1865,	11
Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Bart., J.P.,	,,	9
Sir Richard A. O'Donnell, Bart., D.L.,	,,	6
Colonel Arthur Knox Gore,	,,	–
Valentine O'Connor Blake, Esq., D.L.,	,,	8
George Henry Moore, Esq., D.L.,	,,	5
John Nolan Ferrall, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Lt.-Col. George G. Ouseley Higgins, D.L.,	,,	1
Chas. Strickland, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Thomas Cormack Walshe, Esq., J.P.	,,	5
Philip Taaffe, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Anthy. Ormsby, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Thomas S. Lindsey, Esq., jun., D.L.,	,,	–
Lord Oranmore & Browne, D.L.,	June, 14, 1865,	5
Charles L. FitzGerald, D.L., J.P.,	Mar. 15, 1856,	4
Alex. C. Lambart, Esq., D.L.,	Nov. 14, 1866,	–
CLONMEL (PARENT AND ADDITIONAL).		
Rt. Hon. Lord Gough, D.L.,	1834,	–
John Bagwell, Esq., M.P., D.L.,	,,	3
William Perry, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
George Ryan, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Rev. Walter Giles,	1835,	–
Denis Phelan, Esq., M.D.,	1838,	–
Right Hon. Lord Dunally, D.L.,	1841,	–
Chas. Bianconi, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Edw. Phelan, Esq., M.D., J.P.,	,,	4
James Scully, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Rev. John Dill,	1843,	1
Thomas Lalor, Esq., D.L.,	1849,	1
Joseph Kenny, Esq., J.P.,	1856,	8
Richd. U. Bailey, Esq., J.P.,	1859,	1
Bassett W. Holmes, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Captain E. James Power Lalor, D.L.,	,,	–
Sir John C. Carden, Bart., D.L.,	,,	–
Joshua Minnett, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
James Lanigan, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Laurence Waldron, Esq., M.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Samuel H. Goold Adams, Esq., J.P.,	1864,	7
S. C. Moore, Esq., D.L.,	1864,	4
Percy Gough, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
John Riall, Esq.,	,,	12
Chas. Moore, Esq., M.P.,	1865,	–
Saml. Perry, Esq., J.P.,	1867,	–
C. J. Wise, Esq.,	,,	2
Wm. Davis, Esq,	,,	3
W. J. Shiell, M.D,	,,	2
CORK.		
Earl of Bandon, D.L.,	Oct. 4, 1845,	–
Earl of Mountcashel, D.L.,	,,	–
Earl of Bantry, D.L.,	,,	–
Hon. W. H. White Hedges, D.L.,	,,	–
Sir C. D. Jephson Norreys, Bart., D.L.,	,,	6
Lord Visct. Doneraile, D.L.,	,,	–
Thos. G. French, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Capt. R. Tonson Rye, D.L.,	,,	–
James Morrogh, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. Stack Murphy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, D.D.	Mar. 13, 1848,	–
The Archdeacon of Cork, LL.D.,	,,	1
The Recorder of Cork, Q.C.,	,,	–
Wm. J. Sheehy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4
D. Leahy Arthur, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5
Andw. F. Roche, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
D. W. J. Norreys, Esq., J.P.,	June 17, 1850,	15
Members of Parliament—		
For County of Cork, *ex-officio*,	Feb. 18, 1853,	1
For City of Cork, *ex-officio*	,,	2
For Bandon, ,,	,,	–
For Kinsale, ,,	,,	–
For Mallow, ,,	,,	–
For Youghal, ,,	,,	–
Mayor of Cork, J.P., *ex-officio*,	,,	–
High Sheriff of Co. of Cork, *ex-officio*,	,,	–
High Sheriff of City of Cork, *ex-officio*,	,,	2
Nich. Dunscombe, Esq., D.L.,	,,	9
Wm. L. Perrier, Esq., J.P.,	,,	10
Sir Thomas Tobin, D.L.,	,,	1
S. T. W. French, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Richd. Goold Adams, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Henry Winthrop O'Donovan, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
B. S. Wood, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
Robt. De La Cour Beamish, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. R. Meade, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Noble Johnson, Esq.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	6
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross,	July 29, 1862,	–
The Archdeacon of Cork,	Feb. 18, 1863,	1
John H. Bainbridge, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 12, 1863,	10
Thomas Lyons, Esq., J.P.,	July 4, 1865,	4
Thomas Jameson, Esq.,	,,	–
William Johnson, D.L.,	Sept. 29, 1865,	6
Lt.-Col. A. J. Wood, D.L.,	June 8, 1867,	2
Geo. Chatterton, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5
ENNIS.		
Right Hon. Lord Inchiquin, Lord Lieutenant, county Clare,	Nov. 29, 1867,	–
The Lord Bishop of Killaloe,	,,	–

No. 24.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended, during the Year ended 31st December, 1867—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Ennis—*continued.*		
The Right Rev. Nicholas Power, R. C. Bishop,	Nov. 29, 1867,	1
Colonel Vandeleur, M.P.,	,,	–
Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Bart., M.P.,	,,	–
Capt. William Stacpoole, M.P.,	,,	–
Lt.-Col. Fras. Macnamara, D.L.,	,,	1
Sir H. D. Massey, Bt., D.L.,	,,	–
Major W. E. Mac Donnell, V.L.,	,,	1
Capt. C. G. O'Callaghan, D.L.,	,,	–
John Singleton, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Thomas Crowe, Esq., D.L.,	,,	1
Richd. Stacpoole, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. J. Skerrett, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. F. Vesey Fitzgerald, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
James O'Brien, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Captain A. Butler, D.L.,	,,	1
Thomas Rice Henn, Esq., D.L., Q.C.,	,,	1
Burdett Morony, Esq., D.L.,	,,	1
Wainright Crowe, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Marcus Keane, Esq., J.P.,		1
Robert C. Reeves, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
George Sampson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
John Enright, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Major Charles T. Studdert, J.P.,	,,	1
Captain George Studdert, J.P.,	,,	1
Marcus Talbot, Esq., Chairman of Town Commissioners,	,,	1
Thomas Greene, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Francis Burton, Esq.,	Dec. 12, 1867,	–
Captain Marcus Paterson, J.P.,	,,	–
The Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, D.L.,	Dec. 19, 1867,	–
Enniscorthy.		
Right Hon. Earl of Courtown, D.L.,	Nov. 11, 1867,	–
Rt. Hon. the Lord Carew, L.L.,	,,	2
Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin,	,,	–
Rt. Rev. Bishop Furlong,	,,	2
Lieut.-Col. Harry Alcock, D.L.,	,,	2
Charles Arthur Walker, Esq., V.L.,	,,	1
Robt. Westley Hall-Dare, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
John Hyacinth Talbot, Esq., D.L.,	,,	1
Geo. Le Hunte, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
Robt. S. Doyne, Esq., D.L.,	,,	1
Enniscorthy—*con.*		
John St. George Deane, Esq., D.L.,	Nov. 11, 1867,	–
Strangman D. Goff, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Francis Augustine Leigh, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Stephen Nam, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Hen. Lambert, Esq., D.L.,	,,	1
Walter M. Westropp Dawson, Esq., D.L.,	,,	1
Edwd. Tottenham Irvine, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Samuel Thomas Harman, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Captain H. Boyce,	,,	1
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L., M.P.,		2
Arthur M. Kavanagh, Esq., J.P., M.P.,	,,	1
Geo. C. Roberts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
Henry Bruen, Esq., D.L., M.P.,	,,	1
Patrick W. Redmond, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Thos. Braddell, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
Lorenzo Dundas, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P.,	Dec. 20, 1867,	–
The Lord Templemore, D.L.,	Jan. 18, 1868,	–
Sir Thos. Esmonde, Bart., D.L.,	,,	–
Anthony Cliffe, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
John Esmonde, Esq., J.P., M.P.,	,,	–
Kilkenny.		
Geo. Bryan, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	April 26, 1852,	–
Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. F. Tighe, Lord Lieutenant of the co.,	,,	5
Michael Sullivan, Esq., M.P., *ex-officio*,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of Ossory and Ferns,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, R. C. Bishop,	,,	–
Sir John Power, Bart., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Sir John Blunden, Bart., D.L., J.P.,	,,	3
John H. Jones, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas Lalor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
William H. Flood, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	2
John De Montmorency, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas Neville, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
James S. Lane, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Captain J. N. Greene, J.P.,	,,	2
Edm. Smithwick, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
P. Connellan, Esq., D.L., J.P.	,,	7

No. 24.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1867—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Kilkenny—*continued.*		
J. K. Aylward, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	April 26, 1852,	–
Lord James Butler, J.P.,	May 16, 1855,	–
J. M. Tidmarsh, Esq., J.P.,	1856,	7
Hon. L. A. Ellis, M.P., *ex-officio*,	Jan. 29, 1857,	–
Lieut.-Col. W. V. Stuart, D.L., J.P.,	Jan. 26, 1858,	–
John Walsh, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Power, Esq., J.P.,	1861,	8
Captain T. H. Ponsonby,	,,	5
The Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough,	1862,	1
Sir John Gray, M.P.,	1865,	–
Sir James Langrishe, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff,	May 6, 1865,	–
The Right Hon. the Earl of Carrick,	Sept. 10, 1865,	1
John Murphy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4
The Most Noble the Marquess of Ormonde,	Oct. 30, 1865,	–
The Right Worshipful The Mayor, *ex-officio*,	,,	–
The High Sheriff, *ex-officio*,	,,	–
Killarney.		
The Lord Ventry,	April 26, 1852,	–
The Right Hon. Viscount Castlerosse, M.P.,	,,	2
St. John Blacker, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. L. Crosbie, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Stephen Collis, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Dan. C. Coltsmann, Esq., D.L.	,,	6
William Denny, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Sir William D. Godfrey, Bart., D.L.,	,,	–
Thos. Gallwey, Esq., J.P.,	,,	6
Wilson Gun, Esq., J.P.,	,,	9
Major Murray Home, J.P.,	,,	–
The Knight of Kerry, D.L.,	,,	–
John Leahy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5
Denis Shine Lawlor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
Daniel Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	,,	6
Rich. Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
James O'Connell, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4
M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas Sandes, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, R. C. Bishop,	,,	4
Henry Leahy, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	11
The O'Donoghue, M.P.,	–	2
The Lord Headley,	Feb. 10, 1865,	5
Henry Herbert, Esq.,	,,	3
R. H. Orpen, Esq.,	,,	8
Sir Rowland Blennerhasset,	Oct. 12, 1867,	1
Letterkenny.		
Sir James Stewart, Bart., J.P., D.L.,	Jan. 21, 1865,	5
Wm. Fenwick, Esq., J.P.,	,,	10
John Harvey, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	Jan. 21, 1865,	1
John V. Stewart, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	5
Lord Edward Chichester,	,,	–
Viscount Lifford, J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Alex. J. R. Stewart, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Thomas Batt, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5
John G. Bowen, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Fras. Mansfield, Esq., D.L.,	,,	11
Major R. G. Montgomery, J.P., D.L.,	,,	7
Thos. Conolly, Esq., M.P., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Wybrants Olphert, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	3
Wm. Sinclair, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas Brook, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Rev. William Edwards,	,,	–
Viscount Hamilton, M.P.,	,,	–
Lord George Hill,	,,	9
Lord Francis Conyngham, J.P.,	,,	–
The Right Rev. Dr. Daniel M'Gettigan,	,,	3
George Young, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
William Style, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	2
John R. Boyd, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	4
J. Grove Grove, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	3
Capt. Thomas Patterson, J.P.,	Jan. 13, 1866,	2
John Sproule, Esq., J.P.,	,,	9
James Marshall, Esq.,	,,	–
Limerick.		
Right Worshipful the Mayor, *ex-officio*,	–	–
The Lord Bishop, *ex-officio*,	–	3
Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, *ex-officio*,	–	–
Ven. Archdeacon Peacock, *ex-officio*,	–	–
The Most Rev. Dr. Butler, R. C. Bishop, *ex-officio*,	–	4
Wm. Howley, Esq., D.L.,	1827,	–
Henry Maunsell, Esq.,	1833,	5
John W. Mahony, Esq.,	,,	7
John Singleton, Esq.,	1839,	1
Sir Hugh D. Massy, Bart.	1845,	–
Michael Furnell, Esq.,	,,	–
Col. the Right Hon. Wm. Monsell, M.P.,	1847,	–
Sir Wm. Barrington, Bt.,	,,	–
Richard Russell, Esq.,	,,	1
John Lowe, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Thomas Kelly, Esq.,	,,	–
Sir Vere De Vere, Bart.,	,,	–
Colonel C. M. Vandeleur,	1848,	–

No. 24.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1867—*con.*

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Limerick—*continued.*		
William J. Geary, Esq.,	1850,	–
Thomas Boyse, Esq.,	„	1
Michael R. Ryan, Esq.,	1859,	5
William Spaight, Esq.,	1860,	1
Heffernan Considine, Esq.,	„	–
Stephen E. de Vere, Esq.,	1861,	–
Captain M. Gavin,	1862,	6
John J. M'Sheehy, Esq.,	„	9
Thadeus M'Donnell, Esq.,	1865,	5
Eugene O'Callaghan,	April 27, 1866,	3
Rt. Hon. Lord Clarina, D.L.,	July 3, 1866,	3
Sir David V. Roche, Bart.,	„	–
Edward Croker, D.L.,	„	–
George Fosberry, Esq., J.P.	„	1
Henry Lyons, Esq., J.P.,	„	–
Londonderry.		
Major Scott, J.P., D.L.,	1829,	12
Sir R. Bateson, Bart., J.P.,	1836,	–
J. B. Beresford, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	1839,	8
Rev. W. M'Clure,	1845,	10
Sir H. H. Bruce, Bt., M.P.,	1847,	5
Rev. B. B. Gough,	1849,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Kelly,	1850,	–
Anthony Babington, Esq.,	1852,	–
Lord Bishop of Derry,	1854,	3
Sir W. F. Heygate, Bart., M.P.,	1859,	3
R. P. Dawson, Esq., M.P., J.P.,	„	–
Dean of Derry,	1860,	5
A. Lyle, Esq., Lieut. of the County,	„	–
The Archdeacon of Derry,	1862,	–
The Mayor of Derry,	1863,	1
G. Skipton, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	1864,	14
B. M'Corkle, Esq., J.P.,	„	9
Major Browne, J.P.,	„	1
R. Ogilby, Esq., J.P.,	1864,	–
W. M'Cormack, Esq., M.P.,	1864,	–
Walter Greene, Esq., J.P.	1865,	2
J. Munn, Esq., J.P.,	1867,	6
R. Moore, Esq.,	„	4
J. T. Mackey, Esq.,	„	1
H. Dolling, Esq., J.P.,	„	–
S. M. Alexander, Esq., J.P.,	„	3
J. J. Clarke, Esq., J.P.,	„	2
C. T. M'Causland, Esq., J.P.	„	–
Maryborough.		
Viscount de Vesci,	April 6, 1833,	3
George Adair, Esq.,	Mar. 24, 1835,	–
R. M. Alloway, Esq.,	„	1
R. S. Hawkesworth, Esq.,	April 12, 1846,	9
Rt. Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick,	Feb. 9, 1850,	–
Thomas Kemmis, Esq.,	Nov. 20, 1850,	–
Rev. Dr. Taylor,	May 26, 1855,	7
D. Thompson, Esq.,	April 26, 1856,	–
Geo. Garvey, Esq.,	Sept. 10, 1857,	4
Thomas Hackett, Esq.,	„	4
Maryborough—*con.*		
T. W. Trench, Esq.,	Sept. 10, 1857,	7
Michael Dunne, Esq.,	Jan. 11, 1860,	8
Edmund Dease, Esq.,	Mar. 26, 1862,	4
Honourable A. Bury,	„	2
J. F. Rolleston, Esq.,	„	1
J. F. Hutchinson, Esq.,	„	1
Sir Allen J. Walsh, Bart.,	Dec. 15, 1863,	6
William Phillips, Esq.,	April 11, 1864,	4
John Lloyd, Esq.,	April 11, 1866,	1
W. H. Walsh,	„	–
Marcus Goodbody,	„	–
Robt. Fras. Dunne, M.P.,	Jan. 4, 1867,	–
Mullingar.		
Marquess of Headfort,	July 8, 1854,	–
Earl of Fingall,	„	–
Lord Bishop of Meath,	„	2
The Right Hon. Lord Athlumney,	„	–
Mathew E. Corbally, M.P.,	„	–
J. W. L. Naper, D.L.,	„	2
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bt.,	„	–
Samuel Winter, D.L.,	„	–
Richard Bolton, D.L.,	„	–
Edward M'Evoy, M.P.,	„	–
John A. Farrell, jun., D.L.,	„	–
Marquess of Westmeath,	„	–
Lord Kilmaine,	„	–
Lord Castlemaine,	„	–
Lord Vaux of Harrowden,	„	–
Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.,	„	–
Sir Richd. Levinge, Bart., M.P.,	„	–
Wm. P. Urquhart, M.P.,	„	2
Sir Benjamin Chapman, Bart.,	„	–
John C. Lyons, D.L.,	„	–
George A. Boyd, D.L.,	„	–
Colonel Caulfield, D.L.,	„	12
Hon. L. King Harman,	„	–
Anthony Lefroy, M.P.,	„	–
Right Rev. Dr. Kilduffe,	„	–
Rev. Essex Edgeworth,	„	4
Col. F. S. Greville Nugent, M.P.,	„	1
John L. O'Farrell, D.L.,	„	–
Col. Henry Musters, D.L.,	„	–
Right Hon. Baron Hughes,	„	–
Fredk. Jessop, Esq., J.P.,	„	–
John Shuldham, D.L.,	„	–
George Evers, Esq., J.P.,	„	–
Willoughby Bond, D.L.,	„	–
Major J. L. Naper,	May 1, 1856,	–
Earl of Granard,	June 24, 1857,	–
Robert Smyth, D.L.,	„	4
Thos. J. Smyth, Esq., J.P.,	„	6
Earl of Longford,	March 6, 1865,	–
Joseph Tuite, Esq., D.L.,	Sept. 16, 1865,	1
Major J. L. Nugent, D.L.,	„	6
James W. Bond, D.L.,	„	–
W. B. Smythe, D.L.,	Nov. 28, 1866,	9
R. Fetherston H., J.P.,	„	4
George Purdon, J.P.,	„	7
Rt. Rev. Dr. Nulty,	Feb. 15, 1867,	4

No. 24.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1867—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Omagh.		
Marquess of Abercorn, .	Sept. 10, 1852,	–
Earl of Erne, ...	,,	–
Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P.	,,	1
Rt. Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P.	,,	–
Hon. Wm. S. Knox, M.P.,	,,	1
John F. Lowry, Esq., .	,,	–
Fras. J. Gervais, Esq., D.L.	,,	9
Charles Eccles, Esq., D.L.,	,,	3
Major Francis Ellis, J.P.,	,,	7
Samuel Vesey, Esq., D.L.,	,,	9
H. L. Prentice, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Humphreys, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Robert Evans, Esq., J.P., .	,,	–
Captain M. Archdall, M.P.,	,,	1
Rev. John G. Porter, J.P.,	,,	–
H. M. D'A. Irvine, Esq., .	,,	–
Wm. H. Archdall, Esq., J.P.	,,	2
H. M. Richardson, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Geo. F. Brooke, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
James Lendrum, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Jno. G. V. Porter, Esq., D.L.	,,	2
Robert Archdall, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. Patterson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. Verner, jun., Esq., D.L.	,,	–
R. W. Lowry, sen., Esq., D.L., ...	Dec. 11, 1852,	–
Thos. R. Browne, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Rev. H. Tottenham, A.M., D.L., ...	Oct. 14, 1852,	1
Wm. L. Ogilby, Esq., D.L.,	Dec. 11, 1852,	–
Hon. A. G. Stuart, D.L., .	May 24, 1855,	–
Anketell Moutray, Esq., J.P.	Dec. 10, 1855,	–
Earl of Belmore, . .	Sept. 28, 1857,	–
Wm. F. Black, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
Sir John M. Stewart, Bart., D.L., ...	Nov. 18, 1859,	6
Captain A. F. Knox, J.P.,	Jan. 28, 1860,	2
Captain George P. M'Clintock, J.P., ...	April 24, 1862,	3
George C. Brackenridge, Esq., J.P., ...	July 29, 1862,	5
Maurice C. Maude, Esq., J.P., ...	Sept. 22, 1859,	2
Major A. W. Cole Hamilton, D.L., . . .	Nov. 5, 1864,	3
James Greer, jun., Esq., .	,,	6
Charles Scott, Esq., J.P., .	June 23, 1865,	12
Captain Thos. Auchinleck,	June 23, 1865,	2
John Galbraith, Esq., J.P.,	Nov. 28, 1866,	2
Wm. Scott, Esq., M.D., J.P.,	,,	1
Major J. G. Irvine, D.L., .	,,	2
Edwd. Smyth, Esq., J.P., .	Jan. 13, 1866,	1
James Crossle, Esq., J.P.,	Jan. 8, 1867,	2
Ex-officio.		
Members of Parliament and High Sheriffs for Tyrone and Fermanagh,	–	–
Richmond.		
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Meath, D.L., J.P., . .	Sept. 6, 1830,	4
The Rt. Hon. Fred. Shaw, P.C., ...	Sept. 8, 1830,	10

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Richmond—*continued.*		
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Fingall, Lieutenant, co. Meath, K.St.P., P.C., .	Dec. 1, 1831,	–
Sir John Ennis, D.L., M.P.	Feb. 24, 1844,	–
Sir Edward Borough, Bt., D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	–
Sir George Hodson, Bart., D.L., J.P., ...	Feb. 15, 1847,	15
Michl. Staunton, Esq., J.P.	,,	20
G. A. Hamilton, Esq., D.L., J.P., ...	,,	–
John Lentaigne, Esq., M.D., D.L., J.P., . .	,,	5
Right Hon. Viscount Gormanstown, D.L., J.P., .	Oct. 19, 1848,	–
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bt., D.L., ...	,,	–
L. Waldron, Esq., D.L., M.P.	Aug. 2, 1856,	8
G. H. Lindsay, Esq., D.L.,	Feb. 21, 1860,	8
F. Donagh, Esq., J.P., .	March 6, 1863,	13
Alderman James W. Mackay, J.P., . .	Feb. 10, 1866,	10
Alderman John Campbell, J.P., ...	,,	16
Richard Martin, Esq., .	,,	8
William Digges La Touche, Esq., ...	,,	–
John E. Vernon, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Nathaniel Hone, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Sligo.		
Sir R. G. Booth, Bart., D.L., M.P., . . .	Sept. 10, 1852,	–
Colonel Barrett, . .	,,	3
Rich. Brinkley, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
C. W. C. O'Hara, Esq., D.L. (*Chairman*), . .	,,	3
B. O. Cogan, Esq., J.P., .	,,	4
Major Ffolliott, J.P., .	,,	1
J. A. Holmes, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
J. W. King, Esq., D.L., .	,,	–
F. M. Olpherts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
Peter O'Connor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	9
Edward Smyth, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Right Hon. the Earl of Leitrim, . . .	,,	–
H. L. Montgomery, Esq., D.L., ...	,,	–
Wm. Johnston, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
F. A. La Touche, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Colonel Whyte, D.L., .	,,	1
P. Simpson, Esq., D.L., .	,,	–
J. R. Dickson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. Wood, Esq., J.P., . .	,,	1
William Phibbs, Esq., .	Sept. 29, 1852,	7
Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, .	Nov. 19, 1860,	7
Joshua Kell, Esq., J.P., .	May 29, 1861,	–
J. Johnstown, Esq., J.P., .	,,	–
J. O'Donnell, Esq., J.P., .	,,	
H. O'Beirne, Esq., D.L., .	,,	..
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.St.P., Lieut., co. Leitrim, ...	Mar. 26, 1862,	–
Jemmett Duke, Esq., J.P.,	June 24, 1862,	1

No. 24.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1867—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Sligo—*continued.*		
High Sheriff for County of Sligo, for time being (*ex-officio*), . . .	–	–
High Sheriff for County of Leitrim, for time being (*ex-officio*), . . .	–	–
A. L. Tottenham, Esq., J.P.,	Mar. 19, 1863,	1
Col. E. Cooper, J.P., M.P.,	June 24, 1863,	1
C. D. Fox, Esq., J.P., .	Feb. 27, 1864,	4
J. W. Flanagan, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 1, 1864,	–
E. MacGuire, Esq., D.L., .	Nov. 5, 1864,	–
Wm. A. Lawder, Esq., J.P.,	March 24, 1865,	–
William Peyton, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 29, 1865,	1
Waterford.		
Right Hon. Lord Stuart De Decies, . . .	Oct. 31, 1834,	–
Nicholas Power, Esq., .	,,	–
Sir H. W. Barron, Bart., .	Aug. 13, 1836,	–
Henry Denny, Esq., .	,,	9
Thos. Meagher, Esq., J.P.,	Aug. 18, 1841,	–
Sir Benjamin Morris, D.L.,	,,	1
Very Rev. Edw. N. Hoare,	Dec. 8, 1851, .	5
E. Roberts, Esq., . .	,,	7
Waterford—*continued.*		
John Power, Esq., J.P., .	Dec. 8, 1851,	–
Chas. Newport, Esq., J.P.,	Aug. 1, 1853,	–
Colonel Emanuel Roberts,	,,	8
Very Rev. M. Flynn, .	June 19, 1854,	6
Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, .	April 22, 1856,	–
Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., J.P., ...	Dec. 24, 1861,	1
Hon. D. F. Fortescue, M.P.,	,,	4
Robt. T. Carew, Esq., J.P., D.L., ...	,,	4
Rt. Hon. Earl Huntingdon,	Mar. 29, 1862,	–
Right Rev. Lord Bishop Cashel, &c., &c., *pro tem.*,	–	–
The Members of Parliament for County and City, *pro tem.*, . .	–	1
The High Sheriffs for County and City, *pro tem.*, ...	–	3
The Mayor, *pro tem.*, .	–	6
Michael D. Hassard, Esq., J.P., ...	Jan. 13, 1866,	13
Pierce M. Barron, Esq. J.P.,	Jan. 25, 1866,	13
Nap. B. Wyse, Esq., D.L.,	–	–
Abraham Denny, Esq., .	June 4, 1867,	5
Thomas Wilson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	3
P. K. Reid, Esq., . .	,,	5

No. 25.—Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure

Asylums.	RECEIPTS. Balance in hands on 31st December, 1866.	Treasury Advances.	Received for Pay Patients.	Received for Sale of Farm and Garden Produce.	Received for Offal, Old Stores, &c.	Received from Miscellaneous Sources.	Total Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	405 6 4	4,127 0 0	3 1 1	2 13 3	1 10 0	65 7 8	4,604 18 4
Ballinasloe,	872 16 7	6,915 11 11	27 18 4	66 3 3	—	43 4 8	7,925 14 9
Belfast,	414 11 4	7,514 8 11	—	76 7 0	18 6 2	19 3 7	8,042 17 0
Carlow,	128 5 11	4,484 7 9	30 18 10	38 8 0	0 6 0	2 6 2	4,734 12 8
Castlebar,	832 10 0	3,691 4 1	5 14 9	112 13 4	—	6 18 0	4,649 0 2
Clonmel:							
Parent Asylum,	569 19 1	3,648 2 2	12 0 0	133 18 11	—	1 7 11	4,365 8 1
Additional Asylum,	545 12 7	4,149 2 6	—	31 15 6	2 17 7	—	4,779 8 2
Cork,	792 6 9	9,918 15 0	56 2 1	67 3 11	—	8 11 10	10,842 19 7
Down,*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ennis,†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enniscorthy,†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	234 1 3	3,050 0 0	159 2 0	50 17 6	7 4 1	0 9 9	3,501 14 7
Killarney,	30 8 7	4,970 14 3	115 0 0	161 1 4	0 3 0	7 9 3	5,284 16 5
Letterkenny,	893 13 11	5,341 15 10	—	109 0 2	—	870 11 6	7,215 1 5
Limerick,	951 13 0	3,846 18 6	69 4 6	56 17 5	33 18 3½	18 15 6	9,977 7 2½
Londonderry,	120 16 3	4,020 0 0	—	38 14 0	32 13 0	—	4,212 3 3
Maryborough,	660 17 8	5,086 7 1	—	50 12 3	1 14 8	—	5,799 11 8
Monaghan,‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullingar,	809 9 5	6,400 13 6	104 10 0	10 0 0	—	2 13 7	7,327 6 6
Omagh,	889 6 10	6,100 0 0	137 12 11	66 4 3	—	40 11 9	7,233 15 9
Richmond,	754 17 11	17,944 4 4	183 18 1	359 10 4	157 3 8	5 17 1	19,405 11 5
Sligo,	465 10 6	5,035 5 9	144 8 5	32 17 3	—	29 19 4	5,708 1 3
Waterford,	272 14 0	3,846 19 8	31 0 0	38 10 9	13 12 6	10 5 0	4,213 1 11
General Total,	10,644 17 11	115,091 11 3	1,080 11 0	1,603 8 5	269 8 11½	1,133 12 7	129,823 10 1½

Asylums.	EXPENDITURE—(*continued.*) Bedding and Furniture.	Repairs and Alterations.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.	Printing, Stationery, and Books.	Medicines and Medical Diet.	Wine, Beer, and Whisky.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	231 2 1	146 1 1	35 9 7	9 1 10	45 1 2	20 14 1	—§
Ballinasloe,	269 19 2	922 8 11	125 10 5	33 11 6	51 15 0	38 14 2	39 9 11
Belfast,	455 18 6	175 11 0	71 2 10	24 12 6	47 5 4	21 4 5	13 14 0
Carlow,	243 15 7	92 3 4	212 19 2	6 4 7	30 5 6	30 19 6	—§
Castlebar,	410 6 2	100 2 2	57 4 1	23 2 6	29 14 7	90 8 9	—§
Clonmel:							
Parent Asylum,	215 6 0	178 10 8	75 16 0	1 18 10	27 14 10	30 0 4	22 19 4
Additional Asylum,	317 19 4	137 19 8	83 4 6	31 7 7	10 15 1	66 13 6	68 8 10
Cork,	324 4 6½	620 8 0	207 18 11	32 9 0	57 18 6	103 16 8	74 14 7
Down,*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ennis,†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enniscorthy,†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	145 19 1	25 17 6	13 10 9	12 9 11	32 8 3	20 2 10	15 9 6
Killarney,	118 16 2½	222 10 5½	109 15 9	15 5 0	30 7 10	7 3 1½	73 18 3½
Letterkenny,	677 0 11	117 16 4	39 7 4	18 5 0	76 12 4	44 14 6	20 5 0
Limerick,	367 13 7	601 15 10	84 2 5	18 0 9	47 19 6	25 16 8	104 4 6
Londonderry,	187 8 9	174 2 0	130 11 3	3 15 0	26 12 3	21 3 0	62 11 9
Maryborough,	210 10 6	458 18 1	77 19 4	2 8 9	47 0 8	115 3 4	86 7 2
Monaghan,‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullingar,	164 0 8	211 3 11	76 11 4	18 15 0	35 11 4	29 15 2	18 3 3
Omagh,	232 12 8	410 17 9	58 5 5	7 10 0	39 8 5	9 0 1	40 0 9
Richmond,	1,132 14 11	1,051 17 2	864 15 3	38 16 3	115 16 2	218 12 3	527 11 10
Sligo,	251 11 10	355 19 0	124 6 2	15 18 1	27 3 0	37 16 5	13 8 9
Waterford,	160 10 8	205 4 0	78 1 1	5 11 0	32 2 3	38 18 6	52 14 3
General Total,	6,117 11 2	6,209 6 10½	2,576 11 7	319 3 1	811 12 0	970 17 3½	1,234 1 8½

* Asylum still unfinished. † No patients received into this Asylum up to 31st December, 1867.

for the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

EXPENDITURE.

Provisions, including Groceries.	Clothing: For Patients.	Clothing: For Servants.	Fuel and Light.	Washing and Water Supply.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Servants.	Asylums.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1,804 12 6	418 1 4	—	462 0 2	23 2 2	525 0 0	264 4 8	Armagh.
2,751 5 0	674 11 8	68 3 0	781 6 1	37 7 0	721 0 0	544 5 8	Ballinasloe.
4,009 12 9	611 6 0	129 7 2	675 1 6	84 13 1	670 16 8	597 0 0	Belfast.
1,933 15 2	486 2 0	55 14 7	352 5 8	50 12 10	621 13 4	254 6 4	Carlow.
1,674 1 3	170 1 3	65 13 5	459 6 6	53 16 3	695 2 8	364 10 2	Castlebar.
							Clonmel :
1,356 17 3	273 6 11	41 19 4	202 10 0	50 3 10	667 10 0	343 13 0	Parent Asylum.
1,767 10 6	323 1 10	63 15 7	245 1 6	52 10 8	442 7 5	364 12 10	Additional Asylum.
4,704 17 9	720 8 11½	285 19 11½	610 17 7	132 16 8	949 7 6	703 15 3	Cork.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Down.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ennis.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Enniscorthy.
1,372 8 10	244 5 6	41 18 0	263 7 2	27 12 10	730 4 4	254 11 10	Kilkenny.
2,354 10 2	214 5 6	69 1 0	540 16 8	122 8 8	715 0 0	519 9 1	Killarney.
2,421 5 8½	693 5 7	202 1 4	813 4 8	80 7 0½	826 6 7	462 8 6	Letterkenny.
4,591 2 3	919 5 1½	99 15 0	531 18 1	213 6 1	825 0 0	599 18 4	Limerick.
1,635 1 8	202 2 0	92 6 0	319 3 2	69 19 6	665 0 0	319 1 9	Londonderry.
2,103 15 3	300 1 6	110 2 9	443 7 10	61 7 4	574 11 4	291 2 4	Maryborough.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monaghan.
3,330 0 1	423 3 0	48 17 10	427 12 7	75 2 5	805 0 0	470 3 5	Mullingar.
2,948 14 3	477 2 11	121 1 9	635 17 3	63 12 10	780 0 0	507 4 7	Omagh.
7,661 2 0	1,563 15 8	244 11 2	1,179 15 11	240 19 2	1,792 1 4	1040 2 0	Richmond.
2,149 9 11	610 15 2	66 4 6	326 4 2	36 4 7	773 0 0	334 7 0	Sligo.
1,433 0 4	252 5 1	68 2 6	155 13 5	36 19 7	738 2 6	293 4 4	Waterford.
52,003 2 7½	9,577 7 0	1,874 14 8½	9,425 9 11	1,513 2 6½	14,517 3 8	8,528 1 1	General Total.

EXPENDITURE—(*continued.*)

Tobacco and Snuff.	Incidental Expenses.	Superannuation Pensions.	Total Outlay.	Balances on hands on 31st December, 1867.	Daily Average Number of Patients maintained.	Average cost of Maintenance per head per annum.	Asylums.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
36 4 9	21 6 8	8 12 8	4,030 14 9	554 3 7	172	23 11 0	Armagh.
39 14 0	69 17 11	330 19 10	7,499 19 3	425 15 6	290	25 17 3	Ballinasloe.
—	242 9 3	—	7,829 15 0	213 2 0	368	21 5 6	Belfast.
—	123 3 3	66 0 8	4,560 1 6	174 11 2	210	21 14 4	Carlow.
17 1 0	58 11 11	—	4,269 2 8	379 17 6	171	24 19 4	Castlebar.
							Clonmel :
18 9 7	79 4 11	150 11 6	3,736 12 4	628 15 9	124	30 2 8	Parent Asylum.
17 11 6	68 7 10	—	4,061 8 2	718 0 0	174	23 6 10	Additional Asylum.
87 4 2	326 18 7½	54 10 4	9,998 7 0	844 12 7	533	18 15 2	Cork.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Down.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ennis.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Enniscorthy.
1 19 0	60 17 10	5 0 0	3,268 3 2	233 11 5	165	19 16 2	Kilkenny.
46 8 2	74 9 1	—	5,234 5 0	50 11 5	228	22 19 1	Killarney.
44 0 8	135 0 0	—	6,672 1 6	542 19 11	200	33 7 2	Letterkenny.
69 3 8	21 12 4	10 5 0	9,130 19 1½	846 8 1	448	20 7 8	Limerick.
36 17 11	70 0 3	52 5 6	4,118 1 9	94 1 6	138	29 16 10	Londonderry.
15 10 6	32 7 0	84 5 4	5,014 18 10	784 12 10	183	27 8 1	Maryborough.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monaghan.
25 8 0	165 0 7	—	6,324 8 7	1,002 17 11	294	21 10 3	Mullingar.
55 5 0	140 5 6	—	6,526 19 2	706 16 7	339	19 5 1	Omagh.
119 0 4	114 2 4	591 7 11	18,497 1 8	608 9 9	733	25 4 8	Richmond.
11 0 4	103 9 4	—	5,236 18 3	471 3 0	244	21 9 3	Sligo.
22 14 4	85 12 11	146 3 1	3,804 19 10	408 2 1	156	24 7 10	Waterford.
663 12 11	1,992 17 6½	1,500 1 10	119,334 17 6½	9,988 12 7	5,170	23 19 2	General Total.

‡ Asylum not yet finished.

§ Included with provisions, &c.

No. 26.—Table showing Outlay on, and Produce of District Asylum Farms for the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Quantity of Land cultivated					Amount of		
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.	Buildings, Airing Courts, &c.	Total.	Outlay.	Produce.	Net Profit.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	4 0 34	—	14 0 14	2 3 8	21 0 16	35 9 7	72 0 6	36 10 11
Ballinasloe,	10 1 12	14 1 26	11 1 30	6 2 0	42 2 28	234 10 5	337 3 11	102 13 6
Belfast,	25 0 0	—	16 1 0	10 3 0	52 0 0	71 2 10	377 14 4	306 11 6
Carlow,	—	11 1 24	6 0 0	7 0 0	24 1 24	180 14 5	225 9 2	44 14 9
Castlebar,	0 2 0	—	44 2 0	3 0 0	48 0 0	57 4 1	124 13 4	67 9 3
Clonmel:								
Parent Asylum,	12 0 0	—	4 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	75 16 0	133 18 11	58 2 11
Additional Asylum,	4 1 0	—	0 0 20	2 2 20	7 0 0	92 10 6	165 2 10	72 12 4
Cork,	29 0 0	—	3 0 0	25 1 30	57 1 30	247 18 11	597 11 1	349 12 2
Kilkenny,	4 2 0	2 2 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	13 10 9	165 9 0	151 18 3
Killarney,	2 0 0	14 0 0	1 0 0	13 0 0	30 0 0	109 15 9	248 18 5	139 2 8
Letterkenny,	—	—	35 0 0	2 0 0	37 0 0	39 7 4	109 0 2	69 12 10
Limerick,	7 0 0	6 0 0	3 3 0	5 0 0	21 3 0	118 0 9	343 6 1	225 5 4
Londonderry,	15 0 0	—	6 0 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	180 11 3	274 6 6	93 15 3
Maryborough,	12 3 9	—	6 3 8	3 0 0	22 2 17	77 19 4	156 15 0	78 15 8
Mullingar,	6 0 0	1 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	23 0 0	76 11 4	121 5 4	44 14 0
Omagh,	11 0 0	—	9 3 32	9 1 26	30 1 18	321 18 7	514 14 4	192 15 9
Richmond,	5 3 30	7 1 20	18 0 0	8 3 0	40 0 10	865 15 3	1,150 9 4	284 14 1
Sligo,	12 2 0	9 0 0	18 0 0	7 3 10	47 1 10	164 6 2	328 6 4	164 0 2
Waterford,	8 1 28½	—	2 0 0	4 0 23½	14 2 12	91 1 1	188 6 3	97 5 2
Total,	170 1 33½	65 2 30	214 3 24	138 0 37½	589 1 5	3,054 4 4	5,634 10 10	2,580 6 6

No. 27.—Table showing the Total Quantities of the undermentioned Articles consumed in the several District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Rice.	Beef.	Mutton.	Ox-heads.	New Milk.	Butter.	Tea.	Cocoa.	Sugar.	Pork.	Indian Meal.	Fish.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Armagh, . .	84,072	44,278	26,800	28	10,231	–	312	11,511	120 eggs	444	122	2,674	–	–	–
Ballinasloe, . .	130,228	141,106	34,320	100	31,206	80	20	16,420	1,560	682	2,184	6,684	–	–	323
Belfast, . .	151,834	94,752	81,760	672	39,478	–	1,404	28,880	1,222	975	6 Hs. Coffee	3,624	–	–	–
Carlow, . .	110,553	18,760	31,360	107	13,543	2,117	69	13,370	617	381¼	3,303	–	–	–	–
Castlebar, . .	77,200	41,706	23,492	199	21,004	–	–	13,450½	643¼	316½	2,938	5,002	–	–	–
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	69,212	8,218	15,962	1,624	17,748	–	–	6,305	182½	385¾	1,040	4,319	–	–	–
Additional do., .	93,119¾	13,487	13,440	1,512	26,400	256	–	7,750	356¾	751¾	1,844	6,034	–	–	–
Cork, . . .	247,234	194,000	60,018½	70	47,756¼	4,602½	–	50,482	756 5/16	1,089 8/16	2,815 1/16	9,498 11/16	8,426½	–	–
Kilkenny, . .	83,797	22,274	17,048	2,907	16,060	–	–	12,034	249	375	410	2,285	–	–	–
Killarney, . .	122,197	28,042	24,866	2,128	14,931¼	117½	3497 lbs.	2,797	1,409	753 1/16	8	8,864	–	–	–
Letterkenny, .	59,120	232,512	23,768	–	24,933	765	572	8,567	1,811	1,310	263	6,454	–	–	4,928
Limerick, . .	241,378	77,893	55,780	56	58,470	7,000	193	34,478	385	1,439	772 Coffee	12,684	770	–	–
Londonderry, .	64,986	45,309	38,478	2,184	13,421	227	634	13,757½	80	609½	–	2,465	–	–	–
Maryborough, .	108,585	8,227	22,400	3,136	22,249⅓	17⅓	218	17,917	1,735	584¼	–	3,298	–	–	–
Mullingar, . .	145,612	24,080	34,038⅓	48	27,665	–	96	19,891⅓	1,975¾	709	4,644½	6,791	–	–	274
Omagh, . .	103,425	137,998	81,729⅓	4,940	33,803¼	3,264¼	–	19,915½	270⅝	829	1,369¾	6,224	–	–	–
Richmond, . .	432,892 6/16	51,209½	13,461	4,224	113,149 2/16	–	–	25,216	3,389 2/16	3,523 3/16	7,418 5/16	20,805	–	–	–
Sligo, . . .	97,052¼	101,078	22,543	4,312	13,573	44	826	14,540	859	423	12½	2,053¼	–	–	435
Waterford, . .	76,636	26,432	18,816	196	12,126	2,008	458	9,278	854	426	1,836	4,552	408	–	–

No. 28.—Table showing the Contract Prices of the undermentioned Articles of Provisions, &c., for District Asylums, on 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	White Bread, per 4lb. Loaf.	Brown Bread, per 4lb. Loaf.	Beef, per lb.	Mutton, per lb.	New Milk, per Gallon.	Oatmeal, per Stone.	Rice, per Stone.	Butter, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Brown Sugar, per lb.	Cocoa, per lb.	Coals, per Ton.	Straw, per cwt.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Armagh,	0 7½	–	0 5⅛	–	0 10½	–	–	–	2 2	0 3¾	–	22 0	3 11
Ballinasloe,	0 7	0 6½	0 4⅞	0 3¾	0 8	2 0	2 10½	1 2	2 3	0 4½	0 1½	22 6	1 6
Belfast,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	0 5	–	0 5	0 6	0 6	1 9	2 2	1 2	1 10	0 5	0 1½	21 6	1 8½
Castlebar,	0 6½	–	0 5⅖	–	0 5¾	1 9½	2 6	0 10¾	1 11	0 4	0 6	26 0	–
Clonmel:													
Parent Asylum,	0 5⅝	–	0 5	0 4⅞	0 9	1 9	1 11	0 11½	1 8	0 4	0 2½	–	2 0
Additional Asylum,	0 5⅝	–	0 5	0 4⅞	0 9	1 9	1 11	0 11½	1 8	0 4	0 2½	20 0	2 0
Cork,	0 7	–	0 4⅝	0 5¾	0 2¾	2 2¼	3 6	1 1	2 1	0 3⅞	0 1⅜	17 6	3 0
Kilkenny,	0 6½	–	0 4	0 4	0 7½	1 11½	2 9	–	2 7	0 4	0 2¼	20 3	–
Killarney,	0 4	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	0 7¾	2 1	2 6	1 4	2 8	0 4½	–	21 0	2 6
Letterkenny,	0 4	–	0 5½	0 6½	0 8	2 1½	–	1 1¾	3 0	0 4⅝	0 11½	16 0	2 10½
Limerick,	0 5⅝	–	0 4 2/11 6/12	0 4 1/11 2/12	0 7	2 1½	2 3	1 2	1 9	0 3¾	–	23 0	2 2 3/10
Londonderry,	0 3 2/16	–	0 5¼	0 7½	0 7	1 10	2 4½	–	2 9	0 4½	–	22 2	–
Maryborough,	0 7	–	0 5	0 5	0 6	1 10½	2 4½	1 0	2 8	0 4	–	22 6	–
Mullingar,	0 8½	–	0 7	0 7	0 7½	2 0	–	1 1	2 4	0 4½	0 1¾	22 0	2 3
Omagh,	0 8	–	0 4½	0 5	0 7	2 0¾	2 6	–	2 7	0 4	0 2	20 9	–
Richmond,	0 6	–	0 7	0 7	–	2 2	2 4	1 1	1 7½	0 4	0 5	16 11	–
Sligo,	0 7½	–	0 7½	0 7¾	0 6⅝	1 11⅝	2 2⅝	1 0	2 6	0 3⅞	0 3	18 8	1 9
Waterford,	0 7	–	0 5¼	0 5¼	0 8½	2 3	2 2	1 2	2 8	0 4	0 2¼	17 1	2 0

APPENDIX D.—Lunatics in Gaols.

Summary of Returns of Lunatics of all classes who were confined in Gaols during the year ended 31st December, 1867, and of the number of Lunatics so confined who were removed to Asylum, Discharged, or who Died during the same period.

Classification of Lunatics.	Remaining in Custody on 31st December, 1866.			Committed during the year ended 31st December, 1867.			Total Number in Custody during the year.			Removed, Discharged, Died.															Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaol on 31st December, 1867.		
										Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by order of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by order of Magistrates on Medical Certificates.			Otherwise removed from Gaol.			Died.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity,	5	–	5	19	2	21	24	2	26	14	1	15	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	18	2	20	6	–	6
Persons found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading,	6	1	7	9	1	10	15	2	17	8	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	10	1	11	5	1	6
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who became insane in gaol,	3	1	4	13	2	15	16	3	19	13	2	15	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	15	3	18	1	–	1
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal,	2	–	2	3	6	9	5	6	11	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	1	–	1
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1
Persons committed as dangerous lunatics,	203	113	316	384	250	634	587	363	950	222	143	365	–	–	–	135	83	218	4	22	26	16	6	22	377	254	631	210	109	319
Total,	219	115	334	430	262	692	649	377	1,026	260	154	414	3	–	3	135	84	219	8	23	31	18	6	24	425	267	692	224	110	334

No. 1.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaol during the year ended 31st

Gaol.	Remaining in Custody from previous year.			Committed during Year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by Order of Lord Lieutenant.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Carlow,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cavan,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Downpatrick,	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	2	–	2*	–	–	–
Galway County,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Limerick County,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Maryborough,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2*	–	–	–
Mullingar,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Richmond Bridewell,	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	2	–	2†	2	–	2
Roscommon,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1‡	–	–	–
Wexford,	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wicklow,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2*	–	–	–
Total,	5	–	5	19	2	21	24	2	26	14	1	15	3	–	3

No. 2.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaol during the year ended 31st and incapable

Cavan,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–		–	–
Clonmel,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dundalk,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Limerick County,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Naas,	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond Bridewell,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tralee,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Trim,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tullamore,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	6	1	7	9	1	10	15	2	17	8	1	9	–	–	–

* Both to Dundrum.

† 1 to Richmond and 1 to Dundrum.

‡ To Dundrum.

of Lord Lieutenant, convicted, and sentenced to seven years'

December, 1867, who were Acquitted of Offences on the Ground of Insanity.

Discharged by Order of Committing Magistrates.			Otherwise Removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1867.			Gaol.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	Cavan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	Downpatrick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Galway County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Grangegorman.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Limerick County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Mullingar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	Richmond Bridewell.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Roscommon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	Wexford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Wicklow.
–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	18	2	20	6	–	6	Total.

December, 1867, Committed for Trial, or found Insane on Arraignment, of Pleading.

–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	Cavan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1‡	–	–	–	Clonmel.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Downpatrick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Dundalk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Grangegorman.
–	–	–	1	–	1§	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Limerick County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	Naas.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2‡	–	–	–	Richmond Bridewell.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2‖	–	–	–	Tralee.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1‡	–	–	–	Trim.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Tullamore.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	10	1	11	5	1	6	Total.

§ Sheep stealing. First found insane and incapable of pleading; subsequently brought to trial by order penal servitude.
‖ 1 to District and 1 to Dundrum.

No. 3.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaol during the Year ended 31st became Insane

Gaol.	Remaining in Custody from previous year.			Committed during year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by Order of Lord Lieutenant.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Cork City,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dundalk,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–
Kilmainham,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Limerick City,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Limerick County,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Naas,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–
Richmond Bridewell,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tralee,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Trim,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total,	3	1	4	13	2	15	16	3	19	13	2	15	–	–	–

No. 4.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaol during the Year ended 31st at the time of Committal, or who

Cork City,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–
Cork County,	1	–	1	2	3	5	3	3	6	3	3	6	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick City,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	2	–	2	3	6	9	5	6	11	3	6	9	–	–	–

No. 5.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaol during the Year ended 31st Committal, or who became

Cork County,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galway Town,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–

* 1 to District Asylum and 1 to Dundrum.

† 1 Discharged on expiration of sentence, and

December, 1867, under Sentence of Imprisonment or Penal Servitude, who in Gaol.

Discharged by Order of Committing Magistrates.			Otherwise Removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1867.			Gaol.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Cork City.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Dundalk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2*	1	–	1	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Kilmainham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Limerick City.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	Limerick County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Naas.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2†	–	–	–	Richmond Bridewell.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2*	–	–	–	Tralee.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Trim.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2*	–	–	–	Waterford.
–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	15	3	18	1	–	1	Total.

December, 1867, in default of Surety to keep the Peace, who were Insane became Insane subsequent thereto.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	Cork City.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	Cork County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1‡	1	–	1	Downpatrick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Limerick City.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	1	–	1	Total.

December, 1867, Committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were Insane on Insane subsequent thereto.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Cork County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Downpatrick.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Galway Town.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	Total.

1 removed to Asylum on expiration of sentence.

‡ Discharged on expiration of sentence.

No. 6.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaol during the Year ended 31st
so Confined who were Removed to Asylum,

Gaol.	Remaining in Custody from previous year.			Committed during Year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by Order of Lord Lieutenant.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	5	9	14	10	6	16	15	15	30	2	5	7	–	–	–
Belfast,	11	1	12	18	6	24	29	7	36	1	–	1	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	12	15	27	12	15	27	11	14	25	–	–	–
Cavan,	16	4	20	22	8	30	38	12	50	–	4	4	–	–	–
Clonmel,	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	–	–	–
Cork County,	–	–	–	22	7	29	22	7	29	19	7	26	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	23	14	37	20	14	34	43	28	71	2	3	5	–	–	–
Drogheda,	2	–	2	–	6	6	2	6	8	2	2	4	–	–	–
Dundalk,	3	1	4	12	7	19	15	8	23	10	4	14	–	–	–
Ennis,	13	–	13	15	6	21	28	6	34	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enniskillen,	–	–	–	6	3	9	6	3	9	5	1	6	–	–	–
Galway County,	1	–	1	13	5	18	14	5	19	13	4	17	–	–	–
Galway Town,	–	–	–	5	3	8	5	3	8	5	2	7	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	59	59	–	65	65*	–	124	124	–	30	30	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	2	–	2	11	4	15	13	4	17	11	2	13	–	–	–
Kilmainham,	2	4	6	17	15	32	19	19	38	8	–	8	–	–	–
Lifford,	–	–	–	15	8	23	15	8	23	13	8	21	–	–	–
Limerick City,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick County,	3	2	5	12	11	23	15	13	28	5	5	10	–	–	–
Londonderry,	–	–	–	7	2	9	7	2	9	4	1	5	–	–	–
Longford,	–	1	1	10	4	14	10	5	15	5	4	9	–	–	–
Maryborough,	–	–	–	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	–	–	–
Monaghan,	8	10	18	9	8	17	17	18	35	5	7	12	–	–	–
Mullingar,	–	–	–	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	–	–	–
Naas,	15	1	16	9	2	11	24	3	27	3	2	5	–	–	–
Nenagh,	1	–	1	15	11	26	16	11	27	16	11	27	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–
Richmond Bridewell,	49	–	49	57	–	57	106	–	106	24	–	24	–	–	–
Roscommon,	–	1	1	5	6	11	5	7	12	5	7	12	–	–	–
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tralee,	–	–	–	11	4	15	11	4	15	9	4	13	–	–	–
Trim,	–	–	–	11	1	12	11	1	12	10	1	11	–	–	–
Tullamore,	1	–	1	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	–	–	5	3	8	5	3	8	5	3	8	–	–	–
Wexford,	42	3	45	11	4	15	53	7	60	7	3	10	–	–	–
Wicklow,	6	3	9	5	8	13	11	11	22	8	2	10	–	–	–
Total,	203†	113	316	384	250	634	587	363	950	222	143	365	–	–	–

* Including 3 received from County Dublin Gaol.

December, 1867, as "*Dangerous Lunatics*," and of the Number of Lunatics or who Died during the same period.

Discharged by Order of Committing Magistrates.			Otherwise Removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1867.			Gaol.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
4	7	11	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	13	19	9	2	11	Armagh.
12	4	16	–	–	–	2	1	3	15	5	20	14	2	16	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	–	2	Carlow.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	15	27	–	–	–	Castlebar.
23	7	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	11	34	15	1	16	Cavan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	Clonmel.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	7	27	2	–	2	Cork County.
11	7	18	–	–	–	4	2	6	17	12	29	26	16	42	Downpatrick.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	3	3	Drogheda.
2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	18	3	2	5	Dundalk.
7	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8	21	5	26	Ennis.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	–	1	1	Enniskillen.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	4	18	–	1	1	Galway County.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	Galway Town.
–	32	32	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	64	64	–	60	60	Grangegorman.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	4	16	1	–	1	Kilkenny.
5	1	6	–	18	18	–	–	–	13	19	32	6	–	6	Kilmainham.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	14	8	22	1	–	1	Lifford.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Limerick City
3	4	7	1	2	3	–	–	–	9	11	20	6	2	8	Limerick County.
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	Londonderry.
4	–	4	–	1	1	1	–	1	10	5	15	–	–	–	Longford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	Maryborough.
5	3	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	11	10	21	6	8	14	Monaghan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	Mullingar.
5	1	6	–	–	–	2	–	2	10	3	13	14	–	14	Naas.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	11	27	–	–	–	Nenagh.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	Omagh.
36	–	36	–	–	–	3	–	3	63	–	63	43	–	43	Richmond Bridewell.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	–	–	–	Roscommon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Sligo.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	15	–	–	–	Tralee.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	11	1	12	–	–	–	Trim.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	Tullamore.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	Waterford.
6	2	8	1	–	1	1	–	1	15	5	20	38	2	40	Wexford.
–	5	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	7	16	2	4	6	Wicklow.
135	83	218	4	22	26	16	6	22	377	254	631	210	109	319	Total.

† The total in last year's Report is 208, 113, 321, the Governor of Cavan Gaol having incorrectly included 5 Male Criminal Lunatics in the Returns of Dangerous Lunatics for last year.

APPENDIX E.

Private Licensed Houses.

No. 1.—Return of Numbers Licensed for, Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.

Asylums.	Number Licensed for.			Number remaining in Asylums on 31st Dec., 1866.			Admitted during the Year ending 31st December, 1867.			Total under treatment during the Year.			Discharged.									Escaped.			Died.			Total of Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes.			Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1867.		
													Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved or Incurable.														
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	22	16	38	24	15	39	7	7	14	31	22	53	6	1	7	2	1	3	–	4	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	11	6	17	20	16	36
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	25	10	35	15	8	23	6	1	7	21	9	30	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	3	19	8	27
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	17	32	49	15	26	41	5	14	19	20	40	60	–	4	4	–	2	2	1	4	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	10	13	17	30	47
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	18	10	28	15	6	21	5	3	8	20	9	29	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	3	17	9	26
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	6	6	12	5	3	8	–	3	3	5	6	11	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	4	9
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	15	15	–	14	14	–	15	15	–	29	29	–	6	6	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	13	13	–	16	16
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	6	6	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	5	5	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	3
Farnham House, do.,	34	20	54	23	16	39	16	6	22	39	22	61	5	2	7	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	3	5	11	8	19	28	14	42
Hampstead House, do.,	33	2	35	26	1	27	14	–	14	40	1	41	7	–	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	11	–	11	29	1	30
Highfield, do.,	–	16	16	–	11	11	–	5	5	–	16	16	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	12	12
Hartfield House, do.,	45	–	45	37	–	37	10	–	10	47	–	47	7	–	7	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	14	–	14	33	–	33
Lindville, Co. Cork,	25	20	45	22	14	36	9	7	16	31	21	52	7	3	10	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	14	23	15	38
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	10	10	–	7	7	–	1	1	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	6	6
Lucan Spa, do.,	20	20	40	17	20	37	3	11	14	20	31	51	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	4	7	17	27	44
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	10	14	24	7	5	12	2	1	3	9	6	15	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	2	5	6	4	10
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	7	7	14	6	4	10	–	5	5	6	9	15	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	3	7	2	6	8
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	–	–	–	80	73	153	2	7	9	82	80	162	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	6	7	13	9	10	19	73	70	143
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	64	64	–	26	26	–	90	90	–	6	6	–	3	3	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	15	15	–	75	75
Verville, do.,	–	28	28	–	28	28	–	3	3	–	31	31	–	4	4	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	12	12	–	19	19
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	263	233	496	293	319	612	79	117	196	372	436	808	40	35	75	11	21	32	7	26	33	1	–	1	23	19	42	82	100	182	290	336	626

No. 2.—Table showing the Number of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Curable.			Incurable.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, . .	7	9	16	12	7	19	–	–	–	1	–	1	20	16	36
Bellevue, Co. Dublin, .	3	1	4	16	5	21	–	2	2	–	–	–	19	8	27
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	3	11	14	10	16	26	2	2	4	2	1	3	17	30	47
Cittadella, Co. Cork, .	9	6	14	9	3	12	–	–	–	2	1	3	17	9	26
Cookstown House, Co. Kilkenny, . . .	–	1	1	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh, . . .	–	14	14	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Farnham House, do., .	16	8	29	11	5	16	–	–	–	1	1	2	28	14	42
Hampstead House, do., .	5	–	5	22	1	23	–	–	–	2	–	2	29	1	30
Highfield House, do., .	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
Hartfield House, do., .	9	–	9	18	–	18	5	–	5	1	–	1	33	–	33
Lindville, Co. Cork, .	12	6	18	10	9	19	–	–	–	1	–	1	23	15	38
Lisle House, co. Dublin,	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
Lucan Spa, do., .	–	4	4	13	19	32	2	3	5	2	1	3	17	27	44
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co., ...	1	3	4	3	–	3	2	–	2	–	1	1	6	4	10
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin, . .	–	3	3	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	8
St. Patrick's, Dublin City,	1	3	4	70	64	134	2	3	5	–	–	–	73	70	143
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	47	47	–	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	75
Verville, do., .	–	7	7	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	19	19
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Totals, . .	65	125	190	202	195	397	13	10	23	12	7	19	290	336	626

No. 3.—Table showing the Social Condition of Patients in Asylums on 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Married.			Single.			Widowers or Widows.			Unknown.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh, . . .	2	3	5	16	7	23	2	6	8	–	–	–	20	16	36
Bellevue, Co. Dublin, .	2	1	3	16	6	22	1	1	2	–	–	–	19	8	27
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	1	7	8	15	15	30	1	8	9	–	–	–	17	30	47
Cittadella, Co. Cork, .	3	–	3	13	9	22	1	–	1	–	–	–	17	9	26
Cookstown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	2	2	–	–	–	5	4	9
Course Lodge, County Armagh, . . .	–	2	2	–	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	3
Farnham House, „ .	8	2	10	20	11	31	–	1	1	–	–	–	28	14	42
Hampstead House, „ .	2	1	3	26	–	26	1	–	1	–	–	–	29	1	30
Highfield House, „ .	–	2	2	–	7	7	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	12	12
Hartfield House, „ .	3	–	3	29	–	29	1	–	1	–	–	–	33	–	33
Lindville, Co. Cork, .	6	3	9	14	7	21	3	5	8	–	–	–	23	15	38
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
Lucan Spa, . „ .	4	4	8	13	17	30	–	6	6	–	–	–	17	27	44
Midland Retreat, Queen's County, . . .	–	–	–	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10
Orchardstown House, County Dublin, .	–	–	–	1	6	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	6	8
St. Patrick's, Dublin City,	6	10	16	66	56	122	1	4	5	–	–	–	73	70	143
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	11	11	–	59	59	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	75	75
Verville, „ .	–	2	2	–	14	14	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	19	19
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Totals, . .	38	55	93	240	235	475	12	46	58	–	–	–	290	336	266

No. 4.—Table showing Form of Lunacy in the several Cases in Private Asylums on the 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Mania.										Melancholia.												Monomania.		Hypochondriasis.	
	Mania.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		Hysteria.		Chorea.		Melancholia.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		With occasional Violence.		With Suicidal.		With Suicidal with Epilepsy.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	3	–	1
Bellevue, Co. Dublin,	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	2	14	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	2
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	13	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cookstown, Co. Kilkenny,	4	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House, do.,	6	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	6	–
Hampstead House, do.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Highfield, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Hartfield House, do.,	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	1	–
Lindville, Co. Cork,	18	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Lucan Spa, do.,	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
St. Patrick's, Dublin City,	29	43	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	7	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	4	–	–
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	52	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Verville, do.,	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	96	154	5	4	1	–	–	20	–	1	12	22	2	1	–	1	6	3	3	8	1	–	25	16	10	3

No. 4.—Table showing Form of Lunacy in the several cases in Private Asylums on the 31st December, 1867—*continued.*

Asylums.	Incoherence.								Imbecility.										Slight Impairment of the Faculties.		Idiocy.		Total in Asylums on 31st December, 1867.		
	Incoherence.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		With occasional Violence.		Imbecility.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		With occasional Violence.		Tending to Dementia.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	3	2	1	–	–	–	20	16	36
Bellevue, Co. Dublin,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	19	8	27
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	2	17	30	47
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	9	26
Cookstown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	16	16
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Farnham House, do.,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	28	14	42
Hampstead House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	29	1	30
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	12	12
Hartfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	33	–	33
Lindville, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	15	38
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	6	6
Lucan Spa, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	10	22	2	1	17	27	44
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	4	10
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	6	8
St. Patrick's, Dublin City,	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	19	3	–	–	2	–	73	70	143
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	75	75
Verville, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	19	19
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Totals,	12	6	2	–	3	–	10	8	26	30	3	–	5	4	11	8	26	16	23	28	8	3	290	336	626

No. 5.—Table showing Ages of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Under 20 years.			20 to 40 years.			40 to 60 years.			Over 60 years.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh.	1	–	1	9	2	11	7	10	17	3	4	7	20	16	36
Bellevue, Co. Dublin, .	–	–	–	3	1	4	9	6	15	7	1	8	19	8	27
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin.	1	1	2	6	7	13	6	8	14	4	14	18	17	30	47
Cittadella, Co. Cork, .	–	–	–	4	3	7	10	6	16	3	–	3	17	9	26
Cookstown, Co. Kilkenny,	2	–	2	2	4	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	4	9
Course Lodge, County Armagh.	–	–	–	–	13	13	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	16	16
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Farnham House, „ .	1	–	1	9	6	15	13	7	20	5	1	6	28	14	42
Hampstead House, „ .	–	–	–	8	–	8	13	–	13	8	1	9	29	1	30
Highfield House, „ .	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	5	5	–	4	4	–	12	12
Hartfield House, „ .	2	–	2	12	–	12	15	–	15	4	–	4	33	–	33
Lindville, Co. Cork, .	–	–	–	6	8	14	10	3	13	7	4	11	23	15	38
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	6	6
Lucan Spa, „ .	–	–	–	7	7	14	8	15	23	2	5	7	17	27	44
Midland Retreat, Queen's County.	–	–	–	3	3	6	3	1	4	–	–	–	6	4	10
Orchardstown House, County Dublin.	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	2	3	–	1	1	2	6	8
St. Patrick's, Dublin City,	1	–	1	31	34	65	36	33	69	5	3	8	73	70	143
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	3	3	–	37	37	–	27	27	–	8	8	–	75	75
Verville, „ .	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	12	12	–	2	2	–	19	19
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Totals, . .	8	5	13	102	138	240	132	141	273	48	52	100	290	336	626

No. 6.—Table showing the Educational Condition of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1867.

Asylums.	Well Educated.			Can Read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Cannot Read or Write.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh,	11	5	16	7	8	15	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	16	36
Bellevue, Co. Dublin,	19	8	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	8	27
Bloomfield Retreat, County Dublin,	14	27	41	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	30	47
Cittadella, County Cork,	17	8	25	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	9	26
Cookstown, Co. Kilkenny,	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	12	12	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Farnham House, „	28	13	41	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	14	42
Hampstead House, „	26	1	27	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	1	30
Highfield House, „	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
Hartfield House, „	33	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	33
Lindville, County Cork,	13	12	25	8	3	11	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	15	38
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
Lucan Spa, „	11	17	28	4	8	12	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	–	2	17	27	44
Midland Retreat, Queen's County,	4	4	8	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	2	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	8
St. Patrick's, Dublin City,	45	29	74	22	33	55	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	8	10	–	–	–	73	70	143
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	53	53	–	12	12	–	9	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	75	75
Verville, „	–	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Totals,	229	239	468	44	72	116	13	14	27	–	1	1	2	10	12	2	–	2	290	336	626

APPENDIX F.

Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Dundrum.

No. 1.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., during the Year ended 31st December, 1867.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1866,	87	45	132
Admitted to 31st December, 1867,	27	10	37
Total,	114	55	169
Discharged during the Year:			
Recovered,	1	2	3
Incurable,	1	1	2
Total Discharged,	2	3	5
Escaped,	1	–	1
Deaths from Natural Causes,	2	3	5
Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year,	5	6	11
Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1866,	109	49	158

No. 2.—Ages of Patients Admitted and Discharged Recovered during the Year ended 31st December, 1867.

Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 20,	2	–	2
,, 20 to 30,	8	2	10
,, 30 to 40,	13	6	19
,, 40 to 50,	2	–	2
,, 50 to 60,	1	1	2
,, 60 to 70,	1	–	1
,, 70 and upwards,	–	1	1
Total,	27	10	37

Discharged Cured.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 20 to 30,	1	1	2
,, 30 to 40,	–	1	1
Total,	1	2	3

No. 3.—Length of Residence in Asylum of those Discharged Recovered and Improved during the Year ended 31st December, 1867.

Recovered.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 12 Months,	1	–	1
,, 3 Years,	–	1	1
,, 5 ,,	–	1	1
Total,	1	2	3

No. 4.—Form of Disease in those Admitted during the Year ended 31st December, 1867.

Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania,	18	5	23
Dementia,	1	3	4
Melancholia,	5	1	6
Epilepsy,	1	–	1
Idiotic,	2	–	2
Doubtful,	–	1	1
Total,	27	10	37

No. 5.—Form of Disease in those remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1867.

Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania,	47	20	67
Melancholia,	20	7	27
Moral Insanity,	1	4	5
Imbecility,	13	6	19
Epileptic,	8	2	10
Dementia,	2	4	6
Idiotic,	2	1	3
General Paralysis,	–	1	1
Total,	93	45	138

The Patients not included in this Table are considered either convalescent or sane.

No. 6.—Educational Condition of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1867.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Well Educated,	7	–	7
Can Read and Write well, or indifferently,	54	4	58
Can Read only,	12	13	25
Cannot Read or Write,	30	32	62
Unknown,	6	–	6
Total,	109	49	158

No. 7.—Social Condition of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1867.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married,	23	5	28
Single,	70	33	103
Widowers and Widows,	11	11	22
Unknown,	5	–	5
Total,	109	49	158

No. 8.—Classification of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1867.

Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convalescent,	16	4	20
Quiet and Orderly, but Insane,	23	17	40
Moderately tranquil (or so at times),	56	13	69
Noisy and Refractory,	14	15	29
Total,	109	49	158
Imbecile and Epileptic,	16	11	27
Suicidal,	2	5	7

No. 9.—State as to Probability of Recovery of those in Asylum on 31st December, 1867.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Lunatics possibly Curable,	30	8	38
Lunatics possibly Incurable,	59	32	91
Lunatics Idiots,	12	7	19
,, Epileptics,	8	2	10
Total,	109	49	158

No. 10.—Previous Occupation of those in Asylum on 31st December, 1867.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Labouring Class,	49	–	49
Farming,	6	–	6
Domestic Servants,	2	10	12
Clerks,	2	–	2
Shopkeepers or Housekeepers,	–	12	12
Tailors and Seamstresses,	–	4	4
Artisans,	4	–	4
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	2	–	2
Carpenters,	2	–	2
Weavers,	2	–	2
Shoemakers,	3	–	3
Victuallers,	1	–	1
Lawyers,	1		1
Medical Men,	2	–	2
Soldiers and Pensioners,	6	–	6
Police,	2	–	2
Sailors,	3	–	3
Mendicants,	16	–	16
No occupation, or unknown,	6	23	29
Total,	109	49	158

No. 11.—Cause of Death during the Year ended 31st December, 1867.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congestion of Brain,	–	2	2
Uterine Hæmorrhage during Labour,	–	1	1
General Decay,	1	–	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis,	1	–	1
Total,	2	3	5

No. 12.—Daily Average Number of Patients Employed during the Year ended 31st December, 1867.

Male Employment.	Number Employed.	Female Employment.	Number Employed.
Gardening and Agricultural Labour,	28	Assisting in Laundry,	10
Tailoring,	3	Cleaning the House,	14
Shoemaking,	3	Needlework,	9
Smiths,	2	Knitting,	3
Cleaning the House,	16	Miscellaneous,	6
Miscellaneous,	26		42
	78		
Unemployed, on special exercise, inactive, or confined to bed,	31	Unemployed, on special exercise, inactive, or confined to bed,	7
	109		49

Return of the Number of Persons confined in Convict Prisons, who were or became insane during the year ending 31st December, 1867, and of the Number of Lunatics so confined who were removed to Asylum, Discharged, or who Died during the same period.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1866,	–	–	–
Became insane during the year ended 31st Dec., 1867,	2	8	10
Total number in custody during the year,	2	8	10
Removed, Discharged, Died:			
Removed to Dundrum Asylum by warrant of Lord Lieutenant,	2	7	9
Discharged by order of Lord Lieutenant, or on expiration of sentence,	–	–	–
Otherwise removed from Prisons,	–	–	–
Died,	–	–	–
Total Removed, Discharged, and Died,	2	7	9
Remaining in Prisons on 31st December, 1867,	–	1*	1*

* This Convict has been since removed to Dundrum Asylum.

Summary of Lunatics (including Idiots, Epileptics, and Imbeciles), in Ireland, on 31st December, 1867; also rate of Lunacy on every thousand of Population.

Provinces and Counties.	Number of Lunatics, &c.					Lunacy on Population (per 1,000.)	Population according to Census of 1861.
	In District Asylums belonging to each County.	In Workhouses.	In Gaols.	At Large.	Total.		
Leinster:							
Carlow,	48	26	2	72	148	2·6	57,137
Dublin,	575	347	112	180	1,214	3·0	410,252
Kildare,	65	46	15	124	250	2·7	90,946
Kilkenny,	164	67	2	193	426	3·7	124,515
King's,	98	47	1	149	295	3·2	90,043
Longford,	52	38	.	105	195	2·7	71,694
Louth,	66	71	6	127	270	3·0	90,713
Meath,	126	84	4	213	427	3·8	110,373
Queen's,	85	27	.	114	226	2·5	90,650
Westmeath,	118	49	.	160	327	3·6	90,879
Wexford,	99	97	40	213	449	3·1	143,954
Wicklow,	94	36	6	130	266	3·0	86,479
Total,	1,590	935	188	1,780	4,493	3·0	1,457,635
Munster:							
Clare,	178	98	26	234	536	3·2	166,305
Cork,	527	224	4	489	1,244	2·3	544,818
Kerry,	230	44	2	131	407	2·0	201,800
Limerick,	271	179	10	224	684	3·1	217,277
Tipperary,	306	128	.	312	746	3·0	249,106
Waterford,	156	90	2	120	368	2·7	134,252
Total,	1,668	763	44	1,510	3,985	2·7	1,513,558
Ulster:							
Antrim,	198	193	16	317	724	2·0	369,210
Armagh,	103	76	11	204	394	2·0	190,086
Cavan,	41	76	16	218	351	2·3	153,906
Donegal,	209	77	1	308	595	2·5	237,395
Down,	170	114	42	414	740	2·4	308,680
Fermanagh,	86	19	1	121	227	2·1	105,768
Londonderry,	141	73	.	298	512	2·8	184,209
Monaghan,	29	47	14	206	296	2·2	126,482
Tyrone,	272	72	.	359	703	3·0	238,500
Total,	1,249	747	101	2,445	4,542	2·4	1,914,236
Connaught:							
Galway,	216	68	1	262	547	2·0	271,478
Leitrim,	93	11	.	125	229	2·1	104,744
Mayo,	161	76	.	180	417	1·6	254,796
Roscommon,	78	67	.	145	290	1·8	157,272
Sligo,	157	38	.	117	312	2·5	124,845
Total,	705	260	1	829	1,795	2·0	913,135
General Totals,	5,212	2,705	334	6,564	15,650 *	2·7	5,798,564

* This total includes 835 Lunatics (made up of 626 in Private Licensed Houses, 158 in the Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum, and 51 in the Lucan Private Asylum, supported by Government), which it is found impracticable to allocate to the several counties to which they belong. The number is, however, comparatively so small that its distribution would not perceptibly affect the rate of counties as given in the table.

Note.—According to the several population estimates made to the end of 1866 (based on the Returns of the Registrar-General), the total population appears to have diminished by 4·26 per cent. since the Census of 1861; equivalent to over 246,000 persons.

APPENDIX G.

Correspondence regarding Removal of a Lunatic from Belfast Asylum to the General Hospital, for Surgical Treatment.

Gentlemen, 3rd of June, 1867.

At the Board's meeting to-day a question arose for the solution of which directions were given to me to transmit to you the particulars thereof, with the view of obtaining your instructions thereon. I am, accordingly, to state that on the 7th ultimo a male patient fell down in an epileptic fit whilst walking as usual in the airing-court, and fractured both bones of one of his legs.

The house being so extremely overcrowded, and the proper attendance and requisites for such a serious case not being so conveniently at command here, it was deemed the most advisable course to transfer the patient to the "Belfast General Hospital," as cases had before been sent to the Union Workhouse Hospital, it being supposed he would have been taken in charge as a poor patient in ordinary, and no claim made for his treatment; but at the Board's meeting to-day, a deputation attended from the Committee of the General Hospital to inform the Governors that inasmuch as the General Hospital was supported solely by voluntary subscriptions they expected that all the charges in connexion with the above-mentioned patient would be defrayed by the Governors—a demand which the latter stated to the deputation they were not prepared to assent to, without submitting the matter for your advice, and requesting of you, as I am now to do, to inform them if they would be authorised to pay this demand, and place it to the current expenditure of the institution.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Robert Stewart, M.D., Resident Physician.

The Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, &c., &c.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
Sir, 4th June, 1867.

I am directed by the Inspectors to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, inquiring whether the Board of Governors would be authorized in paying the deman dmade by the Committee of the General Hospital, Belfast, for the care and maintenance of a patient transferred thereto from the asylum, suffering under a fracture of the leg, and in reply I am to acquaint you that in the opinion of the Inspectors an hospital sustained by voluntary subscriptions, as the Belfast General Hospital seems to be, should not be called upon to provide for the maintenance and treatment of patients belonging to an institution supported by public rates.

The intention of Government in framing the 19th Privy Council Rule was that every emergency, medical or surgical, that might arise, should be attended to within the Asylum itself, and the Inspectors are therefore of opinion that when a case involving more than ordinary difficulty and trouble occurs, it is scarcely reasonable to send it elsewhere, expecting the patient to get support and surgical attendance gratuitously.

Whether the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts may allow the cost to be defrayed from the asylum funds is a question on which the Inspectors are unable to pronounce an opinion, but they have no hesitation in saying that the Committee of the General Hospital should be paid the expenses incurred on account of the patient while in that institution.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. J. Corbet, Chief Clerk.

The Resident Medical Superintendent,
Belfast District Lunatic Asylum.

APPENDIX H.

Circulars to Magistrates and Boards of Governors relative to Committal of Dangerous Lunatics to Asylums.

Dublin Castle,

Gentlemen, 30th December, 1867.

1. I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request your special attention to the 9th and 10th sections of the Act passed in the last session (30 and 31 Vic., c. 118), altering the law relating to the custody of dangerous lunatics and dangerous idiots in Ireland, the principal provisions of which are as follow :—

2. The 9th section abolishes, from and after the 1st January, 1868, the committal of dangerous lunatics or idiots to gaols, and substitutes their removal, under a warrant by two justices, to the District Lunatic Asylum.

3. The person brought before the two justices must be proved, to their satisfaction, to have been "discovered and apprehended under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind, and a purpose of committing some crime for which, if committed, such person would be liable to be indicted."

4. The justices are to call to their assistance the medical officer, or, if there be more than one, the nearest available medical officer, of the Dispensary district in which they shall be at the time ; and if there shall not be any such medical officer available, then the nearest available medical officer of any neighbouring dispensary district, who shall examine such person without fee or reward.

5. If the medical officer certifies that the person is a dangerous lunatic or dangerous idiot, the justices may, by warrant under their hands and seals, direct that the person be taken to the District Lunatic Asylum.

6. Any relation or friend may take the lunatic or idiot under his own care and protection, if he shall enter into sufficient recognizance for his or her peaceable behaviour or safe custody, before two Justices of the Peace, the Chairman of Quarter Sessions of the county, or a Judge of one of the superior courts.

7. The words quoted from the Act in paragraph 3 are identical with those in the 10th section of 8 and 9 Vic., c. 107 ; and as instances have occurred of committals being made under that Act, where there was no evidence of a purpose of committing any indictable offence, I am to urge the importance of a strict observance of this as well as the other directions of the present Act. It is possible that the applications to magistrates for warrants may be numerous, but as each institution is constructed for only a limited number of patients, care should be taken that the power of committal to a District Lunatic Asylum should only be exercised in respect of persons who, in the opinion of the magistrates, would be likely, if left at large, to commit acts of violence and crime.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Mayo.

To the Magistrates throughout Ireland.

Dublin Castle, 12th March, 1868.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copies of communications relating to committals of dangerous lunatics to asylums, under sec. 10 of 30 and 31 Victoria, cap. 118, and I am to request that, upon receiving a report

from any Resident Medical Superintendent, of the improper committal of any dangerous lunatic to an asylum, you will at once report the fact to His Excellency.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Thomas A. Larcom.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

Dublin Castle, 10th March, 1868.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith, for the information of your Board of Governors, a copy of a circular sent to Magistrates throughout Ireland, together with its accompanying Form of Committal for Dangerous Lunatics sent to the Asylum, under sec. 10 of 30 and 31 Vict., cap. 118., and I am to request that in case any dangerous lunatic shall be transferred to your Asylum under a different warrant, or under a warrant improperly filled up, and not giving all the information therein required, you will at once report the fact to His Excellency through the Inspectors of Lunatics.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Thos. A. Larcom.

The Resident Medical Superintendent of the
District Lunatic Asylum at

Circular to Magistrates throughout Ireland.

Dublin Castle, February 26, 1868.

Gentlemen,

Adverting to Circular of 30th December last, I have to acquaint you that complaints having reached the Lord Lieutenant that the information contained in Committals of Dangerous Lunatics is very vague and unsatisfactory as regards the lunatics themselves, their chargeability, place of birth, residence, and whether they have means of their own or not, His Excellency has caused a new and more comprehensive Form of Committal to be prepared, and directs me to forward herewith copies thereof for the information and guidance of the Magistrates.

His Excellency requests that in future all Committals of Dangerous Lunatics may be made out in the form therein prescribed, and that, before signing the warrant, the Magistrates will see that the Medical Certificate and Statement of Particulars of Case, as well as the forms to be filled up by the friends of the lunatic, are properly filled up and signed by the respective parties.

A supply of these Forms can be had on application to Mr. Thom, 87, Abbey-street.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. A. Larcom.

The Magistrates at Petty Sessions.

Committal Warrant of a Dangerous Lunatic,

In pursuance of Act 30 & 31 Vict., c. 118.

County of } By two or more Justices of the Peace in and
to wit. } for said County.

To the Resident Medical Superintendent of the Asylum at

Whereas has sworn informations before us stating facts from which it appears that [*here state name*] of [*here state place*

of abode] by occupation a [*here state position in life of lunatic*] has been discovered and apprehended under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind, and a purpose of committing an indictable crime, that is to say [*here state the facts from which it appears that the person was discovered and apprehended under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind, &c.*]

And whereas we have called to our assistance being a legally qualified [*state whether physician or surgeon*] , who has filled up the annexed Medical Certificate, and whereas on view and examination by us of the said and on the said informations of the said and the said annexed Medical Certificate, We are satisfied that the said is now a dangerous [*lunatic or idiot, as the case may be.*]

These are therefore, in Her Majesty's name, to charge and command you to receive and detain in your custody in the said District Lunatic Asylum of the body of the said and safely to keep until removed therefrom, or otherwise discharged by due course of law, and for your so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant and authority,

Given under our hands and seals.

J. P. Seal.
J. P. Seal.

The attention of Magistrates is particularly requested to the proceedings required under the provisions of the 10th clause of the Act 30 & 31 Vict., c. 118.

The following Forms must be filled up by the Physician or Surgeon who has personally examined the lunatic :—

1. Medical Certificate.

I certify that , whom I visited on day of , and into whose case I specially and personally inquired, is now a dangerous lunatic, and I am of opinion, from the nature of his malady, that he is a fit subject for speedy admission into Lunatic Asylum, under the provisions of the Act 30 and 31 Vict., c. 118, s. 10.

Date.
Signature of Physician or Surgeon.
Residence.

2. Statement of Particulars of Case.

Species of Insanity.	Probable Cause of Derangement.	Prominent Symptoms.	Whether affected with Bodily Disease.	Whether Idiotic or Epileptic.	Facts indicating that the Patient is a Dangerous Lunatic.

I hereby certify that this Form is filled up correctly, to the best of my opinion and belief.

Date.
Signature of Physician or Surgeon.

The following Forms must be filled up by the friends of the lunatic :—

NAMES OF THE TWO NEXT AKIN TO THE LUNATIC.

Relatives' Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Degree of Relationship.

Lunatic's Age.	Religion.	Place of Birth.	Place of Abode.	Occupation or Trade, and whether means of his own.	Whether Single or Married, and if a Female, whether she has had Children.	Whether any near Relative has been Insane.	How long ill, and if violent.

Date.
Signature.

DUBLIN : Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.
1868.

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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

GATHORNE HARDY, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

General Board of Lunacy,
Edinburgh, 31*st January* 1868.

Sir,

We have the honour to lay before you our Tenth Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

Statistics of Insanity.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland, at 1st January 1867, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private resources, were as follows:—

Mode of Distribution.				Private.			Pauper.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	1764	1755	3519	484	428	912	1280	1327	2607
,, Private ,,	282	390	672	99	132	231	183	258	441
,, Parochial ,,	193	247	440	...	...	...	193	247	440
,, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	251	307	558	...	...	...	251	307	558
,, Private Dwellings,	688	885	1573	11	14	25	677	871	1548
Totals,	3178	3584	6762	594	574	1168	2584	3010	5594

It appears from this Table, that of insane persons in Scotland, excluding criminals, of whom we have official cognizance, 1168 were supported by private funds, and 5594 by parochial rates. At 1st January 1866, the corresponding numbers were 1126 and 5490. There was thus, in 1866, an increase of 42 in the number of private patients, and one of 104 in that of paupers.

Statistics of Insanity.

In the manner of distribution, the following changes occurred in 1866 :—

In Royal and District Asylums there was an increase of 59 private and 253 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was a decrease of 21 private and 119 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 4 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was a decrease of 14 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there was an increase of 4 private, and a decrease of 20 pauper patients.

In 1865, the increase of private patients was 50, and that of paupers 98, over the numbers of the previous year. The tendency to increase is shown by the foregoing figures to have undergone little change in 1866 ; but in the distribution there is a more strongly marked determination, as regards both private and pauper patients, towards public asylums.

We have excluded from the list of lunatics the imbecile children in the Training School at Larbert (with the exception of 4 who are paupers, and who are reckoned in our registers as single patients), as they are not under the Sheriff's order, nor certificated as lunatics in terms of the Statute. Their numbers at 1st January 1867 were 26 males and 27 females. We have likewise excluded a considerable number of paupers in ordinary wards of poorhouses,* who are not less of unsound mind than many patients in asylums, but who nevertheless are not lunatics in a legal point of view, from not having been certified as insane by two medical men.

The criminal lunatics in the Central Prison at Perth on 1st January 1867, were 34 males and 11 females ; being a decrease of 1 female since 1st January of the preceding year. The total number of lunatics of whom we had official cognizance, at 1st January 1867, was thus 6807. The corresponding number at 1st January 1866 was 6662.

The following Table shows the distribution of lunatics at 1st January of each year since the institution of our Board :—

---

* Vide Reports on Lunatics in Private Dwellings in Appendix.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
In Royal and District Asylums,	2380	2496	2632	2712	2820	2822	2919	3125	3207	3519
,, Private Asylums, . .	745	821	852	907	921	927	872	788	812	672
,, Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	839	797	866	845	838	878	910	925	1008	998
,, Lunatic Department of Central Prison, . .	26	29	33	31	29	30	32	36	46	45
,, Private Dwellings,* . . .	1784	1901	1868	1809	1762	1700	1658	1630	1589	1573
TOTAL,	5774	6044	6251	6304	6370	6357	6391	6504	6662	6807

It appears from this Table that in nine years the number of lunatics officially known to the Board has increased from 5774 to 6807. In the manner of distribution, the following changes have taken place:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
In Royal and District Asylums, . .	1139	...
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	1317	284

It is thus seen that while there has been an increase of 1317 in the number of patients placed in public establishments, there has been a decrease of only 284 in the number of those placed in private asylums and private dwellings. In other words, the increase of public accommodation which has taken place in the nine years has provided for only 284 patients above the increase in their number. Consequently, supposing the growth of lunacy to continue at the past rate, the demand for accommodation must speedily overtake the supply, unless constant additions be made to existing establishments, or new asylums continue to be erected.

The following Table shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we have had official cognizance, at 1st January of each of the ten years, 1858-1867, and the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and private dwellings, distinguishing between males and females:—

* Under official cognizance.

Statistics of Insanity

At 1st January	Number of Pauper Lunatics.						Number of Private Insane.					
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			In Asylums.			As single Patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.		
	M.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.
1858	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	506	506	1012	10	10	20
1859	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	503	508	1011	11	13	24
1860	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	486	485	971	8	13	21
1861	1595	1875	3470	799	988	1787	479	513	992	9	13	22
1862	1624	1924	3548	769	972	1741	511	520	1031	8	13	21
1863	1668	1936	3604	748	931	1679	507	516	1023	8	13	21
1864	1731	1952	3683	712	925	1637	491	527	1018	8	13	21
1865	1774	2009	3783	702	907	1609	521	534	1055	8	13	21
1866	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	550	555	1105	8	13	21
1867	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	583	560	1143	11	14	25

This Table shows in nine years an increase of 1093 in the number of pauper lunatics placed in establishments, and one of 131 in that of private patients similarly disposed of. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 236 in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, and an increase of 5 in the number of private single patients under the Sheriff's Order or sanction of the Board. We have no reliable knowledge of the number of private patients living with relatives or others without having been intimated to us. We cannot, therefore, institute a comparison between the total number of the private insane, and the total number of the pauper insane; but if we compare the numbers of the two classes resident in establishments, we find that paupers predominate in the ratio of about 3.5 to 1.

From the following Table it further appears that, of the numbers of the two classes sent to establishments, considerably more than a third are private:—

Years.	Numbers placed in Establishments.*								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
1860	166	215	381	488	573	1061	654	788	1442
1861	220	215	435	475	586	1061	695	801	1496
1862	192	192	384	449	541	990	641	733	1374
1863	173	207	380	472	536	1008	645	743	1388
1864	179	167	346	523	552	1075	702	719	1421
1865	204	225	429	482	561	1043	686	786	1472
1866	235	210	445	537	585	1122	772	795	1567
1867	212	238	450	597	664	1261	809	902	1711
Average	197·5	207·2	406·7	493·5	575·9	1069·4	691·0	783·1	1474·1

* The figures in this Table exclude transfers. The growth of pauper lunacy may be followed approximately, by comparing the results of the Table on p. ix. with those of the Table on p. v. Thus: total intimations in nine years, 10,419; total removals from registers, 9,590. Increase, 829. The real increase, deduced from the Annual Returns, is, however, 857.

We have seen, however, that in the nine years the increase of pauper patients in asylums was 1093, and that of private patients only 131. Bearing in mind the difference in the resident numbers, and in the numbers sent to asylums, of the two classes, this result shows that the accumulation in establishments goes on at a rate three times greater for pauper patients than for private. The causes of this divergence are, to some extent, explained by the following Table, which shows the manner in which lunatics are removed from our registers :—

YEARS.	Removed recovered.		Removed not recovered.		Deaths.		Total Removals from Register of Lunatics.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858	171	503	141	262	79	389	391	1,154	1,545
1859	162	482	123	125	84	362	369	969	1,338
1860	158	520	114	160	77	429	349	1,109	1,458
1861	168	558	142	127	70	407	380	1,092	1,472
1862	137	448	148	152	76	435	361	1,035	1,396
1863	161	458	123	205	82	375	366	1,038	1,404
1864	155	441	101	196	63	439	319	1,076	1,395
1865	166	478	137	146	64	384	367	1,008	1,375
1866	191	494	106	185	91	430	388	1,109	1,497
Totals,	1,469	4,382	1,135	1,558	686	3,650	3,290	9,590	1,2880

The number of private patients annually brought under our cognizance is, as we have stated, more than a third of the corresponding number of pauper patients. The recoveries are nearly in the same ratio; but it appears from the preceding Table that the proportion of private patients removed unrecovered from our registers is so much higher than that of pauper patients as to afford an explanation sufficient to account for the difference in the degree of accumulation of the two classes. The last Table, however, it should be observed, embraces patients in private dwellings as well as those in asylums. But the proportion of the former removed from our registers unrecovered is too small to affect in any material degree the results of this comparison.

This difference is a matter of so much practical importance that we may be excused for further illustrating it by reference to the Twenty-first Report of the English Commissioners in Lunacy. Of 24,590 patients in the county and borough asylums of England at 1st January 1867, only 216 were private. On the other hand, of 6694 patients in hospitals and licensed houses, 5070 were private. In contrast, the number of patients discharged unre-

Statistics of Insanity.

covered from the county and borough asylums in 1866 was only 894, against 1106 similar discharges from the hospitals and licensed houses. The influence of this result on the accumulation of pauper patients in asylums is very remarkable. At 1st January 1866 the private patients in English asylums were 2831 males and 2445 females; and the pauper patients 11,299 males and 13,696 females. At 1st January 1867, the private patients were 2845 males and 2441 females; and the pauper patients 11,753 males and 14,245 females. There was thus, in 1866, an increase of only 10 private patients against an increase of 1003 pauper patients. The proportion of private to pauper patients, estimated on the numbers resident, was as 1 to 5; whereas their rate of increase was as 1 to 100.

These figures further show an exceptionally large predominance of male patients among private cases in English asylums. On the whole, the proportion of female patients in asylums considerably exceeds that of male patients; but we are unable to determine from the data before us whether the predominance of males among private patients in England is to be ascribed to the admissions of such being proportionally more numerous than those of females, or to their discharges being proportionally less numerous.*

In Scotland, the male element is, in proportion, greater among private than pauper patients, whether estimated on the numbers admitted, or on the numbers resident. Thus, of 1000 private patients admitted into Scotch asylums in the 5 years 1862-1866, 495 were males, and 505 females; while of 1000 private patients resident, 496 were males and 504 females. On the other hand, of 1000 pauper patients admitted, 470 were males and 530 females; and of 1000 pauper patients resident, 467 were males and 533 females. In themselves, however, these figures do not afford the means of forming a reliable estimate of the liability of the two sexes to insanity. The relation which they bear to each other at different ages must also be taken into account; as well, as regards paupers, the proportion of each sex in receipt of parochial relief. In Scotland the proportion of males to females, by the census of 1861, is as 100 to 111; and the proportion of male paupers to female paupers, by the returns of 1867, as 100 to 281.† *A priori*, therefore, we should expect a predominance of females among both private and pauper patients, but one decidedly larger among the latter.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each county in Scotland at 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1867:—

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*The private patients in English asylums at 1st January of the six years 1862-1867 were as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1862 . .	2955	2295	1865 . .	2833	2344
1863 . .	3042	2298	1866 . .	2832	2445
1864 . .	3061	2266	1867 . .	2845	2441

† Vide Table p. xii.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable at 1st January of									
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
1. Aberdeen,	318	345	387	406	428	414	407	411	424	418
2. Argyll,	179	210	220	222	214	207	215	228	239	244
3. Ayr,	212	216	260	255	238	251	237	239	241	251
4. Banff,	80	85	89	87	91	91	91	87	99	110
5. Berwick,	65	62	58	61	64	61	59	55	58	61
6. Bute,	31	30	37	40	37	34	34	33	35	33
7. Caithness,	72	88	93	99	105	104	101	97	96	85
8. Clackmannan,	26	36	37	33	35	34	29	30	33	35
9. Dumbarton,	57	62	55	69	69	71	70	75	74	86
10. Dumfries,	129	143	157	152	151	145	139	139	147	154
11. Edinburgh,	599	596	604	607	606	629	623	626	618	650
12. Elgin,	70	74	76	88	85	83	89	89	91	88
13. Fife,	245	275	275	275	268	253	253	259	251	257
14. Forfar,	355	369	390	393	416	415	418	440	447	448
15. Haddington,	83	89	95	100	97	96	88	86	85	89
16. Inverness,	190	209	212	214	209	198	198	195	212	216
17. Kincardine,	75	80	84	82	82	76	84	87	81	81
18. Kinross,	14	12	16	18	16	14	14	14	16	19
19. Kirkcudbright,	63	70	80	84	93	85	95	98	95	95
20. Lanark,	663	658	693	682	706	736	775	793	826	861
21. Linlithgow,	45	41	45	48	45	47	51	52	55	58
22. Nairn,	26	26	26	23	22	23	22	20	20	17
23. Orkney,	56	58	58	49	57	63	55	54	54	53
24. Peebles,	18	20	21	21	19	15	17	23	22	21
25. Perth,	330	350	358	365	365	353	357	353	353	349
26. Renfrew,	181	205	210	185	179	177	186	184	189	200
27. Ross and Cromarty,	178	183	175	184	181	189	184	179	182	188
28. Roxburgh,	92	93	88	86	85	92	106	110	98	95
29. Selkirk,	17	16	15	17	18	15	14	13	17	15
30. Shetland,	42	40	45	43	49	49	51	48	54	46
31. Stirling,	108	118	125	128	122	125	128	130	131	127
32. Sutherland,	52	50	51	53	50	51	49	52	46	47
33. Wigton,	66	71	91	88	87	87	81	93	101	97

It will be observed, that in some counties, chiefly small and agricultural, the number of pauper lunatics has decreased since 1858. In others, there has been very little change; while again in others there has been a large increase. This increase no doubt bears a certain relation to the increase of population; but this cause will not afford a satisfactory explanation of the large growth of pauper lunacy in such counties as Aberdeen, Argyll, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown. Nor will the recent erection of district asylums afford a solution of the difficulty; for, of the counties named, Argyll is the only one in which, since 1858, a new asylum has been provided.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics intimated in each of the seven years 1860-1866, distinguishing between those placed in asylums, and those who, with our sanction, were left in private dwellings:—

COUNTIES.	1860				1861				1862				1863				1864				1865				1866			
	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	45	37	6	3	40	59	3	4	35	43	...	1	34	31	3	6	40	40	2	6	38	35	8	4	41	48	2	1
2. Argyll,	6	4	3	6	5	7	1	4	8	3	3	4	11	12	4	3	21	14	3	5	14	13	5	6	13	10	5	9
3. Ayr,	22	21	5	3	13	22	...	3	24	18	1	5	18	23	...	...	27	27	3	6	25	20	2	2	26	16	5	8
4. Banff,	3	8	2	1	6	6	1	2	4	11	...	...	5	3	2	...	7	2	2	1	9	9	3	4	7	10	1	2
5. Berwick,	3	6	1	1	5	4	1	1	2	5	...	2	5	4	...	...	4	5	...	1	...	7	1	...	3	4	2	1
6. Bute,	3	7	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	2	...	...
7. Caithness,	2	3	6	8	4	6	2	9	2	6	...	2	5	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	6	5	1	4	5	2	...	4
8. Clackmannan,	2	1	...	1	1	6	...	4	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	3	3	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	5	12	...	2	7	6	...	1	6	9	...	...	4	8	...	...	10	7	1	...	10	3	...	...	7	11	...	1
10. Dumfries,	8	11	1	2	16	14	1	3	12	11	2	2	8	14	1	...	6	16	...	1	17	14	1	3	16	18	2	2
11. Edinburgh,	67	112	1	3	51	92	1	...	74	80	2	3	53	67	5	2	61	76	2	2	49	76	1	5	76	86	3	3
12. Elgin,	8	9	1	2	3	7	1	...	9	8	...	...	5	7	2	2	9	5	1	1	3	9	1	1	5	9	1	1
13. Fife,	20	20	3	...	13	25	4	2	11	14	1	...	21	16	...	1	21	34	3	5	14	18	1	...	17	16	4	3
14. Forfar,	29	43	3	2	36	51	...	1	34	45	...	2	31	39	...	1	25	41	2	6	33	57	2	2	41	50	1	5
15. Haddington,	5	6	1	3	3	2	...	...	3	10	...	...	1	9	...	2	4	9	1	...	7	7	2	1	7	5	1	1
16. Inverness,	9	8	3	2	3	9	4	5	5	2	2	2	4	3	5	5	9	9	1	2	13	16	2	5	13	7	5	2
17. Kincardine,	6	11	...	...	8	9	...	1	3	6	...	...	5	8	...	1	4	2	1	...	2	4	...	2	5	3	1	1
18. Kinross,	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	10	9	...	1	7	9	...	1	7	2	1	...	5	9	1	1	5	8	1	3	3	5	1	..	6	5	3	2
20. Lanark,	111	119	5	2	124	109	8	6	123	132	3	4	127	123	6	13	119	133	4	6	133	123	1	4	146	145	5	8
21. Linlithgow,	12	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	10	3	1	...	3	7	...	1	10	4	1	...	6	8	...	...	3	7	2	1
22. Nairn,	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
23. Orkney,	1	2	1	1	5	2	5	5	2	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	1
24. Peebles,	1	3	1	..	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	7	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
25. Perth,	16	24	4	4	17	24	6	8	8	24	1	1	25	28	3	2	28	17	5	6	11	23	3	...	24	24	3	4
26. Renfrew,	28	44	...	2	31	45	...	..	30	33	...	...	32	34	1	...	44	29	3	1	29	37	1	...	26	45	...	2
27. Ross,	4	9	10	9	5	7	3	12	3	5	3	4	4	5	3	1	3	4	...	3	10	3	2	3	5	12	...	2
28. Roxburgh,	7	6	1	1	5	4	...	...	7	6	6	4	9	9	5	8	10	12	3	2	8	2	...	..	5	4	2	1
29. Selkirk,	...	4	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
30. Shetland,	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	4	4	1	...	2	3	3	3	2	2	...	...	1	2	2	3	5	2	...	1	...
31. Stirling	9	15	2	...	10	14	2	3	10	15	1	5	14	15	1	2	15	9	...	1	12	18	1	...	10	5	...	1
32. Sutherland,	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	1	1	1	3	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	3
33. Wigton,	4	4	...	3	5	6	...	...	5	2	3	3	6	2	1	2	6	5	...	4	5	8	1	2	4	3	...	3
TOTALS,	450	565	61	63	440	555	48	81	447	502	32	50	455	491	49	60	509	531	41	66	466	532	47	59	528	557	50	72
	1139				1124				1031				1055				1147				1104				1207			

Statistics of Insanity.

In the following Table the results of these years, along with those of 1858 and 1859, are massed together, and show considerable discrepancies in the different counties. As a rule, the proportion of patients exempted from removal to asylums is much higher in poor and thinly-populated districts, such as Caithness, Inverness, Orkney, Ross, Shetland, and Sutherland, than in those which are wealthy and populous. In all Scotland the average number of exemptions is 13.22 per cent. of the intimations; in Lanarkshire it is 4.99 per cent., and in Caithness-shire 47.58 per cent.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.		Number of Pauper Patients Intimated during the Years 1858-1866.				Total Intimations.	
			Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen, ...	104,441	117,128	335	395	40	48	375	443
2. Argyll, ...	38,928	40,796	107	93	37	61	144	154
3. Ayr, ...	96,994	101,977	189	211	31	57	220	268
4. Banff, ...	28,000	31,215	46	61	20	24	66	85
5. Berwick, ...	17,423	19,190	26	39	11	14	37	53
6. Bute, ...	7,208	9,123	19	25	2	8	21	33
7. Caithness, ...	19,352	21,759	39	33	24	45	63	78
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	14	25	2	14	16	39
9. Dumbarton, ...	25,387	26,647	68	69	5	12	73	81
10. Dumfries, ...	35,674	40,204	110	122	18	22	128	144
11. Edinburgh, ..	126,390	147,607	559	746	22	34	581	780
12. Elgin, ...	20,008	22,687	52	74	9	13	61	87
13. Fife, ...	72,608	82,162	154	187	41	36	195	223
14. Forfar, ...	92,223	112,202	292	410	17	33	309	443
15. Haddington, ...	17,854	19,780	40	64	8	13	48	77
16. Inverness, ...	41,364	47,524	71	71	34	39	105	110
17. Kincardine, ...	16,744	17,722	43	54	6	11	49	65
18. Kinross, ...	3,787	4,190	7	7	1	1	8	8
19. Kirkcudbright,	19,789	22,706	58	59	10	14	68	73
20. Lanark, ...	304,151	327,415	1126	1156	49	71	1175	1227
21. Linlithgow, ...	19,868	18,777	51	37	6	4	57	41
22. Nairn, ...	4,750	5,315	9	10	2	...	11	10
23. Orkney, ...	14,924	17,471	20	13	10	17	30	30
24. Peebles, ...	5,658	5,750	16	14	2	3	18	17
25. Perth, ...	63,428	70,072	162	211	41	44	203	255
26. Renfrew, ...	83,457	94,104	285	371	11	21	296	392
27. Ross, ...	38,023	43,383	42	51	29	51	71	102
28. Roxburgh, ...	26,782	27,337	60	53	25	23	85	76
29. Selkirk, ...	5,097	5,352	12	11	4	1	16	12
30. Shetland, ...	13,053	18,617	15	10	11	17	26	27
31. Stirling, ...	45,135	46,791	103	116	16	20	119	136
32. Sutherland, ...	11,552	13,694	18	12	11	12	29	24
33. Wigton, ...	19,395	22,700	46	37	10	30	56	67
Totals,	1,449,848	1,612,446	4194	4847	565	813	4759	5660

The following Table shows the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs of the different counties, during the year 1867, for authorizing the admission of patients into asylums, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted :—

Statistics of Insanity.

County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Orders granted for								Total.	
	Royal and District Asylums.		Private Asylums.		Parochial Asylums.		Private Dwellings.			
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1. Aberdeen, ...	46	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	93
2. Argyll, ...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
3. Ayr, ...	3	...	5	31	...	10	...	...	8	41
4. Banff, ...	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17
5. Berwick, ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
6. Bute, ...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	4
7. Caithness, ...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
8. Clackmannan,	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	3
9. Dumbarton, ...	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	3	10
10. Dumfries, ...	44	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	37
11. Edinburgh, ...	52	183	47	22	...	...	...	...	99	205
12. Elgin, ...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
13. Fife, ...	2	53	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	55
14. Forfar, ...	34	101	4	6	...	...	...	...	38	107
15. Haddington, ...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
16. Inverness, ...	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	29
17. Kincardine, ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
18. Kinross, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
19. Kirkcudbright,	2	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	8
20. Lanark, ...	57	245	48	21	...	95	...	...	105	361
21. Linlithgow, ...	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	7
22. Nairn, ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
23. Orkney, ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
24. Peebles, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25. Perth, ...	34	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	35	42
26. Renfrew, ...	3	...	3	16	...	64	...	...	6	80
27. Ross, ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
28. Roxburgh, ...	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	11
29. Selkirk, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30. Shetland, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
31. Stirling, ...	2	2	2	6	...	16	...	...	4	24
32. Sutherland, ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
33. Wigton, ...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
Totals,	312	927	110	147	...	186	...	...	422	1260

As the Board is now empowered to transfer patients from one asylum to another without the authority of the Sheriff, the orders in the preceding Table refer, with 47 exceptions,* to patients removed from their homes to asylums.

The following Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy, in the different counties of Scotland, at 1st January 1867 :—

* Vide p. xvi.

COUNTIES.	Population of Counties in 1861.			Registered Paupers on 14th May 1866.			Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1867.			Proportion of females to every 100 males in general population.	Proportion of female paupers to every 100 male paupers.	Proportion of female pauper lunatics to every 100 male pauper lunatics.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	221,569	1,432	4,495	5,927	182	236	418	112·1	313·9	129·7
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	79,724	917	2,231	3,148	114	130	244	104·8	243·3	114·0
3. Ayr,	96,994	101,977	198,971	1,430	3,532	4,962	113	138	251	105·1	247·0	122·1
4. Banff,	28,000	31,215	59,215	461	1,355	1,816	42	68	110	111·4	293·9	161·9
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	36,613	285	824	1,109	26	35	61	110·1	289·1	134·6
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	16,331	112	414	526	11	22	33	126·5	369·6	200·0
7. Caithness,	19,352	21,759	41,111	268	1,049	1,317	38	47	85	112·4	391·4	123·7
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	21,450	132	378	510	11	24	35	115·8	286·3	218·2
9. Dumbarton,	25,387	26,647	52,034	322	875	1,197	46	40	86	104·9	271·7	89·9
10. Dumfries,	35,674	40,204	75,878	556	1,391	1,947	79	75	154	112·7	250·2	94·9
11. Edinburgh,	126,390	147,607	273,997	1,830	4,713	6,543	273	377	650	116·7	257·5	138·1
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	42,695	283	1,053	1,336	40	48	88	113·3	372·1	120·0
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	154,770	866	2,383	3,249	135	122	257	113·1	268·9	90·4
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	204,425	1,176	2,871	4,047	189	259	448	121·6	244·1	137·0
15. Haddington,	17,854	19,780	37,634	251	806	1,057	41	48	89	110·7	321·1	117·0
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	88,888	741	2,442	3,183	109	107	216	114·8	329·5	98·1
17. Kincardine,	16,744	17,722	34,466	271	795	1,066	37	44	81	105·8	293·3	118·9
18. Kinross,	3,787	4,190	7,977	43	109	152	10	9	19	110·6	253·5	90·0
19. Kirkcudbright,	19,789	22,706	42,495	363	1,000	1,363	46	49	95	114·8	275·5	106·5
20. Lanark,	304,151	327,415	631,566	3,423	9,238	12,661	401	460	861	107·6	269·9	114·7
21. Linlithgow,	19,868	18,777	38,645	234	650	884	31	27	58	94·4	277·7	87·1
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	10,065	70	190	260	9	8	17	111·8	271·4	88·8
23. Orkney,	14,924	17,471	32,395	193	633	826	25	28	53	117·0	327·9	112·0
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	11,408	74	178	252	10	11	21	101·6	240·5	110·0
25. Perth,	63,428	70,072	133,500	991	2,470	3,461	171	178	349	110·4	249·2	104·1
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	177,561	1,029	2,976	4,005	83	117	200	112·7	289·2	140·9
27. Ross and Cromarty,	38,023	43,383	81,406	626	2,292	2,918	91	97	188	114·0	366·1	106·6
28. Roxburgh,	26,782	27,337	54,119	288	723	1,011	46	49	95	102·0	251·0	106·6
29. Selkirk,	5,097	5,352	10,449	32	97	129	8	7	15	105·0	303·1	87·5
30. Shetland,	13,053	18,617	31,670	181	776	957	26	20	46	142·6	428·7	76·9
31. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	91,296	486	1,421	1,907	64	63	127	103·6	292·3	98·4
32. Sutherland,	11,552	13,694	25,246	154	682	836	26	21	47	118·5	442·8	80·8
33. Wigton,	19,395	22,700	42,095	481	1,186	1,667	51	46	97	107·0	246·6	90·2
Totals and general Proportions,	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	20,001	56,228	76,229	2,584	3,010	5,594	111·2	281·1	116·5

Statistics of Insanity.

The relative tendency of males and females to insanity, as determined from the number of private patients resident in asylums, is, on an average of the ten years, 1858-1867, as 100 to 101.7. When determined by the numbers sent to asylums, the relation is as 100 to 104.4. It must, however, be borne in mind, that the first comparison will be affected by the proportionally greater mortality of the males; and that the second must be materially modified by the various influences which relatively determine the placing of males and females in Asylums. We have already seen (p. vi.), that neither from the number of patients admitted into asylums, nor from the numbers resident therein, can any safe deduction be made of the relative tendency of the sexes to insanity. Something must apparently depend on national character, education, and occupation, and a good deal on the statutory system under which patients are placed in asylums.

The following Table shows the proportion per 1000 of male and female patients in asylums in England and Scotland at 1st January 1867:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
England, . .	538	462	452	548
Scotland, . .	510	490	471	529

On the results of this year, therefore, there is, in both countries, a preponderance of males among the private patients, and of females among paupers; but in both cases the divergence is less marked in Scotland than in England.

The subjoined Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy in all Scotland in the five years 1863-1867.

AT 1st JANUARY	Proportion of Female Paupers to every 100 Male Paupers.	Proportion of Female Pauper Lunatics to every 100 Male Pauper Lunatics.
1863, ...	288·8	118·6
1864, ...	279·3	117·7
1865, ...	288·3	117·7
1866, ...	281·4	117·3
1867, ...	281·1	116·5

In the proportion of pauper lunatics to the population, great discrepancies occur in different counties, which must be dependent (1.) on differences in the constitution of the inhabitants; (2.) on differences in their education and mental culture; (3.) on different degrees of social intercourse, and in the amount and nature of their occupations; and (4.) on differences in their pecuniary position. These discrepancies, however, as manifested in the table, p. xxxv., are so various and manifold as to render it difficult to

maintain that there is a greater extent of pauper lunacy among a manufacturing or agricultural population, or among people of Saxon or Celtic race. As a rule, however, it may be assumed that there is a greater degree of mental activity among an urban and manufacturing population, than among one which is chiefly agricultural, and to this fact may possibly be ascribed the more frequent *occurrence* of insanity among the former. But it must also be taken into account that the increase of lunacy is found chiefly among the lower classes of the population, which neither in town nor country display much mental activity, but which are more exposed in urban and manufacturing, than in pastoral and agricultural communities, to overcrowding, impure air, exhausting labour, insufficient diet, abuse of stimulants, and contagious diseases. Statistics of Insanity.

In the following Table we have arranged the counties according to the degree of activity of pauper lunacy in each, on an average of five years. We have taken as the measure of this activity the excess in the average number of pauper lunatics relieved during the year, over the average number actually existing at 1st January:—

COUNTIES.	Average proportion of Pauper Lunatics annually relieved to every 100 Pauper Lunatics on Roll at 1st Jan. of the 5 years 1862-66.	Average No. of Days of Relief per annum to each Pauper Lunatic in the 5 years 1862-66.	Average No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. of the 5 years 1862-66.	Average No. of Pauper Lunatics annually relieved in the 5 years 1862-66.
Renfrew,	129.4	277.7	183.0	236.8
Lanark,	129.4	280.9	767.2	992.8
Linlithgow,	124.4	315.8	50.	62.2
Peebles,	120.8	321.5	19.2	23.2
Dumbarton,	119.5	308.4	71.8	85.8
Ayr,	117.2	311.2	241.2	282.8
Roxburgh,	116.3	307.8	98.2	114.2
Edinburgh,	115.6	318.8	620.4	717.2
Dumfries,	115.2	316.1	144.2	166.2
Perth,	115.1	312.9	356.2	410.0
Aberdeen,	114.8	314.5	416.8	478.8
Forfar,	114.8	317.3	427.2	409.4
Stirling,	114.1	315.1	127.2	145.2
Banff,	112.8	325.6	91.8	103.6
Bute,	110.9	318.5	34.6	38.4
Berwick,	110.8	328.1	59.4	65.8
Wigton,	110.7	327.3	89.8	99.4
Clackmannan,	110.5	323.6	32.2	35.6
Haddington,	110.4	325.3	90.4	99.8
Fife,	109.5	307.2	256.8	281.2
Kincardine,	109.5	328.6	82.	89.8
Elgin,	109.3	313.4	87.4	95.6
Argyll,	108.8	333.9	220.6	240.2
Sutherland,	108.5	340.8	49.6	53.8
Nairn,	108.4	323.2	21.4	23.2
Selkirk,	107.8	304.0	15.4	16.6
Kinross,	106.8	337.0	14.8	15.8
Kirkcudbright,	106.6	339.8	93.2	99.4
Caithness,	106.5	330.6	100.6	107.2
Inverness,	106.0	340.8	202.4	214.6
Ross,	104.7	346.4	183.	191.6
Shetland,	104.0	330.4	50.2	52.2
Orkney,	101.8	347.3	56.6	57.6

Statistics of Insanity.

In the construction of a table such as this, various influences come into operation besides the character of the population. In a small community, such as that of Peeblesshire, the results are extensively modified by comparatively small changes; and accommodation of easy access is shown by experience to increase the number of lunatics which is brought under official cognizance. Making due allowance for such sources of deviation, it will be found that the measure of the urban and industrial elements in a population may be pretty fairly gauged by the amount of its occurring lunacy. Accordingly, we find Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire at one extremity of the Table, and Shetland and Orkney at the other. Over excitement of the intellect or feelings is doubtless a not infrequent cause of insanity, but among the pauper lunatics who are admitted into asylums, the cases which originate in this source are few in comparison with those which are due to physical deterioration. The proper appreciation of this fact by the Legislature cannot fail to prove a great step towards such an improvement in the education of the people as will enable them to understand the laws of health, and to appreciate the motives for obeying them. But to whatever causes may be owing the discrepancies in the occurrence of lunacy in different districts of the country, it appears from the following Table that in its relations to pauperism and to the population, it is controlled by agencies of a tolerably stable character.

AT 1st JANUARY	PROPORTION PER 1000		
	Of Registered Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
1859, ...	27·416	1·723	62·879
1860, ...	27·174	1·809	66·572
1861, ...	25·253	1·717	68·002
1862, ...	25·612	1·727	67·433
1863, ...	25·707	1·725	67·108
1864, ...	25·705	1·736	67·558
1865, ...	25·693	1·757	68·414
1866, ...	24·892	1·826	73·384

In Appendix D. will be found five Tables which show the changes in the population of public and district asylums, private asylums, parochial asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses during the ten years 1858-1867, and the proportions per cent. of admissions, recoveries, and deaths in each class of such establishments in each of these years. The most prominent feature which they present continues to be a low rate of mortality, although one less favourable than in some previous years.

The following Table* shows the rate of mortality in Scotch

* Patients in lunatic wards of poorhouses are embraced in the Scotch returns, but not in the English.

and English asylums in the five years 1862-1866, on the average numbers resident :—

Years.	Scotland.			England.		
	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Both Sexes.	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Both Sexes.
1862	10·54	8·64	9·53	11·67	8·14	9·81
1863	8·79	7·53	8·13	12·09	7·83	9·81
1864	8·74	7·40	8·03	12·77	9·42	10·99
1865	7·56	6·90	7·21	12·85	8·49	10·53
1866	8·72	7·98	8·33	13·09	8·58	10·68
Average,	8·84	7·69	8·24	12·51	8·50	10·39

The figures from which these results are deduced show that of every 1000 patients who die in Scotch asylums, 507 are males and 493 females; and that of every 1000 who die in English asylums, 566 are males and 434 females. In French asylums the average mortality for the years 1854-1866 was 14.03 per cent.; and the deaths of male patients were to those of females as 131 to 100. Or otherwise stated, of every 1000 patients who died, 568 were males and 432 females, a result nearly identical with that of the English asylums.

These results show that the mortality in Scotch asylums will compare favourably with that in English and French establishments. The smaller male mortality in Scotland is particularly remarkable, but we shall afterwards see (p. xviii) that when the deductions are drawn from a longer series of years, the male mortality in the Scotch asylums rises to 523 in every 1000 deaths.

One effect of transfers of chronic and incurable cases is to vitiate the calculations which, founded on the proportion of recoveries to admissions, are generally regarded as indicating most correctly the degree of successful treatment. Parochial asylums are in a great measure exempt from this disturbing influence, and herein, no doubt, lies a main cause of the proportion of recoveries to the admissions being greater in these establishments than in royal, district, or private asylums. It has also to be borne in mind that the transfers to parochial asylums are made as soon as it is discovered that the pauper is chargeable to any parish possessing one, and probably therefore while he is still curable. The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums, in 1867, are shown in the following Table :—

Statistics of Insanity.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Licensed Houses.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouse.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Private.	Pauper.
Public Asylums,...	4	2	21	23	2	10	4	8	4	2	9	31	18	102
Licensed Houses,	5	4	24	30	4	8	3	19	...	1	5	50	21	132
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	5	4	...	...	6	1	3	3	2	2	...	26
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses,.....	...	...	16	19	...	...	1	5	1	4	...	17	...	63
Totals,	9	6	66	76	6	18	14	33	8	10	16	100	39	323

In 1866 the patients transferred were 23 private and 651 pauper. Of the total transfers in the foregoing Table, those of 32 private and 283 pauper patients were made by authority of the Board; and those of 7 private and 40 pauper patients by authority of the Sheriff.

The following Table shows the number of patients admitted into establishments, the number of those discharged recovered from establishments, and the number of those who died in establishments, in the different months of 1867.* We are not warranted, however, in accepting the number of admissions in any particular period as an indication of the amount of lunacy therein occurring. The malady may already have been of considerable duration, and it is always extremely difficult to procure precise information on this point. No doubt the season of the year does exercise considerable influence on the number of patients admitted and discharged; but we apprehend less from any specific action of the weather than from the facilities which summer, and the impediments which winter place in the way of locomotion. Cold increases the mortality among all classes of the population; and, accordingly, the deaths in asylums are most numerous in the colder months.

* The difficulty of procuring reliable returns from inspectors of poor, prevents us from bringing down the General Statistics of Lunacy to a later date than the 1st January 1867; but the Tables of changes in Asylums are for the year 1867.

TABLE showing the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1867.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions,	62	56	69	78	60	80	82	75	53	86	70	97	81	64	79	80	68	75	60	68	58	63	63	78	805	900
Recoveries,	21	21	15	27	31	35	27	21	24	41	28	39	35	39	26	34	30	44	27	32	17	37	22	31	303	401
Deaths,	30	30	26	20	29	21	21	20	27	22	26	18	13	23	15	21	19	11	18	14	28	12	21	18	273	230

N.B.—The Admissions in this Table do not include Transfers.

Statistics of Insanity.

The admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in each month in the period from 1858 to 1867, both years inclusive, is shown by the following Table:—

MONTHS.	Admissions.* From 1858-1867.		Recoveries. From 1858-1867.		Deaths. From 1858-1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	503	528	168	213	189	165
February,	458	490	172	235	190	151
March,	484	606	203	258	169	161
April,	525	637	192	228	194	160
May,	534	659	244	316	171	152
June,	613	680	208	300	156	138
July,	590	658	232	293	129	155
August,	543	646	232	290	124	133
September,	500	519	198	284	116	123
October,	530	572	230	273	145	136
November,	454	523	178	245	166	140
December,	465	478	198	307	178	147
Totals,	6199	6996	2455	3242	1927	1761

The general results shown by this Table are a preponderance of admissions and recoveries in May, June, July, and August, and a preponderance of deaths in December, January, February, March, and April. The proportion of female recoveries is, at all seasons, considerably more favourable than that of the male recoveries; and, as a rule, the male mortality is in a considerably higher ratio than the female mortality. According to the results of the preceding Table, of every 1000 patients who recovered during the ten years, 1858-1867, 431 were males and 569 females; and of 1000 patients who died, 523 were males and 477 females.

There are many other points of statistical interest, embracing, among others, the civil condition of the patients, their occupations, their ages at the period of attack, the causes and forms of their mental affections, the duration of the malady on admission, and the intervals between successive attacks, which we would gladly have brought under review, had the materials at our command been sufficient for the purpose; but we have thought it better to abstain from any such attempt, rather than to make doubtful or erroneous statements. For instance, we have not ventured to draw a distinction between idiots and lunatics, as we are satisfied of the faulty nature of the returns made on this point. An example from the returns of the English Poor-Law Board to Parliament will show this. The metropolitan parish of St. Pancras, with a pauper population of 9532, was chargeable at 1st January 1867 with 611 lunatics, of whom only 7 were reckoned idiots. On the other hand, the whole of Bedfordshire, with a pauper population of 8841, was chargeable

* The Admissions do not include Transfers.

with 318 lunatics, of whom 108 were reckoned idiots. The cause of this divergence must chiefly be owing to a faulty diagnosis between chronic insanity and idiocy; it is impossible that a third of the pauper lunatics of Bedfordshire can be idiots. Statistics of Insanity.

We regret to state that from the manner in which the Table of the Progressive History of Patients admitted into Asylums in 1858, published in successive previous Reports, has been prepared, the results which it presents are without statistical value. We have, therefore, determined on discontinuing it. As, however, such a Table, when constructed on sound principles and with proper care, is capable of affording information of considerable importance and interest, we propose, in our next Report, renewing the experiment with the patients of 1867.

The following Table shows the changes which occurred during the year 1866 in the numbers and distribution of Pauper Lunatics registered as Single Patients:—

Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1866.	New Cases Registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by					Total Removals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	Removal from Lunatic-roll.	
1568	122	30	1720	46	88	12	26		172

Position of Districts.

POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each district, placed in establishments, and left in private dwellings, at 1st January of each year, from 1858 to 1867:—

NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

Names of Districts.	On 1st January 1858.		On 1st January 1859.		On 1st January 1860.		On 1st January 1861.		On 1st January 1862.		On 1st January 1863.		On 1st January 1864.		On 1st January 1865.		On 1st January 1866.		On 1st January 1867.	
	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
1 Aberdeen, ...	209	109	224	119	270	117	290	116	308	120	304	110	303	104	301	110	315	109	312	106
2 Argyll, ...	64	115	84	126	94	126	90	132	89	125	90	117	98	115	117	11	122	117	129	115
3 Ayr, ...	93	121	94	122	133	127	133	122	125	113	142	109	140	97	150	89	159	82	164	87
4 Banff, ...	23	57	27	58	35	54	34	53	44	47	50	41	47	43	45	142	54	45	66	44
5 Bute, ...	10	21	12	18	16	21	20	20	17	20	17	17	20	14	19	14	19	16	17	16
6 Caithness, ...	17	55	18	70	26	67	29	70	36	69	40	64	39	62	39	158	35	61	27	58
7 Dumfries, ...	130	128	159	125	185	143	197	127	211	120	197	120	203	112	212	118	224	119	223	123
8 Edinburgh, ...	525	92	514	102	531	94	542	86	544	81	564	80	550	90	563	86	562	78	589	82
9 Elgin, ...	34	36	43	31	42	34	54	34	53	32	51	32	58	31	54	35	58	33	54	34
10 Fife, ...	180	79	203	84	208	83	211	82	192	92	192	75	194	72	208	65	203	64	208	68
11 Forfar, ...	296	59	305	64	323	67	329	64	352	64	350	65	358	60	373	67	385	62	390	58
12 Glasgow, ...	554	109	549	109	585	108	580	102	603	103	637	99	658	117	680	113	729	97	755	106
13 Haddington,	51	32	50	39	55	40	63	37	60	37	61	35	56	32	55	31	55	30	60	29
14 Inverness, ...	134	312	147	321	168	296	170	304	174	288	180	281	181	272	194	252	220	240	234	234
15 Kincardine, ...	44	29	47	33	52	32	53	29	55	27	52	24	60	24	58	29	56	25	56	25
16 Orkney, ...	17	39	21	37	24	34	16	33	21	36	25	38	22	33	22	32	22	32	21	32
17 Perth, ...	175	155	191	159	203	155	215	150	221	144	215	138	226	131	217	136	219	134	224	125
18 Renfrew, ...	153	28	169	36	175	35	153	32	148	31	148	29	159	27	156	28	164	25	176	24
19 Roxburgh, ...	76	98	64	107	66	95	79	85	85	82	80	88	88	91	92	86	86	87	88	83
20 Shetland, ...	18	24	17	23	19	26	17	26	19	30	19	30	20	31	20	28	21	33	18	28
21 Stirling, ...	150	86	163	94	169	93	195	83	191	80	190	87	202	78	208	79	214	79	235	71
Totals,	2953	1784	3101	1877	3379	1847	3470	1787	3548	1741	3604	1679	3682	1636	3783	1609	3922	1568	4046	1548

Position of Districts.

This Table shows that although there has been an increase in every district of the numbers placed in establishments, amounting in the aggregate to 1093, there is far from being a corresponding diminution in the numbers left in private dwellings. In some districts, indeed, such as those of Caithness and Shetland, there has even been an increase of single patients. In Argyll the number of patients in private dwellings is the same at 1st January 1867 as at 1st January 1858, namely 115; but in the interval the number of those in establishments has increased from 64 to 129. The district of Inverness shows the greatest decrease of single patients, namely, from 312 to 234. The increase of asylum patients has extended to all the districts, with the exception of Shetland, but has been least in those of Edinburgh, Fife, Orkney, Renfrew, and Roxburgh.

The influence which the provision of district accommodation has exercised on the disposal of pauper lunatics, within or beyond the district in which their parish of settlement is situated, is shown by the following Table:—

Placed in	At 1st January 1859.		At 1st January 1867.	
	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.
Royal and District Asylums, .	1181	506	2410	197
Private Asylums, ...	180	441	79	362
Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	723	72	914	84
Totals,	2034	1019	3403	643

It thus appears that there are still 643 patients placed in establishments beyond their respective districts. At 1st January 1866, their number was 862. The diminution has been caused chiefly by the opening of the Fifeshire and Haddington District Asylums.

Of the number of private lunatics belonging to the different counties, we have not the means of forming a correct estimate, but the following Table shows the number of orders granted for such patients in each year, from 1858 to 1867, by the Sheriffs of the different counties. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Sheriffs of those counties in which asylums are situated, frequently grant orders for patients brought from other counties; and, on this account, the amount of lunacy occurring in any particular county cannot by any means be safely deduced from the number of orders granted by its Sheriff.

Position of Districts.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
1. Aberdeen, .	38		38	44	32	38	29	25	45	46
2. Argyll, .	2		2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...
3. Ayr, . .	7		16	8	3	4	5	6	4	8
4. Banff, . .	1		5	4	3	3	4	3	5	6
5. Berwick, .	..		4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...
6. Bute, . .	1		1	3	...	1	1	2	1	3
7. Caithness, .	...		...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1
8. Clackmannan,	3		4	2	1	1	2	3	2	2
9. Dumbarton, .	4		3	2	9	...	2	4	3	3
10. Dumfries, .	41		30	35	35	26	45	38	46	44
11. Edinburgh, .	97		97	128	94	92	84	108	122	99
12. Elgin, . .	1		5	13	8	4	2	4	4	6
13. Fife, . .	18		7	10	8	11	5	10	6	2
14. Forfar, . .	35		43	53	37	32	27	28	35	38
15. Haddington, .	5		4	...	2	1	1	1	5	...
16. Inverness, .	2		3	4	2	4	3	3	1	4
17. Kincardine, .	1		1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...
18. Kinross, .	...		...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	2		1	2	5	2	4	...	...	2
20. Lanark, .	147		113	103	115	102	94	107	90	105
21. Linlithgow, .	...		3	1	3	2	2	1	3	1
22. Nairn, . .	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, .	...		2	...	5	...	1	...	...	1
24. Peebles, .	1		2	...	3	2	...	3	...	...
25. Perth, . .	30		27	24	24	25	20	30	32	35
26. Renfrew, .	8		9	4	2	4	3	11	6	6
27. Ross, .	1		1	1	1	1	1	...	3	...
28. Roxburgh, .	1		4	3	2	2	4	5	3	2
29. Selkirk, .	...		...	1	...	2	2	...	1	1
30. Shetland, .	...		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling, .	7		5	4	...	6	1	2	7	4
32. Sutherland, .	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton, .	1		...	2	5	2	3	2	3	3
TOTALS,	455		431	457	409	371	347	398	430	422

No distinction between Private and Pauper Patients.

As regards the individual districts, we have to report that the accommodation provided by those of Aberdeen, Banff, Caithness, Elgin, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Lanark, and Perth, is at present sufficient for their wants; but in several there are indications that this will not long be the case.

The position of the remaining districts is as follows:—

District of Argyll.

The asylum for the District of Argyll was erected for the accommodation of 120 patients. The original estimate formed of the accommodation required was for 148; but taking into consideration that the population, by the census of 1861, amounted to only 79,587; that at the time the estimate was made only 84 patients were actually in establishments; and that there was reason to expect that, under improved supervision, a not inconsiderable proportion of chronic cases would, from time to time, be removed from the asylum to private dwellings, we were led to reduce this estimate to 120. The number of patients, however, at 1st January 1868 was already 143, or 23 beyond the capacity of the accommodation provided. The manner in which this result was brought about will be understood from the following Table:—

Position of Districts.

District of Argyll.

	Admissions.	Removals.			Total.
		Recovered.	Unrecovered.	Died.	
*1864, . . .	28	5	5	6	16
1865, . . .	27	8	2	10	20
1866, . . .	31	10	11	5	26
1867, . . .	39	11	2	9	24
	125	34	20	30	84

It thus appears that in four years the admissions have exceeded the removals by 41; and, what it is important to note, that the tendency to increase shows no symptoms of diminution. From the Table on page xxii., it is seen that the number of pauper lunatics in establishments, chargeable to the county of Argyll, has more than doubled during the last ten years, without, however, any diminution having taken place in the number of those in private dwellings. The number now in the District Asylum is shown by the Table on page xxxv. to be, in relation to population, considerably above the average proportion of those placed in establishments in the other counties of Scotland. This excess would become considerably more marked, were the comparison restricted to patients placed in asylums, to the exclusion of those in lunatic wards of poorhouses, for it will be observed that, while all the Argyll patients in establishments are in the District Asylum, a proportion of about a seventh is, in the remaining counties, placed in lunatic wards of poorhouses.

It is difficult to determine why the proportion of pauper lunatics placed in the District Asylum of Argyll should exceed the proportion disposed of in like manner in counties which are, in many respects, alike. This proportion in Argyllshire is now equal to 179 per 100,000 of population, while in the counties of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Wigton it is respectively only 131·2, 106·7, 91·0, and 116·4 per 100,000. On the other hand, the proportion in Perthshire, a county which is, in many respects, similar, is as high as 145·7. It might possibly be argued that the great poverty of Argyllshire would naturally increase the proportion of the insane thrown on the poor-rates; but then there is also much poverty in Ross-shire, and there the proportion of pauper lunatics in asylums is, as we have seen, only 106·7

In connexion with the question of the amount of accommodation necessary, it may be stated that the provision made for pauper lunatics in the County Asylums of England is, as a rule, considerably below what has been made in Argyllshire. In the county of Derby, for example, which, by the census of 1861, has a population of 293,874, there was at 1st January 1867, according to the

* The Admissions of this year exclude certain Transfers.

Position of Districts.

District of Argyll.

return by the Poor-Law Board to the House of Commons, 492 pauper lunatics; of whom 275 were in the County Asylum, 22 in registered hospitals and licensed houses, 129 in workhouses, and 76 in private dwellings. According to the annual report of the English Commissioners in Lunacy, however, the number of pauper lunatics in the County Asylum of Derby at the same date, was 332; and, admitting the whole of this number as chargeable to Derbyshire parishes, we find the proportion of pauper lunatics accommodated in the County Asylum as only 104 per 100,000 of population. Analagous results will be found in investigating the position of many other English counties. In Cumberland and Westmoreland, for instance, the proportion of patients in the County Asylum is also 104 per 100,000 of population; in Devonshire it is 108; and in Lincolnshire 130; but even this last number is considerably below the Argyllshire proportion. It may be that the numbers placed in the County Asylums of England are considerably within the limits which it is proper should be attained; but this does not alter the fact that, in proportion to the population, the accommodation already provided in its District Asylum by one of the poorest of the Scotch counties, exceeds very considerably that provided in most of the English counties. In all England the proportion of pauper lunatics placed in asylums, including county asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses, was, at 1st January 1867, 129 per 100,000 of population. At the same date the proportion placed in workhouses was 51 per 100,000. These two quantities give a result of 180, which somewhat exceeds the proportion accommodated in the Argyll Asylum. But while all the patients of Argyllshire sent to establishments are placed in the District Asylum, more than a fourth of the English pauper lunatics are disposed of in poorhouses. If the same system were adopted in Argyllshire, and the same proportion placed in poorhouses, an asylum accommodating 100 patients would, *cæteris paribus*, fully meet the wants of the district.

At their statutory meeting in April 1867, the Lunacy Board of Argyllshire, adverting to the difficulties that prevented the establishment of lunatic wards in the poorhouses of Oban and Lochgilphead, passed a resolution that it was desirable that authority should be granted by statute for the admission of incurable and harmless lunatics into the ordinary wards of poorhouses. This resolution they submitted to the Home Secretary, by whom it was forwarded to us for an expression of our views regarding it. The practice suggested is one which is already in operation in England, and in their twenty-first annual report the English Commissioners in Lunacy seem rather to favour it. Alluding to the reports of their visits to poorhouses, they say that "where the inmates of unsound mind are not so numerous as to require wards for their accommodation apart from the ordinary inmates, nor of such habits or tendencies as to render necessary a treatment not commonly extended to all, the report is generally favourable. And this remark applies to a considerable number of the smaller country workhouses, where the few chronic inmates employed with the rest

in-doors or in the garden and fields, frequently enjoying some indulgences of diet by the consideration of the medical officer, and having none of the infirmities incident to the more helpless forms of mental disease, are even less sensible than the ordinary pauper of the structural deficiencies of the house, are not depressed by the narrowness of the airing-yards or the comfortlessness of the day-rooms, and, on the whole, pass a less complaining life than any other class of the inmates." It, however, appeared to us that the proposal of the Argyll District Board might possibly lead to the evils of a divided jurisdiction between the Board of Supervision and the Lunacy Board ; and we were not aware of anything in the condition of the English poorhouses to lead us to advocate the change proposed by the Argyllshire Board. We therefore reluctantly came to the conclusion that it was inadvisable ; but at the same time we stated that we saw no insuperable obstacle to the establishment of lunatic wards in the poorhouses of Oban and Lochgilphead.

Position of Districts.

District of Argyll.

The asylum for the District of Ayr is making satisfactory progress. On the 15th January 1868 the architects report that all the buildings, including the medical superintendent's house, the offices, and lodge, are now roofed in, and that the whole of the west half or male portion of the building is finished, except the lavatory and water-closet fittings. The plaster work in the amusement-room, and chapel in the central block, is finished, and the floors are laid; and otherwise the plastering in this division is nearly completed, as also that of the east half or female division of the building, including the washing-house and laundry block, which is now in course of receiving the finishing coat of plaster, and in the course of a month or six weeks will be ready to have the floors laid, and other internal fittings proceeded with. The medical superintendent's house and lodge are prepared for the plaster, and the farm offices are equally well advanced. The mason work of the entrance gateway is finished, and the wall along the side of the public road is fully half built.

District of Ayr.

The District of Bute is still unprovided with accommodation, but negotiations have recently been entered upon between the District Boards of Bute and Argyll to provide for the pauper lunatics of the former county in the Argyllshire District Asylum. In the meantime the Buteshire patients are, for the most part, sent to the private asylum of Longdales at Bothwell.

District of Bute.

Notwithstanding the recent enlargement of the Dumfries Asylum, there are already indications that further accommodation will soon be required. In ten years the increase in the numbers accommodated has been from 130 to 223. We are glad to learn that the asylum estate has recently been increased by a purchase of 74 acres, but a year or two must elapse before possession is secured.

District of Dumfries.

Under the agreement which has been concluded between the District of Edinburgh and the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, this

District of Edinburgh.

Position of Districts.

District of Edinburgh.

establishment has undertaken to provide the necessary statutory accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district. The asylum, however, is overcrowded, and the nature of the accommodation is in several respects defective, but chiefly in the small proportion of its single rooms. Owing to the constant pressure for accommodation, many rooms which apparently were originally intended for single patients, are now used as dormitories for three, four, or five; and those which are still appropriated to their original purpose are quite insufficient in number to secure the safety and proper treatment of the inmates. It is very obvious that if three or four exciteable patients are placed together in a small dormitory without any supervision except what may be exercised by a night watch, who has to visit all parts of the male or female division, or by attendants sleeping in other rooms, there is a much greater risk of accidents than if the patients were placed singly. Under the arrangements which this deficiency of accommodation necessitates, a patient during the past year was fatally injured. The room in which he slept with two other patients was, when entered in the morning, found in the utmost confusion, and afforded unmistakable evidence of a desperate struggle having taken place, which, however, had failed to attract the attention of the attendants.

Having communicated to the District Board our opinion that the arrangements of the Asylum did not provide satisfactorily for the care and treatment of the pauper lunatics of the district, fifteen additional single rooms have been provided in the male department of the West House, by the transformation of an associated dormitory. But this number is much too small to secure the proper treatment of the patients, and at the present moment the West House must be regarded both as overcrowded and as not properly adapted for its purpose.

The Parochial Board of Edinburgh have not yet determined what provision they will make for their pauper lunatics in connexion with their new poorhouse; but the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert's have come to the resolution not to erect lunatic wards in connexion with theirs. This decision will necessitate the removal of a considerable number of patients to the asylum when the lunatic wards of the old poorhouse are closed, which, it is expected, will be the case in the course of the present year.

Unless, then, such provision shall be made by the Parochial Board of Edinburgh as will prove an effectual relief to the overcrowded state of the Asylum, it will soon be necessary for the District Board to consider in what manner further provision shall be made for the pauper lunatics of the district. The Asylum already exceeds the limit compatible with efficient management; while the extent of land, amounting to about forty acres, is quite insufficient for the proper occupation and exercise even of the present numbers.

District of Fife.

The Asylum of the District of Fife and Kinross, although opened so recently as in July 1866, is already full, and projects for the further accommodation of the patients of the district have accordingly been under the consideration of the District Board. At 1st January 1868,

the patients in the Asylum were 212, a number which, on the census of 1861, gives a proportion of 136·7 per 100,000 of population. There is at present no subsidiary accommodation in poorhouses within the district, but there are facilities for providing such accommodation if deemed proper. Position of Districts. District of Fife.

Agreements have now been completed between certain parishes of the Renfrewshire District and the Parochial Board of the Abbey parish of Paisley, under which accommodation is provided in the Abbey Parochial Asylum for their pauper lunatics. These parishes are Eaglesham, Houstoun, Erskine, Mearns, Neilston, Lochwinnoch, Eastwood, and Cathcart, and the terms on which their patients are admitted are 9s. 9d. a week. District of Renfrew.

Under the obligations of these agreements, all patients chargeable to other parishes have been removed from the Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The remaining parishes of the Renfrewshire District, are those of Greenock, Inchinnan, Innerkip, Kilbarchan, Kilmalcolm, Paisley, Port-Glasgow, and Renfrew.

The patients of these parishes are in the meantime accommodated in the Burgh Parochial Asylum, in the lunatic wards of Greenock poorhouse, and in asylums beyond the district; but the question of their permanent accommodation remains undetermined.

Under a feeling of unwillingness to add to the burdens of the district, we have refrained from condemning the accommodation provided in the Burgh Parochial Asylum, although it is in several respects inappropriate; but we have considered it our duty to intimate that we cannot continue to license the lunatic department of the poorhouse of Greenock; and, on the determination of the Parochial Board of that parish not to provide appropriate accommodation sufficient both for its own wants and those of the other parishes not included in the Abbey agreement, we have called on the District Board to provide such accommodation as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Statute. In the event of failure to comply with this request within a reasonable time, we shall not hesitate to avail ourselves of the remedy which Sect. 9, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54 has provided.

After considerable delay, the District Board of Roxburgh has secured twenty acres of land as a site for their asylum, within a mile of Melrose; and we understand that no time will be lost in procuring plans for the building. In the meantime the patients of the district continue to be accommodated in Millholm House, Musselburgh, which is rented by the District Board, and is under the management of their own officers. District of Roxburgh.

The clerk of the District Board of Stirling reports that it is expected the District Asylum will be ready for the reception of patients at Whitsunday next, unless unforeseen delay arises in introducing water or gas. District of Stirling.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics in each year since 1858 has been as follows:—

Years.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transport, etc.	Total.
1858,	£50,425 13 10	*	£10,877 14 2	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 2 0
1859,	40,393 3 9	£14,381 4 2	13,552 9 3	15,054 16 2	4,763 11 10	88,145 5 3
1860,	44,780 16 4	15,001 17 10	14,199 6 4	14,666 10 3	3,899 2 5	92,547 13 2
1861,	48,683 18 7	15,472 7 6	14,340 14 4	14,855 19 11	3,979 11 0	97,332 11 4
1862,	48,948 1 6	15,972 8 5	15,140 11 4	14,567 10 6	3,558 0 10	98,186 12 7
1863,	49,853 16 2	15,187 18 9	16,243 11 4½	14,668 4 3¾	3,957 3 7	99,910 14 2½
1864,	52,131 6 7½	14,356 8 2¾	16,796 19 6	14,892 9 9½	4,505 5 0½	102,682 8 8
1865,	54,666 5 7	12,966 18 5	18,569 11 7	15,107 1 6	3,664 16 2	104,974 13 3
1866,	58,566 8 5	13,288 9 9	19,483 7 4	15,236 7 7	4,229 18 0	110,804 11 1

The total number of days of relief to lunatic paupers during the year 1866 was 2,010,377, which is equivalent to the maintenance of 5508 patients during the whole year. The total number of days of relief in 1865 was 1,964,126. There was thus in 1866 an increase of 46,251 days, equivalent to an increase of 127 patients maintained during the year. In the money expenditure of 1866 there was an increase of £5829, 17s. 10d. over that of 1865, partly due to the increased number of pauper lunatics, and partly to the greater proportion under treatment in asylums.

The proportion per cent. of the total number of days of maintenance in the various kinds of establishments and in private dwellings, in the eight years 1859-1866, is shown in the following Table:—

ASYLUMS.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
In Royal and District Asylums,	35·4	37·2	38·9	39·2	41·0	41·5	42·6	44·3
In Private Asylums, . .	12·0	12·2	12·3	12·6	12·0	11·1	9·8	9·4
In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	16·3	16·2	16·0	16·2	15·7	16·9	18·2	18·2
In Private Dwellings, . .	36·2	34·2	32·7	31·9	31·2	30·4	29·3	28·1

The most notable features of this Table are the steadily increasing proportion of patients under treatment in Royal and District Asylums, and the corresponding steady decrease of that of those in private dwellings.

* Included in Public Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the expenditure of each county for pauper lunatics in each year from 1858-1866 :— Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Aberdeen, .	4,920	6,534	7,651	8,097	8,329	8,032	8,050	8,310	8,327
2. Argyll, . .	3,349	3,625	3,497	3,564	3,428	4,063	4,082	4,154	4,275
3. Ayr, . . .	3,598	4,357	4,258	4,019	4,456	4,218	4,424	4,796	4,998
4. Banff, . . .	1,515	1,420	1,403	1,546	1,655	1,690	1,609	1,846	1,978
5. Berwick, . .	1,102	1,077	1,088	1,349	1,330	1,300	1,161	1,173	1,201
6. Bute, . . .	400	637	593	626	544	627	630	685	735
7. Caithness, .	931	1,082	1,177	1,442	1,536	1,473	1,473	1,463	1,309
8. Clackmannan,	686	607	549	696	676	551	556	681	803
9. Dumbarton, .	1,291	1,327	1,445	1,545	1,585	1,607	1,712	1,694	1,943
10. Dumfries, .	1,880	2,068	2,187	2,371	2,482	2,528	2,459	2,538	2,791
11. Edinburgh, .	10189	10201	11388	12435	12758	13202	12966	13240	14026
12. Elgin, . . .	982	1,047	1,271	1,240	1,240	1,108	1,416	1,359	1,348
13. Fife, . . .	4,471	4,996	5,419	5,452	5,057	4,988	5,223	5,145	5,580
14. Forfar, . .	5,828	7,068	7,423	7,679	7,867	8,082	8,451	8,350	8,443
15. Haddington, .	1,545	1,748	1,873	1,835	1,866	1,864	1,696	1,731	1,815
16. Inverness, .	2,976	2,971	3,191	3,153	3,112	3,059	3,146	3,243	3,699
17. Kincardine, .	1,338	1,350	1,433	1,435	1,461	1,453	1,472	1,527	1,494
18. Kinross, . .	194	244	307	284	278	238	254	296	341
19. Kirkcudbright,	784	998	1,178	1,520	1,510	1,502	1,620	1,610	1,617
20. Lanark, . .	12934	14072	13871	14699	14931	15296	16158	17615	19701
21. Linlithgow, .	731	738	839	820	847	954	1,064	1,193	1,198
22. Nairn, . .	594	541	455	479	469	439	497	372	364
23. Orkney, . .	657	675	695	762	830	870	789	779	799
24. Peebles, . .	395	415	440	378	342	443	476	553	632
25. Perth, . . .	5,885	6,115	6,581	6,878	6,652	7,012	6,697	6,559	6,852
26. Renfrew, . .	3,895	4,067	3,603	3,480	3,465	3,582	3,775	4,062	4,265
27. Ross, . . .	2,053	2,166	2,505	2,710	2,757	2,757	2,987	2,648	2,807
28. Roxburgh, .	1,354	1,467	1,399	1,570	1,550	1,730	2,077	1,800	1,765
29. Selkirk, . .	271	211	245	299	312	248	240	284	269
30. Shetland, . .	405	664	658	606	647	691	768	771	679
31. Stirling, . .	2,100	2,092	2,203	2,383	2,316	2,359	2,506	2,397	2,624
32. Sutherland, .	583	607	699	735	736	719	919	690	643
33. Wigton, . .	800	942	1,009	1,228	1,119	1,212	1,312	1,395	1,484

In only one county, that of Nairn, has there been a decrease in the expenditure since 1858. In several counties there has been a moderate, and in others, again, a very heavy increase. This increase refers only to the maintenance of the patients, and would be considerably greater were it to embrace the interest of the money expended in the erection of district asylums. Among the counties in which the increase of expenditure, especially when considered in relation to the increase in the number of asylum patients, must be regarded as moderate, is that of Argyll. In the nine years, the increase of expenditure is only £926, against one of 65 in the number of patients. These figures indicate a considerable diminution in the average cost of maintenance, through the opening of the District Asylum. In Lanarkshire, on the other hand, there has been an increase of expenditure of £6767, against one of 230 in the number of asylum patients. Supposing this increased expenditure to be solely due to the increased number of patients, the annual average maintenance of each must be nearly £30. On the same supposition, each new patient in Argyll would cost only about £14.

The average daily rate of maintenance in each county in 1865 was as follows :—

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poor-houses.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages.	Percentage of Patients	
						In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
* 1. Aberdeen,	1 3¾	...	0 11	0 6⅜	1 1	74·6	25·3
* 2. Argyll,	1 4	...	...	0 6½	0 11½	52·8	47·1
§ 3. Ayr,	1 6¾	1 5¾	1 1	0 6½	1 1¼	65·3	34·6
* 4. Banff,	1 3½	...	...	0 7¼	1 0½	60·0	40·0
* 5. Berwick,	1 6½	1 4½	...	0 8	1 1¼	59·0	41·0
§ 6. Bute,	1 10¼	2 3½	1 1½	0 7	1 3¼	51·5	48·4
* 7. Caithness,	1 4¾	1 4	...	0 5	0 10	31·7	68·2
§ 8. Clackmannan,	1 6¾	1 3¾	1 0¾	0 7¼	1 2½	80·0	20·0
§ 9. Dumbarton,	1 9½	1 6½	1 2½	0 7	1 4	75·5	24·4
*10. Dumfries,	1 1½	...	...	0 6¼	1 0	77·9	22·1
*11. Edinburgh,	1 4	1 3	1 1¾	0 7¼	1 2¾	87·5	12·4
*12. Elgin,	1 0¼	...	...	0 7	0 10½	61·3	38·6
*13. Fife,	1 5	1 4¾	0 10½	0 6	1 2¾	76·6	23·3
*14. Forfar,	1 4	0 11¼	0 10½	0 6½	1 0½	87·0	12·9
*15. Haddington,	1 5	1 3½	1 2¼	0 7¾	1 1¾	67·4	32·5
*16. Inverness,	1 3½	...	1 4¼	0 5¾	0 11¼	52·7	47·2
*17. Kincardine,	1 2¾	...	1 0½	0 6½	1 0¼	69·1	30·8
*18. Kinross,	1 3½	1 6½	1 4¼	0 6	1 0½	57·9	42·1
*19. Kirkcudbright,	1 1¼	...	...	0 7	0 11¼	58·9	41·0
*20. Lanark,	1 6	1 5¼	1 0½	0 7	1 3¼	47·5	52·4
§21. Linlithgow,	1 6½	1 4¾	0 11	0 7	1 1¾	81·0	18·9
*22. Nairn,	1 3¼	...	...	0 6¼	1 1	76·4	23·5
†23. Orkney,	1 4¼	1 2	...	0 5	0 9¾	39·6	60·3
*24. Peebles,	1 5¼	1 5¾	...	0 8	1 6	95·2	4·7
*25. Perth,	1 4	...	1 2	0 7½	1 0¾	64·1	35·8
§26. Renfrew,	1 8¼	1 5¾	1 3	0 8¼	1 3	88·4	11·5
*27. Ross & Cromarty,	1 3¼	...	...	0 5¼	0 10	46·8	53·1
*28. Roxburgh,	1 1¼	1 4¾	...	0 7	1 0	47·3	52·6
*29. Selkirk,	1 3¾	1 4½	...	0 10	1 2	46·6	53·3
§30. Shetland,	1 6	1 3½	1 0¾	0 4¾	0 9¾	39·1	60·8
§31. Stirling,	1 6	1 5¼	0 11½	0 7½	1 1¾	74·8	25·1
*32. Sutherland,	1 3¼	...	...	0 4¼	0 9	40·4	59·5
*33. Wigton,	1 1¼	...	...	0 6¾	0 10	48·4	51·5
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 3¾	1 4¾	1 0¾	0 6½	1 1¼	72·3	27·7

The counties marked * either possess district asylums, or have concluded agreements with existing asylums to serve as district accommodation; but in several instances the erection of the asylum, or the conclusion of the agreement, is too recent to have much influence on the rate of the maintenance. Those marked † are either provided with public asylums, or have a preferential right of admission into the public asylums of other counties, without, however, any arrangement having been concluded with such asylums to constitute them district accommodation. Those marked § are dependent for accommodation on public asylums beyond their bounds, and on private asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses either within or beyond their bounds. The average rate of maintenance for such counties is higher than for those of the two other categories; but it should be borne in mind that, where district asylums have been provided, the cost of their erection is defrayed by assessment, and consequently does not appear in the charge for maintenance.

In the preceding Tables the total expenditure has been reckoned as defrayed by the parishes of the patients. A portion of it, however, amounting to £2455, 1s., or about two per cent., has been contributed by relatives. With more restricted facilities for gratuitous treatment, this proportion might, we think, be made considerably greater; and, in the event of pauper lunacy continuing to increase as rapidly as it has hitherto done, it might be worthy of consideration whether, after a patient has been maintained gratuitously for three years in an asylum, some stringent measures should not be adopted for throwing a greater share of the burden of his maintenance on his relatives. Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The present rates for the maintenance of pauper patients in public asylums are given in the following Table:—

	For District Patients.	For Patients from beyond District.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	£23 10 0	£25 0 0
Argyll District Asylum,	25 2 8	None such.
Banff District Asylum,	23 10 0	None such.
Dumfries Royal Asylum,	20 0 0	25 0 0
Dundee Royal Asylum,	23 8 0	26 0 0
Elgin District Asylum,	18 0 0	None such.
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	23 0 0 27 0 0*	
Fife District Asylum,	24 0 0	None such.
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	25 15 0 29 0 8 31 12 8†	
Haddington District Asylum,	25 0 0	28 0 0
Inverness District Asylum,	26 0 0	None such.
Montrose Royal Asylum,	22 0 0‡	28 0 0§
Perth District Asylum,	24 0 0	None such.

The rates for private patients in the district asylums are:—In Banff Asylum, £25; Elgin Asylum, £25; Fife Asylum, £28; Haddington Asylum, £30; Inverness Asylum, £40; Perth District Asylum, £24-£30.

The rates charged for pauper patients in the Scotch asylums may appear high when compared with those of the English asylums, especially when the superior amenities of the latter are taken into account. But in making this comparison, it must be borne in mind that in Scotland the payment for the patient covers the maintenance of furniture and bedding, and the expense of repairs, which in England are reckoned as establishment charges, and are, as such, defrayed by county assessment. In Appendix C of the Report of the English Commissioners in Lunacy, the details of the average weekly cost of the maintenance of patients in English asylums are

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* £23 for the parishes of Edinburgh, St. Cuthbert's, Canongate, South and North Leith; £27 for the landward parishes of the District.

† £25, 15s. for the parishes of Barony and Glasgow; for Govan parish, £31, 12s. 8d.; for landward parishes, £29, 0s. 8d.

‡ About to be increased.

§ The rate for Shetland patients is £25.

given; but in such a form that we find it difficult to institute a trustworthy comparison between the actual cost of patients in England and Scotland.

Single Patients.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

In the Appendix will be found reports by Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Paterson on the condition of the single patients visited by these gentlemen in their respective districts. We are fully satisfied that it is impossible to place all lunatics in asylums; some must, of necessity, be treated and cared for at home; and, accordingly, the question with which we have chiefly to do, is not whether asylum treatment is preferable to that of a private dwelling, but whether a sufficient guarantee against mismanagement or neglect in private dwellings is afforded by the supervision which is now in operation. In former reports we pointed out that our supervision does not extend to private patients living in their own families; and that we cannot be held responsible for the condition of those boarded with strangers who have not been brought under our cognizance. It is undeniable that it is among such patients that cases of gross neglect and maltreatment are now almost exclusively found, and from this fact we draw the conclusion that the supervision which we exercise over pauper patients in private dwellings must be attended with no small degree of benefit.

Even, however, in cases of great wretchedness, in which our powers of interference cannot be called in question, we have felt doubts in exercising them by removal to an asylum, until every endeavour had failed to effect satisfactory improvement at home. We have seen that death not unfrequently takes place within a short time after the admission of such cases into asylums, and we have asked ourselves whether it were possible that this result could be ascribed to the change in the treatment and surroundings of the patient. Could it be that the constitution had become habituated to the wretchedness in which many years had been passed, and that the change to the comforts, but at the same time to the bustle and discipline of an asylum, told injuriously on the enfeebled vital powers? This question has been very carefully considered by Dr. Mitchell in a portion of his report.

The private patients in private dwellings of whom we have official cognizance is still far within the number which, in compliance with the requirements of the Statute, should be reported to us. This neglect we are inclined to ascribe in great measure to ignorance; and we have accordingly resolved, by advertisements in the newspapers, to direct public attention to the provisions of the law, before taking steps to enforce the penalties which it prescribes.

In forming an estimate of the condition of pauper patients in

private dwellings, it is necessary to take into account the condition of the population of which they form part. Accordingly, as Dr. Paterson remarks, no inflexible standard can be laid down on this point. When the circumstances of the sane portion of the population are poor, those of the insane cannot be expected to be good; and it will necessarily follow that improvements effected in the condition of the former, will influence favourably the condition of the latter. The general tenor of the two reports on single patients, including patients in special licensed houses, is, however, on the whole, favourable; but certain parishes continue to be noted for the unsatisfactory manner in which the directions and recommendations of the Commissioners are carried out. One cause of the difficulty we have experienced in effecting improvement in these parishes, is due to the statutory form of the medical certificate for placing a patient in an asylum requiring that he shall not only be declared to be insane, but be a proper person to be detained under care and treatment. The existence of insanity alone, therefore, is not regarded as a sufficient reason for warranting removal to an asylum; and even the accompaniment of extreme wretchedness does not necessarily bring the patient within the statutory definition. This fact explains why we have hitherto failed in improving the condition of the patients in the parish of Dysart, to which Dr. Mitchell in his report refers. Single Patients.

During the year 1867, the applications for exemption of removal of pauper lunatics to asylums amounted to 120, the number during the previous year having been 100. The cases in which application for exemption was refused or delayed were 17. The pauper patients removed unrecovered from establishments, and placed under our cognizance in private dwellings, were 22; and in addition, 112 were removed by their friends, and withdrawn from our supervision by their names being taken off the poor-roll. In the previous year these numbers were respectively 15 and 144.

Six new special licenses were granted in 1867.

The condition of single patients has been investigated during the past year in every county of Scotland, with the exception of those in Orkney and Shetland. The total number of pauper patients visited and reported on was 1545, and in several instances the patients were seen more than once. Reports were likewise made respecting 160 private patients, nearly all of whom were seen; but these constitute but a fraction of the total number of the private insane resident with their families, or boarded out.

The mortality among pauper lunatics in private dwellings in the years 1861-1866, is shown in the following Table:—

Single Patients.

YEARS.	Average Number of Patients.			Deaths.			Mortality per cent.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
1861	784.0	980.0	1764.0	34	47	81	4.3	4.7	4 5
1862	758 5	951.5	1710.0	40	58	98	5.2	6.0	5.6
1863	730.0	927.5	1657.5	47	40	87	6.4	4.2	5.2
1864	707 5	916.0	1623 5	43	61	104	6.0	6.6	6.4
1865	696.0	892 5	1588.5	30	55	85	4.3	6.1	5.3
1866	683.5	874 5	1568.0	35	53	88	5.1	6.1	5.6
AVERAGE,	726.6	923.6	1650.2	229	314	543	5.2	5.7	5.5

The mortality among pauper patients in private dwellings is thus seen to be more favourable than among patients in establishments. That it should be less than the mortality among asylum patients is not surprising, considering the amount of active disease in such establishments; but that it should be so considerably less than what occurs in lunatic wards of poorhouses, must appear remarkable, especially when it is taken into account that the patients in such wards are, for the most part, like those in private dwellings, idiots and dements, and that, as a rule, the physical wants of the former are more amply supplied. We can offer no explanation of this fact beyond the conjecture that the manner of living in private dwellings, involving, as a rule, greater freedom and greater variety, more than counterbalances the advantages which better diet, better clothing, better bedding, better housing, and greater cleanliness might be supposed to convey.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients chargeable to each of the statutory districts at 1st January 1867; the relative numbers placed in asylums and private dwellings, and the proportion which pauper lunatics bear in the different districts to the entire number of paupers, and to the general population. It appears from this Table that in all Scotland there were at 14th May 1866, 2489 registered paupers per 100,000 inhabitants. If, however, the dependents of such paupers had likewise been reckoned, the proportion would have been 3906 paupers per 100,000 of population. The amount of pauperism varies in different counties from 1320 registered paupers per 100,000 of population in Selkirkshire, to 3960 in Wigtonshire. The proportion of pauper lunatics in the population is highest in Argyllshire, and lowest in Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire, being in the ratio of 306, 118, and 134 to 100,000 inhabitants in these counties respectively. The proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers varies materially in different counties, but in all Scotland it is in the ratio of 7338 to 100,000. The county in which, in proportion to the population, the largest number of pauper lunatics is placed in establishments, is that of Edinburgh, where it is 207 per 100,000 inhabitants. This proportion is 117 in Lanarkshire, 104 in Renfrewshire, and as low as 56 in Shetland. When speaking of the Argyll district (p. xxiv.) we have already commented on the differences which Scotland and England present in this respect.

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Registered Paupers at 14th May 1866.	Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.				Proportion per 100,000				Percentage of Pauper Lunatics.		
				Total Numbers.	Placed in			Of Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments to Population.	In Asylums.	In Poor-houses.	In Private Houses.
					Royal & Private Asylums	Poor-houses.	Private Houses.							
1. Aberdeen,.....	Aberdeen, ...	222,550	5,927	418	254	58	106	2663	187	7052	140	60·7	13.8	25·3
2. Argyll, ...	Argyll, ...	79,587	3,148	244	129	...	115	3955	306	7750	162	52·8	...	47·1
3. Ayr, ...	Ayr,.....	199,063	4,962	251	90	74	87	2492	126	5058	082	35·8	29·4	34·6
4. Banff, ...	Banff, ...	57,901	1,816	110	66	...	44	3136	189	6051	113	60·0	...	40·0
5. Bute,.....	Bute, ...	16,331	526	33	10	7	16	3220	202	6273	104	30·3	21·2	48·4
6. Caithness, ...	Caithness, ...	42,200	1,317	85	27	...	58	3120	201	6454	063	31·7	...	68·2
7. Dumfries, ...	Dumfries, ...	75,904	1,947	154	120	...	34	2550	202	7909	158	77·9	...	22·0
	Kirkcudbright, ...	42,495	1,363	95	56	...	39	3207	223	6969	131	58·9	...	41·0
	Wigton, ...	42,095	1,667	97	47	...	50	3960	230	5818	111	48·4	...	51·5
8. Edinburgh,...	Edinburgh,.....	274,083	6,543	650	490	79	81	2387	237	9934	207	75·3	12·1	12·4
	Peebles, ...	11,300	252	21	20	...	1	2230	185	8333	176	95·2	...	4·7
9. Elgin, ...	Elgin, ...	43,131	1,336	88	54	...	34	3099	204	6586	125	61·3	...	38·6
10. Fife, ...	Fife,..	155,021	3,249	257	177	20	60	2095	165	7910	127	68·8	7·7	23·3
11. Forfar, ...	Kinross, ...	7.147	152	19	11	...	8	2126	265	12500	153	57·8	...	42·1
	Forfar,.....	204,425	4,047	448	294	96	58	1979	214	11069	190	65·6	21·4	12·9
12. Glasgow, ...	Lanark, ...	640,444	12,661	861	369	386	106	1976	154	6800	117	42·8	44 8	12·3
13. Haddington,...	Haddington, ...	37,626	1,057	89	59	1	29	2809	236	8326	159	66·2	1·1	32·5
14 Inverness, ...	Inverness, ...	89.174	3,183	216	113	1	102	3569	242	6786	127	52·3	0·4	47·2
	Sutherland,.....	24,157	836	47	19	...	28	3460	153	5622	078	40·4	...	59·5
	Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	2,918	188	87	1	100	3540	228	6442	106	46·2	0·5	53·1
	Nairn, ...	8,347	260	17	13	...	4	3114	203	6538	155	76·4	...	23·5
15. Kincardine, ...	Kincardine, ...	34,854	1,066	81	52	4	25	3058	232	7598	160	64·1	4·9	30·8
16. Orkney, ...	Orkney, ...	32,395	826	53	21	...	32	2241	163	6416	064	39·6	...	60·3
17. Perth, ...	Perth, ...	133,086	3,461	349	189	35	125	2600	262	10083	168	54·1	10·0	35·8
18. Renfrew, ...	Renfrew, ...	168,746	4,005	200	25	151	24	2373	118	4993	104	12·5	75·5	12·0
19. Roxburgh, ...	Roxburgh, ...	54.362	1,011	95	45	...	50	1859	174	9396	082	47·3	...	52·6
	Berwick, ...	36,488	1,109	61	36	...	25	3011	167	5500	098	59·0	...	40·9
	Selkirk, ...	9,770	129	15	7	...	8	1320	153	11627	071	46·6	...	53·3
20. Shetland, ...	Shetland,.....	31,670	957	46	16	2	28	3021	145	4806	056	34·7	4·3	60·8
21. Stirling	Stirling, ...	88,676	1,907	127	60	35	32	2150	143	6659	107	47·2	27·5	25·1
	Dumbarton, ...	54,179	1,197	86	39	26	21	2209	158	7184	119	45·3	30·2	24·4
	Linlithgow	39,055	884	58	30	17	11	2263	148	6561	120	51·7	29·3	18·9
	Clackmannan, ...	23,605	510	35	23	5	7	2160	148	6862	118	65·7	14·1	20·0
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,		3,062,294	76,229	5,594	3,048	998	1,548	2489	182	7338	132	54·4	17·8	27·6

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establishments.

In our last Report we referred to the doubts which had arisen, whether certificates of lunacy by medical men whose place of residence was not in Scotland, constitute a valid authority for the reception and detention of lunatic patients in this country. On our bringing the question under the notice of the Secretary for the Home Department, it was referred for decision to the law officers of the Crown, who gave it as their opinion that such certificates are invalid. We have communicated this opinion to the Sheriffs of the various counties; and, although some were inclined to regard it as not altogether free from doubt, it has been generally acted on, and medical certificates by Scotch practitioners are consequently now almost invariably required in the cases of patients sent from England or Ireland to Scotch asylums. A certain number of old cases are, however, still detained on orders granted on English or Irish certificates.

In the statistical portion of this Report, we have alluded to the constantly increasing number of the insane in asylums, and to the remarkable difference in the proportion of private and pauper patients discharged unrecovered. Whether this difference be mainly dependent on certain private patients being improperly removed, or on certain pauper patients being improperly detained, or on some other cause which is not easily recognised, we shall not at present inquire; but we think it proper to direct attention to the statutory provisions for the discharge of patients who have ceased to be proper objects for asylum care and treatment, or who may be properly accommodated in private dwellings. By sect. 7, 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, it is enacted that the authority for detaining a patient in an asylum, conferred by the Sheriff's order, shall expire on the 1st day of January first occurring after the expiry of three years from the date on which it was granted, unless the medical superintendent of the asylum shall then, and thereafter annually, certify, on soul and conscience, that the detention of the patient continues to be necessary, either for his own welfare or that of the public. By misapprehension of the provisions of this clause, or by ignorance or oversight, so many of the superintendents of asylums neglected to carry them into effect on the first statutory occasion at the close of 1866, that, in order to mitigate the inconvenience which would have arisen from the necessity of obtaining fresh orders, and the risk to the superintendents of being held responsible for the illegal detention of their patients, it was judged necessary to apply to Parliament for powers to defer the operation of the clause until the 1st day of October 1867. The certificates have been regularly granted at the beginning of this year; and in no single instance has a patient been discharged from an asylum through the refusal of the superintendent to certify that he was a proper person to be detained. Until the passing of the Act referred to, the superintendents of asylums were not called on to grant any periodical certificate concerning the condition of the patients placed under their care. The practice now introduced in some degree resembles that established in France by the

law of 1838, which requires that twice a year, in the first month of each half-year, the superintendent of the asylum shall furnish the Préfet of his department with a medical certificate of the condition of every patient in the asylum; from the tenor of which the latter determines whether the patient shall be discharged or be further detained. By the French practice, the magisterial authority on which the patient is detained expires every six months; whereas in Scotland, the Sheriff's order endures, in the first instance, for at least three years, and thereafter for an additional year, so long as the medical superintendent continues to grant the annual certificate. But there is this difference to be noted, that in France the prolonged authority to detain the patient is, every six months, a new magisterial Act, whereas in Scotland it is simply a continuation of the operation of the original order. In both countries, however, it is the certificate of the medical superintendent which really determines the detention of the patient; and, regarded from this point of view, it is very questionable whether the magisterial authority is not in reality supererogatory. The change introduced into the Scotch law by the 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, is one which tends to bring it more into accordance with that of England, in which country no magisterial authority whatever is required for the reception and detention of private patients. The "order" for their admission is there simply a request addressed to the proprietors or managers of the asylum; and the check against illegal detention is the risk of an action at law. In the case of pauper patients, the order in England does not partake of the character of a magisterial warrant, but is to be regarded simply as an authority to extend to the patient the benefits of treatment at the public expense.

Establishments.

In Scotland, the removal of private patients may be at any time effected by the parties who placed them in the asylum, unless a certificate be granted by the medical superintendent that such a course would be dangerous to the lieges; and, in like manner, parochial boards may authorize the removal of those pauper patients for whose maintenance they are chargeable, unless the superintendent shall certify that their discharge would be attended with danger, or be in any way injurious to their welfare. The statutory facilities for the discharge of private and pauper patients thus appear to be equal, and the inequality in the proportion of each class discharged must therefore be sought not so much in statutory provisions, as in such causes as the social position of the patients, and the degree in which their maintenance in asylums is felt as a burden, and consequently as a motive for removing them.

In determining on the propriety of the discharge of a patient, whether private or pauper, it appears to us that, as a rule, superintendents of asylums give comparatively little consideration to the question whether detention continues to be necessary or proper, provided they are satisfied that the patient is still of unsound mind. But the statutory form of the medical certificates requires not only that the patient must be of unsound mind, but also "a proper person to be detained and taken care of." It thus appears that the practical power of detention which is placed in the hands of a

Establishments.

superintendent is very great, and is liable to abuse, if not exercised with judgment and discretion. Viewed even in the most favourable light, detention in an asylum partakes a good deal of the character of imprisonment. There is a necessity to conform to the rules of the institution, to sacrifice individual inclinations, and to obey the orders of the officials and attendants. During the past year our attention has been directed to several cases in which the existence of insanity, at any rate to such an extent as to warrant continued detention, appeared to us to be doubtful. At all events there were reasonable grounds for acting on the provisions of the 17th section of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, which enacts, "That when it shall appear to any superintendent of any asylum or house that any lunatic detained therein has so far recovered that he may be safely liberated without risk or injury to the public or the lunatic," certain prescribed steps shall be taken for his liberation. One of the cases referred to has been discharged on medical certificates of sanity obtained at our instance; others have been liberated on trial; and one, in which certificates of sanity have likewise been obtained, remains under consideration.

On more than one occasion during the past year we have been asked to state whether the powers conferred by the Sheriff's order can be forcibly carried out. It has happened, for instance, that an inspector of the poor, after having procured the Sheriff's order, has been prevented by the relatives of the patient from removing him; and that the relatives of another, who had escaped, have refused to allow him to be taken back to the asylum. We have declined to express any opinion as to the powers which, under such circumstances, the Sheriff's order conveys; it is doubtful, however, whether it can be regarded as a warrant conveying such powers as are required for the imprisonment of a criminal.

In several instances we have had to point out the illegality of permitting the removal of unrecovered pauper patients without the authority of the parochial board. In one such case the relatives of a suicidal patient were allowed to remove him, not only without the consent, but without the knowledge of the medical attendant of the asylum.

At 1st January 1858, 786 private and 1594 pauper patients were under care in public asylums. At 1st January 1868 the number of pauper patients so accommodated was 2980, and that of private patients 894. The comparatively greater increase of pauper patients placed in public asylums is to be ascribed partly to the greater absolute increase of this class of the insane, and partly to the erection of district asylums for the special accommodation of pauper lunatics. Permissive authority is granted by statute to place private patients in district asylums only when the accommodation is more than sufficient for the pauper lunatics of the district; and past experience hitherto has shown that it is only in exceptional instances that this permission can be accorded. As a rule, the whole accommodation is required for the pauper patients of the district; and wherever this is not the case, the private patients who are received are generally in straitened circumstances,

and thus, not infrequently, become paupers in the course of a year or two. When this happens, the parish in which the asylum is situated becomes, under the Poor Law, primarily responsible for the patient's maintenance; and would, in the event of its failing to establish liability against another parish, be obliged to undertake the permanent burden of his support. During the past year the District Lunacy Board of Perth has called upon the Parochial Board of Little Dunkeld, the parish in which the district asylum is situated, to defray the maintenance of patients who were originally admitted as private patients, but who became paupers in the course of their stay. To this claim the Parochial Board very naturally objected; but its legality was confirmed by the opinion of counsel, and there seems to be no other way of protecting the parish against this risk of increasing its burdens but by the adoption of certain precautionary measures before the patients are admitted. Such measures we have at present under consideration, in conjunction with the Board of Supervision. Establishments.

Considerable attention has recently been directed to the question whether, in the investigation of the causes of accidents and of sudden deaths, the English system of inquiry by the Coroner, or the Scotch system of inquiry by the procurator-fiscal, is the preferable. On this point we would only remark that it seems to be optional with the superintendents of Scotch asylums, whether, in the event even of fatal accidents, they shall give notice to the procurator-fiscal. In two cases of accidental death from fire, during the past year, no notice was given to the procurator-fiscal; and, as a consequence, no investigation was instituted by this functionary.

No new district asylum has been opened during the last year; consequently a considerable number of pauper p tients continue to be accommodated in private asylums in a manner which, in several instances, is far from meeting our approval.

There has been no epidemic in any of the establishments under our supervision, but the general mortality has, nevertheless, been rather higher than in the previous year.

The accidents of all kinds reported to us as having taken place in asylums during the past year are shown in the following Table. Many of these accidents are of a serious character, and afford proof that asylums by no means afford immunity from danger. The deaths from suicide and accidents amounted to ten.

Establishments.

ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.	ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.
Aberdeen, .	Fracture of a rib from a fall. Fracture of the humerus from a fall. Injuries received by jumping from a window. Two slight.	Perth (Royal).	Attempted suicide by cutting throat with a razor. One slight.
		Garngad, .	Injuries received in attempting to escape. Five slight.
Argyll, . .	Extensive bruises on the chest.	Longdales, .	Fracture of the thigh bone from being pushed over by another patient.
Dumfries, .	Four slight.	Saughtonhall,	Death from fire.
Dundee, .	Fracture of the humerus from a fall. One slight.	Abbey Parochial Asylum.	Death from choking at dinner.
Edinburgh,	Death from dress accidentally catching fire.		Severe injuries in attempting to escape. Injuries to person by another patient. Four slight.
	Choking at dinner.		
	Fatal injuries in a struggle with another patient.	Barony Parochial Asylum.	Fracture of the arm in a scuffle with an attendant. Three slight.
	Fracture of the humerus in struggling with another patient. Fracture of the clavicle from being pushed over by another patient. Injuries received in attempting to escape. Dislocation of the shoulder from a fall. Fracture of the fibula from a fall. Four slight.	Glasgow Parochial Asylum.	Fracture of the humerus. Fracture of the radius. One slight.
		Aberdeen Poorhouse Lunatic Wards.	One slight.
Fife, . .	Fatal injuries by another patient.		
	Suicide by hanging.	Edinburgh Poorhouse Lunatic Wards.	Death by jumping from a window.
	Two cases of injuries received in attempting to escape.		
Glasgow, .	Fracture of the humerus from a fall.		
	One hundred and nineteen slight.	Govan Poorhouse Lunatic Wards.	Fracture of a rib. One slight.
Inverness, .	Fracture of a rib. Twenty-six slight.		
Montrose, .	Fracture of the femur from a fall.	South Leith Poorhouse Lunatic Wards.	Fracture of ribs from a fall.
Perth (District).	Suicide by hanging. Death from choking at dinner. Two slight.		

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1867 was 17.

At 31st December 1866, 38 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 16 have been finally discharged as recovered, 9 have been returned to asylums, 1 died while on probation, and 12 remain at large under the care of friends. In the course of 1867, 112 cases were discharged on trial. Of these, 24 have been finally discharged as recovered, 3 have died, 29 remain insane under the care of friends, 13 have been returned to asylums, and 43 are still on probation.

The total number of probationary discharges, since their authorization in 1862 to the close of 1867, has been 499, namely :—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	. .	27	
Argyll District do.,	. .	21	
Banff do. do.,	. .	3	
Dumfries Royal do.,	. .	60	
Dundee do. do.,	. .	7	
Edinburgh do. do.,	. .	96	
Elgin District do.,	. .	6	
Fife do. do.,	. .	7	
Glasgow Royal do.,	. .	3	
Haddington District do.,	. .	2	
Inverness do., do.,	. .	3	
Montrose Royal do.,	. .	69	
Perth do. do.,	. .	12	
Perth District do.,	. .	31	
Bellfield Private Asylum,	. .	1	
Campie Lane do. do.,	. .	1	
Garngad do. do.,	. .	12	
Gilmour do. do.,	. .	3	
Hallcross do. do.,	. .	13	
Longdale's do. do.,	. .	6	
Carry forward,		383	

Brought forward,		383	Establish-
Millholme Private Asylum,	. .	35	ments.
Newbigging do. do.,	. .	22	
Saughtonhall do. do.,	. .	12	
Somerside do. do.,	. .	2	
Tranent do. do.,	. .	3	
Englishtown do. do.,	. .	1	
Abbey Parochial Asylum	. .	2	
Falkirk do. do.,	. .	1	
Glasgow do. do.,	. .	14	
Paisley do. do.,	. .	7	
Aberdeen Poorhouse	. .	2	
Cunninghame do.,	. .	2	
Edinburgh do.,	. .	1	
Govan do.,	. .	2	
Linlithgow do.,	. .	3	
Old Machar do.,	. .	1	
Perth do.,	. .	2	
St. Cuthbert's do.,	. .	4	
		499	

Of the above 499, 68 patients were replaced in the asylums from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation, having been found unsuitable for continued residence in a private dwelling.

The escapes during 1867 have been 79. Of these, 51 were brought back within 24 hours, 16 within a week, and 8 after a week: 4 were not recovered.

IN ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The following Table shows the number of patients, distinguishing between private and pauper, in each Royal and District Asylum at 1st January of each year since 1859, or since they were opened:—

It will be seen that there has been a general increase of patients in the public asylums in 1867, amounting in the aggregate to 355; but of this number 107 are due to Millholm Private Asylum having been adopted as the District Asylum of Roxburgh. The balance of the increase is entirely caused by pauper lunatics. Indeed, there is a diminution of 18 in the number of the private insane, which is probably to be ascribed to the necessity which has arisen in several asylums to require the removal of private patients, in order that effect might be given to the statutory obligation to provide accommodation for pauper lunatics.

In Royal and District Asylums.

Royal or District Asylums.	1859.				1860.				1861.				1862.				1863.				1864.				1865.				1866.				1867.				1868.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	51	42	87	110	56	41	88	122	52	45	94	123	49	49	102	119	49	48	105	120	51	55	112	141	55	65	112	132	61	55	119	137	64	63	112	147	58	53	125	159
Argyll,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	40	..	..	61	54	..	..	58	60	..	..	62	63	..	..	62	81
Banff,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	29	..	..	25	36	..	5	31	39
Dumfries,	97	63	101	76	85	64	114	75	82	63	118	78	87	57	125	84	83	55	115	83	72	56	114	87	84	66	113	10.	94	64	119	106	108	68	121	105	96	69	138	124
Dundee,	31	22	89	73	21	26	93	73	25	22	83	75	29	23	83	72	24	19	80	76	28	27	84	72	28	24	74	73	23	24	57	57	27	26	52	63	24	29	64	67
Edinburgh,	89	99	251	203	89	101	265	218	86	99	231	232	98	91	246	244	102	93	255	237	93	109	255	216	91	94	234	224	96	104	237	239	103	110	233	251	111	107	233	270
Elgin,	1	..	21	22	4	3	20	25	5	1	26	30	7	3	24	28	8	6	25	27	5	4	28	32	10	3	22	24	9	5	28	32	10	7	28	27	10	8	31	27
Fife,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	85	..	..	110	102
Glasgow,	89	83	160	172	90	70	176	164	85	77	167	173	82	78	173	155	87	87	168	156	93	81	152	158	98	83	161	155	89	91	172	150	84	85	135	171	80	80	206	195
Haddington,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	21	..	2	33	33
Inverness,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	88	..	..	107	105	3	4	124	108	5	4	132	112
Montrose,	9	28	102	114	17	30	141	169	18	28	162	210	27	44	173	274	22	49	192	278	35	39	270	270	25	27	165	246	35	24	153	191	42	25	135	160	30	33	145	170
Perth (Royal),	46	59	47	59	40	36	56	60	38	40	61	64	36	37	59	59	37	32	51	51	32	37	41	45	37	34	..	..	38	31	..	..	36	24	1	..	39	25	..	..
Perth (District),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	87	87	6	14	82	97	7	16	95	90	9	17	95	99
Roxburgh District, (Hillholm House),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	44
Totals,	413	396	858	829	402	371	953	906	391	375	962	984	418	382	985	1035	414	389	991	1028	409	408	1041	1061	428	398	1116	1163	441	412	1151	1203	484	426	1280	1327	462	432	1458	1522

The following Table shows the changes in the number of patients, and the results of treatment, in the Royal and District Asylums in 1867:—

Royal and District Asylums.		Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	61·0	58·0	18	27	9	15	8	9	3	2	50·0	55·5	4·9	3·4
	Pauper do.,	118·5	153·0	42	57	16	33	9	11	9	8	38·1	57·9	7·5	5·2
	Total,	179 5	211·0	60	84	25	48	17	20	12	10	41·6	57·1	6·7	4·7
2. Argyll District Asylum,		62·0	72·0	17	22	6	4	3	3	8	2	35·3	18·2	12·9	2·8
3. Banff District Asylum,		28·5	41·5	16	14	5	4	3	2	3	2	31·2	25·0	10·5	4·8
4. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	102·0	68·5	28	32	14	7	6	7	10	2	50·0	21·9	9·8	2·9
	Pauper do,	129·5	114·5	27	30	6	12	3	1	11	12	22·2	40·0	8·4	10·4
	Total,	231·5	183·0	55	62	20	19	9	8	21	14	36·3	30·6	9·0	7·6
5. Dundee Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	25·5	27·5	4	6	2	4	1	1	1	...	50·0	66·6	3·9	...
	Pauper do.,	58·0	65·0	22	30	8	10	1	9	4	5	36·4	33·3	6·9	7 7
	Total,	83·5	92·5	26	36	10	14	2	10	5	5	38·4	38·9	5·8	5·4
6. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	107·0	108·5	41	31	16	21	13	8	13	8	39·0	67·7	12·1	7·3
	Pauper do.,	233·0	260·5	88	115	23	45	22	29	31	19	26·1	30·4	13·3	7·3
	Total,	340·0	369·0	129	146	39	66	35	37	44	27	30·2	45·2	12·9	7·3
7. Elgin District Asylum,		39·5	34·5	9	9	1	3	...	1	5	4	11·1	33·3	10·1	11·6
8. Fife and Kinross District Asylum,		99·5	93·5	41	37	4	8	5	3	8		9·7	21·1	8·0	8·3
9. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	82·0	82·5	42	31	15	21	18	16	3	...	35·7	67·7	3·6	...
	Pauper do.,	195·5	183·0	132	129	50	50	26	22	42	29	37·9	38·7	21·5	15·8
	Total,	277·5	265 5	174	160	65	71	44	38	45	29	37·3	44·4	16·2	10·9
10. Haddington District Asylum,		25·5	28·0	20	18	3	1	...	2	3	4	15·0	5·5	11·7	14·3
11. Inverness District Asylum,		132·0	114 0	31	30	12	12	1	...	8	14	38·7	40·0	6·0	12·3
12. Montrose Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	36·0	29·0	9	17	8	1	9	3	2	1	88·8	6·0	5·5	3·4
	Pauper do.,	140·0	165·0	34	49	8	18	4	9	13	16	23·5	36 7	9·3	9·7
	Total,	176·0	194·0	43	66	16	19	13	12	15	17	37·2	28·8	8·5	8·8
13. Perth Royal Asylum,		38·0	24·5	15	7	3	3	5	2	5	1	20·0	42·8	13·1	4·1
14. Perth District Asylum,		103·0	111·0	28	36	10	16	4	4	12	7	35·7	44·4	11·6	6·3
General Totals,		1816.0	1834·0	664	727	219	288	141	142	194	144	33·0	39·6	10·7	7·8

In Royal and District Asylums.

The following figures show the changes in the results of the years 1866 and 1867 :—

Years.	Average No. resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals. unrecovered.	Deaths.
1866, . . .	3451·2	1550	491	456	285
1867, . . .	3650	1391	507	283	338

The decrease in the number of admissions in 1867 is due to the smaller number of patients removed unrecovered, and transferred to other asylums. The average numbers resident continue to increase, and there is also an increase in the number of recoveries, and a considerable one in the number of deaths.

The percentage of deaths, on the average number resident in Royal and District Asylums, in each year from 1858 to 1867, was as follows :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1858,	8·6	8·0	1863,	8·8	6 7
1859,	8·1	7.4	1864,	8 1	6·6
1860,	10·2	7·5	1865,	6·7	6·9
1861,	8·7	7·2	1866,	8·3	8·1
1862,	10·4	7·5	1867,	10·7	7·8

These results, when compared with those furnished by the asylums of other countries, must be deemed favourable, although the rate of mortality last year is less favourable than in most of the previous years.

The following Table shows the average mortality on the average numbers resident during a series of years in each of the Asylums named :—

Asylums.	Average Number Resident.		Number of years on which average is taken.	Average percentage of deaths on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, .	157·4	179·3	10	7·2	4·9
2. Argyll District Asylum, .	57·8	56·3	5	8 3	3·2
3. Banff District Asylum, .	23·6	33·0	3	9·9	3.0
4. Dumfries Royal Asylum, .	203.7	151·5	10	7·1	7·0
5. Dundee Royal Asylum, .	103·0	92·9	10	6·4	3·8
6. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, .	342·2	340·1	10	11·9	7·4
7. Elgin District Asylum, .	31·4	31·1	10	7·3	10·3
8. Fife District Asylum, . .	86·0	84·7	2	5·8	4·7
9. Glasgow Royal Asylum, .	257·3	244·1	10	9·3	9·1
10. Haddington District Asylum,	20·2	22·0	2	7·4	9·1
11. Inverness District Asylum, .	101·9	97·9	4	4·1	9·9
12. Montrose Royal Asylum, .	179·5	238·9	10	10·2	9·9
13. Perth Royal Asylum, . .	73·5	72·3	10	6·8	4·3
14. Perth District Asylum, .	94·7	97·8	4	8·7	9·2

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was as follows, but these results, owing chiefly to the disturbing influence of transfers, do not at present ffaord reliable data for estimating the effects of asylum treatment.

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1858,	33.6	40.3	1863,	32.8	40.8
1859,	32.1	40.8	1864,	30.5	31.9
1860,	37 7	40.1	1865,	36.6	36.6
1861,	39.8	41.1	1866,	29.1	34.1
1862,	34.9	42.4	1867,	33.0	39.6

In Royal and District Asylums.

The following remarks on the present condition of the individual asylums are founded on the entries in the asylum registers by the Medical Commissioners:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

The reports in the Aberdeen Asylum are, on the whole, favourable. The physical wants of the patients are adequately met, and an improvement has been effected in the manner of serving the meals. Cleanliness is well attended to, but the same water continues to be used in bathing for several patients. Ventilation was considered satisfactory, except in some of the single rooms occupied by sick or excited patients, and in certain of the dayrooms, which are too small for the numbers which, for want of adequate accommodation, it is necessary to place in them. More attention is given to exercise and recreation, and the enlargement of the airing-court for excitable females has had a beneficial influence; but industrial occupation still admits of considerable extension, and for this purpose the acquisition of a farm has been suggested. The lavatory accommodation has been improved, and papering and painting are being gradually extended; but the introduction of objects of interest and decoration, such as prints, flowers, and statuettes should be carried further. The condition of the outside privies is still unsatisfactory. Strong dresses and seclusion are now little used, but the overcrowding of the dayrooms proves a source of excitement which impairs discipline and comfort. The reports on Elmhill House are very satisfactory.

Argyll District Asylum.

The Argyll District Asylum is reported as insufficient for the proper accommodation of the patients it now contains. Nevertheless it was found in excellent order. The clothing and bedding were in a satisfactory state, and the cheerfulness of the wards is being gradually increased by the introduction of simple ornaments. Industrial occupation receives due attention, and exercise in the general grounds or beyond the asylum estate is taken by nearly all the inmates. The sanitary condition of the establishment has been satisfactory, and seclusion has been seldom required.

Banffshire District Asylum.

The patients in the Banff District Asylum are reported as having suffered from diarrhœa in the spring of 1867, but the disease was epidemic in the district, and did not seem to be connected with any sanitary defect in the institution. At the second visit, the health of the inmates was satisfactory. On both occasions the house was clean and well arranged, and the day-clothing and bedding in good condition, with the exception of some of the hair mattresses, which

In Royal and District Asylums.

Banffshire District Asylum.

had become thin and hollow in the centre. Industrial occupation and extended exercise meet with due consideration, and few patients are restricted to the airing-courts. There is, however, a deficiency of sick-room furniture, and a scanty supply of books, periodicals, and objects of interest. The absence of excitement is noted, as is also the rare recourse to seclusion. The expenditure of the asylum is reported as exceeding the income, and suggestions are offered for placing them in equilibrium.

Dumfries Royal Asylum.

The acquisition of a farm of 74 acres, marching with the land already in possession, will remove the disadvantages under which the Dumfries Asylum has long laboured, and which were again commented on in the reports of this year. Attention was also again directed to the propriety of introducing greater variety into the food served in the Crichton Institution, and of endeavouring to restrict the amount of waste. The plans for the enlargement of the Institution remain under consideration. In many respects the condition of the patients in the Southern Counties Asylum has been greatly improved by the enlargement and modification which the house has undergone; but the patients in the female refractory wards were suffering from overcrowding, and the inmates generally from restricted exercise. The use of seclusion is consequently frequent. Much attention is given to providing sources of amusement and recreation, but the number industrially occupied might be beneficially enlarged. The female workroom is too small, and is, besides, imperfectly ventilated. The bedding and clothing of the parochial patients have been considerably improved, but the use of stretchers without mattresses is still persevered in. The wages of the attendants have been increased, and, altogether, decided progress has been made during the past year.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

The reports on the Dundee Asylum again comment on its confined locality, its inconvenient structural arrangements, its antiquated furniture, and its deficiency in the means of occupation and exercise; but they state that, allowing for the operation of these influences, its management is satisfactory. The sanitary condition of the patients is reported as favourable; but, partly from the large proportion of recent cases, caused by the removal of tranquil and disciplined inmates to lunatic wards of poorhouses, and partly from the absence of facilities for efficient treatment, considerable excitement prevailed in the female department. Consequently, there has been tolerably frequent recourse to seclusion.

Edinburgh Royal Asylum.

The Edinburgh Asylum is reported as considerably overcrowded, and as suffering from the want of a proper proportion of single rooms. From these causes excitement is prevented from subsiding, and the risk of accidents is greatly increased. The cheerless nature of many portions of the West House is likewise commented on, and recommendations are made to increase the supply of objects of interest and ornament; to provide more combs and brushes; and to

In Royal and District Asylums. —— Edinburgh Royal Asylum.

give more attention to personal tidiness in the cases of the more helpless patients. In bathing, the same water continues to be used in some of the galleries for a large number of patients. The quality of the food is favourably spoken of, but the manner of serving it is regarded as capable of considerable improvement. Industrial employment is limited by the want of diversified sources of occupation; and extended exercise, although receiving more consideration than formerly, is still inadequate to work off the *perfervidum ingenium* which has for long been an attribute of the female patients in the refractory wards. The condition of these wards is more favourably reported on at the first than at the second visit, probably because, on the latter occasion, exercise in the open air was more restricted by the weather. The proposal to provide a general dining-room and drawing-room in the East House is still under consideration.

Elgin District Asylum.

The reports on the Elgin Asylum are, as usual, very favourable, and the house is described as a pattern of cleanliness, good order, and homely comfort. A large proportion of the male patients are employed in reclaiming and cultivating the Asylum farm, which lies a mile or two from the house; and, in fine weather, it is not unusual to find the whole of them absent from the wards. Great pains are taken to introduce the interests and amenities of ordinary life, and seclusion is virtually abolished. The supply of water is now abundant, but fire-hose have not yet been provided.

Fife and Kinross Asylum.

The reports on the Fife and Kinross Asylum refer to some minor structural defects, but comment favourably on the condition and management of the establishment. To a certain extent the patients suffer from the want of made walks, and the paucity of humanizing influences, such as books, birds, flowers, etc.; but these wants are mainly to be ascribed to the short time which has elapsed since the house was opened. Notwithstanding, however, the shortness of this period, the establishment is reported as already full, and fears are expressed that, unless some means be adopted for the removal of chronic cases, the question of its enlargement must soon be considered. Of the 210 patients who were inmates at last visit, only 18 were deemed curable. Seclusion is rarely used.

Glasgow Asylum.

The condition of the Glasgow Asylum, as regards the cleanliness and ventilation of the wards, the state of the bedding, and the clothing and personal appearance of the patients, is reported as being highly satisfactory, but there is still a great want of comfortable furniture in the pauper department. This remark, however, is scarcely applicable to the sick wards and the convalescent galleries, where the general arrangements for the proper care of the patients are very commendable. The employment of female nurses in the sick wards is recommended; and it is again suggested that, in all the dormitories which are not under special night supervision, drinking water should be within reach of the patients. The house is beginning to suffer from the inconveniences of overcrowding, and

In Royal and District Asylums. —— Glasgow Asylum.

corridors and reception-rooms have been brought into use as dormitories. The want of a chapel and of an amusement-hall limits the number of patients attending divine worship and joining in recreations. The overcrowding, and the consequent difficulty of providing for adequate classification, tend to keep up excitement, and the natural result is the tolerably frequent use of seclusion. Further improvement in the manner of serving the meals is suggested, and a more ample supply of gas is recommended.

Haddington Asylum.

The reports on the Haddington Asylum are favourable. The condition of the house and patients is reported as satisfactory, and due attention is given to recreation, exercise, and occupation. There had been no necessity for seclusion.

Inverness Asylum.

At the last visit, the patients in the Inverness Asylum were 134 males and 110 females, of whom only 9 males and 8 females were deemed curable. From defective early training and education, many of the patients are little amenable to discipline, and this fact must be taken into account in forming an estimate of the condition and management of the Asylum. The low temperature of the house at the first visit is commented on, and fears are expressed lest, in the endeavour to secure the benefits of ventilation by open windows, the patients may not be exposed to considerable risk from cold. The report of the second visit refers to the aspect of depressed vital power which many of the patients exhibited, and directs attention to the cooking of the food as susceptible of improvement. The supply of water is regarded as insufficient in quantity and as of doubtful quality. The introduction of night-nursing has been attended with beneficial results. A considerable tendency to excitement is noted as prevailing among the female patients, which, it is suggested, would probably be overcome by increased exercise or improved diet. The usefulness of the general workroom is materially impaired by the facility it affords for the diffusion of excitement when it occurs. The introduction of more objects of interest and decoration is recommended, as well as the provision of more varied sources of recreation and amusement.

Montrose Asylum.

As usual, the reports on Montrose Asylum are very satisfactory. The management is characterized by persistent efforts to introduce improvements, the chief of which, during the past year, have been a general dining-hall, the enlargement of the female workroom, and a verandah in the male airing-court. No patient physically able to take extended exercise is restricted to the airing-courts, and great attention is given to out-door occupation and recreation. There has been no recourse to seclusion.

Perth Royal Asylum.

The condition of the Perth Royal Asylum is favourably reported on, and it is spoken of as presenting great advantages to patients of the middle classes. The house is comfortably furnished, well warmed and ventilated, and the means of occupation, recreation, and exercise are adequate.

In Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

The Perthshire District Asylum was found, in many respects, in a satisfactory condition, but at the winter visit the temperature of the wards was considered too low for comfort, and even dangerous to health. The house was in excellent order, and the patients free from excitement, except in the female refractory wards, which were considered overcrowded. The presence of a destructive patient in this department has led to the windows being guarded by heavy trellises, which produce a gloomy and depressing effect. Industrial occupation and out-door recreation continue to receive much attention, but there is a want within doors of objects of amenity and interest. The bedding was adequate and in good condition, but the arrangements for the wet patients were regarded with some degree of doubt. No special night attendants have yet been provided. The day-clothing was in fair condition, but many of the men still use moleskins, which speedily acquire a shabby appearance, and are less warm than tweeds.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

The patients of the Roxburgh District are temporarily accommodated in Millholm House, Musselburgh, until the District Asylum be erected. The patients are reported as clean in person and comfortably clothed, and the house as presenting an aspect of considerable domestic comfort. The sanitary condition of the inmates has been favourable. Special night attendance has been provided, but the arrangements for the comfort of the wet patients are regarded as susceptible of improvement. The male patients suffer from want of occupation, and both sexes from the limited field of exercise to which they are habitually restricted.

IN PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

In Private Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Private Asylums at 1st January 1867 and 1st January 1868 :—

In Private Asylums.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1867.			At 1st January 1868.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Baldovan Institution, . .	23	9	32	25	11	36
Campie Lane House,* . .	19	17	36	22	14	36
Garngad House, . . .	40	34	74	42	31	73
Gilmer House, . . .	13	7	20	9	11	20
Hallcross House, . . .	23	39	62	23	39	62
Hawkfield House, . .	7	10	17	6	10	16
Longdale House, . . .	43	53	96	55	67	122
Millholm House,† . .	43	79	122	...	...	...
Newbigging House, . .	25	51	76	23	37	60
Saughton Hall, . . .	23	26	49	22	30	52
Somerside House, . .	...	21	21	5	9	14
Tranent House, . . .	8	16	24	...	...	...
Whitehouse, ...	15	32	47	12	34	46
Totals,	282	394	676	244	293	537

* Now transferred to Melville House.

† Millholm House became in May 1867 the District Asylum for Roxburgh.

The numbers at 1st January 1858 were 330 males and 415 females. There has thus in eleven years been a decrease of 86 males and 122 females.

The results of treatment in 1867 are shown in the following Table :—

LICENSED HOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Campie Lane House, ...	20.0	15.5	8	14	1	4	2	10	2	3	12.5	28.5	10.0	19.3
2. Garngad House, ...	41.0	32 5	37	30	12	11	19	20	4	2	32 4	36.6	9.7	6.1
3. Gilmer House, ...	11.0	9.0	4	9	1	1	4	3	3	1	25·0	11.1	27.2	11.1
4. Hallcross House, ...	23.0	39 0	11	21	1	4	7	16	2	3	9.1	19.0	8.7	7.7
5. Hawkfield House, ...	6.5	10.0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Longdale House, ...	49.0	60.0	34	40	10	16	3	6	9	4	29.4	40.0	18.4	6.6
*7. Millholm House, ...	47.5	46.0	18	11	2	9	6	32	...	5	11.1	81.8	...	10.9
8. Newbigging House, ...	24.0	44 0	9	25	...	13	9	21	2	4	...	52.0	8.3	9.1
9. Saughton Hall, ...	23.5	28.0	7	10	5	2	2	2	4	2	71.4	20.0	17.0	7.1
10. Somerside House, ...	..	15.5	...	10	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	6.4
11. Tranent House, ...	†5.0	8.2	...	...	...	1	7	14	1	...	...	...	20.0	...
12. Whitehouse, ...	13.5	33.0	1	9	1	3	2	2	1	2	100.0	33.3	7.4	6.1
General Results, ...	264.0	340.7	129	179	33	64	62	140	28	27	25.6	35.7	10.6	7.9

N.B.—Baldovan Institution is excluded from this Table, as its character is more that of a School than an Asylum.

* In this Table Millholm House, although it became the Roxburgh District Asylum in May 1867, is still reckoned a Private Asylum.

† Average of three months.

In Private Asylums.

The following Table shows the difference between the results of 1866 and 1867:—

Years.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1866, . . .	710·0	360	98	322	66
1867, . . .	604·7	308	97	202	58

The decrease in the numbers resident and in the admissions is owing to the extension of district accommodation; and the decrease in the number of patients removed unrecovered is due to no new district asylum having been opened in 1867.

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent., on the average numbers resident, in private asylums, in each year from 1858-1867:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1858,	8·4	7·5	1863,	6·8	8·9
1859,	10·8	6·1	1864,	8·8	7 3
1860,	5 5	8·1	1865,	9·3	8·2
1861,	7·2	7·4	1866,	10·2	8·5
1862,	10·3	8·6	1867,	10·6	6·9

The general rate of mortality is rather less favourable than in the royal and district asylums; and here also the male mortality of 1867 is higher than usual.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions in the same years was as follows:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1858,	38·4	38·7	1863,	26·5	44·1
1859,	38·9	39·2	1864,	16·2	24·0
1860,	33·5	37·2	1865,	38·2	36·0
1861,	26·7	37·5	1866,	29·6	25·5
1862,	23·0	35·8	1867,	25·6	35·7

These results are somewhat less favourable than those furnished by the royal and district asylums; but the sources of error are too numerous to permit of any reliable comparison between the results of the two classes of establishments.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows:—

Garngad Asylum.

The reports on Garngad Asylum are not altogether favourable. In several of the rooms there was a heavy urinous smell, and the bedding was occasionally neglected. In the basement wards, especially of the female side, there was considerable room for improve-

ment. A tendency to excitement is noted, and the use of the "polka" is recorded on several occasions, with the view of controlling destructive propensities, or modifying excitement. The physical wants of the patients appear to be sufficiently supplied, but the gas-lights are either inadequate in number, or are improperly placed for cheerfulness and comfort. In Private Asylums. Garngad Asylum.

The reports on Gilmour House are, in essential respects, favourable. The physical wants of the patients are sufficiently met, and the sanitary condition of the establishment has been good; but various contemplated improvements have been retarded by the bad health of the Superintendent, and the desire to avoid pecuniary embarrassment. The house is calculated for the treatment of quiet patients only; and the accommodation provided, considering the rate of maintenance, is very fair. Gilmour House Asylum.

The condition of Hallcross Asylum is not regarded as satisfactory. The superintendence is defective, and the attendants are too few in number, and not well selected. The patients accordingly have a neglected appearance. There is a great deficiency in the means of occupation, recreation, and exercise; and sufficient attention is not paid to ventilation. The clothing and dietary appear adequate. The privies are offensive, and the means of bathing very unsatisfactory. Hallcross Asylum.

Hawkfield House is spoken of as affording a comfortable home to a small number of demented patients. Hawkfield House.

The proprietor of Longdales Asylum has announced his intention of giving up his establishment; but, at the same time, has expressed his willingness to take measures for keeping it in operation until the district asylums of Stirling and Ayr are ready for the reception of patients. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners have refrained from urging the introduction of improvements which otherwise it would have been their duty to do. Still, it may be hoped that some of their recommendations will be carried out, such, for instance, as those of paying greater attention to cleanliness and tidiness in person and clothing, and effecting an improvement in the bedding. Considerable excitement is reported as existing in both the male and female departments, and recourse to seclusion seems to be of tolerably frequent occurrence. The clothing and dietary are regarded as sufficient, and the sanitary condition of the establishment is stated to have been favourable. Longdale Asylum.

The patients in Campie Lane House have been removed to Melville House, the accommodation of which is reported as of a better kind; but, when this house was inspected, the arrangements were still incomplete, and consequently unsatisfactory. The patients were distributed in an irregular and injudicious manner, from which some rooms were overcrowded, and others nearly empty. A more recent inspection was more satisfactory. Melville House.

In Private Asylums.

Newbigging House.

The reports on Newbigging House are very unfavourable. The condition of the men is particularly unsatisfactory, a result which is in great measure due to the inefficiency of the proprietor and the incompetency of the attendants. Having failed by every means in our power to effect the necessary improvements, we have withdrawn the license from Mr. Moffat and transferred it to his wife, with the view of restricting the establishment to the treatment of females, as soon as this can be done by the removal of the males.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

The reports on Saughton Hall refer to the increased attention now given to walks and drives in the neighbouring country, to excursions to more distant localities, and to the exertions made to furnish more varied sources of amusement. Their general tenor is very favourable.

Somerside Asylum.

Somerside Asylum affords fair accommodation for a few tranquil and manageable patients, but it is not suitable for troublesome cases. The second report refers to three patients, for whose care the appliances of the house were inadequate. We have given stringent directions that no such cases shall in future be admitted or detained; and we trust that we shall soon be in a position, through the opening of additional district accommodation, to withdraw our license.

Whitehouse Asylum.

The reports on Whitehouse are, as usual, very favourable. They refer particularly to the efforts made to give the arrangements a domestic character, and to make the necessary restrictions on liberty press as lightly as possible.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Parochial Asylums at 1st January 1867, and 1st January 1868:—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1867.			At 1st January 1868.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abbey Parochial Asylum, .	33	43	76	27	43	70
Barony ,, ,, . .	72	81	153	67	72	149
Burgh ,, ,, . .	21	25	46	22	27	49
Falkirk ,, ,, . .	8	10	18	9	12	21
Glasgow ,, ,, . .	60	90	150	60	89	149
Totals,	194	249	443	185	243	438

The number of inmates in all of them is nearly stationary.

The results of treatment in 1867 are shown in the following Table:—

In Parochial Asylums.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	30·0	43·0	27	14	12	3	17	9	4	2	44·4	21·4	13·3	4·6
2. Barony, Glasgow, ...	69·5	81·0	15	19	6	10	4	1	10	7	40·0	52·6	1·4	8·6
3. Burgh, Paisley, ...	21·5	26·0	24	24	14	12	6	8	3	1	58·3	50·0	13·9	3·8
4. Falkirk, ...	8·5	10·5	9	4	5	2	1	...	2	...	55·5	50·0	23·5	...
5. Glasgow, ...	60·0	89·5	19	44	12	18	1	13	6	14	63·1	40·9	10·0	15·6
GENERAL RESULTS,	189·5	250·0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	52·1	42·8	13·2	9·6

In Parochial Asylums.

The following Table shows the differences between the results of 1866 and 1867:—

Years.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1866, . . .	441·0	165	79	37	44
1867, . . .	439.5	199	93	60	49

The following figures show the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Parochial Asylums, in each of the years 1858-1867:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1858,	19·7	15·1	1863,	12·6	7·8
1859,	18·5	8·5	1864,	13·4	11·8
1860,	27·1	11·3	1865,	10·0	7·2
1861,	15·7	7·4	1866,	10·8	9·3
1862,	12·0	12·2	1867,	13·2	9·6

The mortality is considerably above that of the public and private asylums.

The following figures show the proportion of recoveries on the admissions into Parochial Asylums, in each of the years 1858-1867:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1858,	40·9	52·4	1863,	50·8	51·1
1859,	43·5	58·6	1864,	38·6	46·9
1860,	53·9	55·5	1865,	49·4	50·4
1861,	56·2	68·3	1866,	48·6	47·3
1862,	51·1	47·4	1867,	52·1	42·8

The proportion of recoveries, it will be seen, is higher in parochial asylums than in public and private asylums. This result is owing, first, to the nature of many of the cases admitted being of a less serious character. The proof of this fact lies in the comparatively large number of recoveries, and small number of deaths, which take place in parochial asylums within the first month after admission. (*Vide* Tables of Appendix D. in this and previous Reports.) A second cause is the comparatively small number of chronic patients transferred from other establishments. (*Vide* Table, p. xvi. of this Report, and the corresponding Table in previous Reports.)

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows:—

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The Abbey Parochial Asylum is described as cheerful and comfortable, and the management as liberal. The physical wants of the patients are well attended to, as is also their personal cleanli-

ness. Means of industrial occupation, extended exercise, and recreation are abundantly provided, and seclusion is of very rare occurrence. The meals are comfortably served, but the female dining-hall was overcrowded. Several severe accidents had occurred, but apparently not from want of vigilance. In Parochial Asylums. — Abbey Parochial Asylum.

Making allowance for radical defects of structure, the condition of the Barony Parochial Asylum is reported as satisfactory. A laudable disposition is shown to adopt the suggestions made for remedying defects and supplying wants; but it is difficult to see how the existing buildings will ever admit of efficient classification. Barony Parochial Asylum.

A good deal is done by kindly care and treatment to remedy the evils of locality and structure under which the Burgh Parochial Asylum suffers, but it is impossible to entirely neutralise them; and walks, occasional excursions, and visits to places of public amusement but feebly compensate for the absence of cheerful prospects, and the facilities for daily recreation which surrounding grounds would afford. Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

The condition of the Falkirk Parochial Asylum is unfavourably commented on. The physical wants of the patients are tolerably well supplied, but the general arrangements are far behind modern requirements, and less attention is given to ventilation, personal cleanliness, the manner of serving the food, and the state of the bedding, than is desirable. The unsuitable character of the house for an asylum will cause us to withdraw the license as soon as the district asylum is ready for occupation. Falkirk Parochial Asylum.

In many respects the condition of the Glasgow Parochial Asylum is worthy of commendation, but its urban position deprives it of the advantages of pure air and cheerful views, and of the means of adequate exercise and occupation. The bedding and clothing have been improved, but the dress of several of the female patients is still noted as poor and untidy. In the female department, the day-room accommodation is very defective, and the manner of serving the food uncomfortable. Considerable improvements in the laundry and in other departments are promised when the adjoining buildings lately purchased come into possession. Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses at 1st January 1867 and 1st January 1868 :—

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1867.			At 1st January 1868.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	23	22	45	24	25	49
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse,	15	18	33	18	18	36
Dumbarton Poorhouse,	9	14	23	13	16	29
Dundee Poorhouse,	30	37	67	30	38	68
Dunfermline Poorhouse,	11	11	22	...	4	4
Edinburgh City Poorhouse,	...	...	...	...	71	71
Govan Poorhouse,	45	50	95	42	45	87
Greenock Poorhouse,	27	39	66	25	39	64
Leith (South) Poorhouse,	9	10	19	8	10	18
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse,	13	14	27	6	14	20
Linlithgow Poorhouse,	16	16	32	13	15	28
Old Machar Poorhouse,	10	10	20	10	10	20
Perth Poorhouse,	16	20	36	15	19	34
St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse,	21	42	63	19	19	38
Stirling Poorhouse,	4	6	10	6	7	13
Totals,	249	309	558	229	350	579

These figures show a decrease of 20 males, and an increase of 70 females in 1867. The increase in the number of females is mainly due to the re-admission of the patients who had been removed from the Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse, when these were temporarily used as a cholera hospital.

Although the license has been withdrawn from Dunfermline Poorhouse, 4 patients of each sex remain in the ordinary wards.

The following Table shows the changes among the inmates in 1867 :—

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen,	23.5	23.5	6	5	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	21.2	4.2
2. Cunningham Combination (Irvine),	17.0	18.0	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5.5
3. Dumbarton,	11.0	15.0	6	7	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	28.6	9.1	13.3
4. Dundee,	31.0	37.0	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8.1
5. Dunfermline,	2.2	5.0	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Edinburgh (City),	...	62.0	...	84	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	16.1
7. Govan (Glasgow),	43.5	47.0	6	6	...	...	3	9	5	3	...	...	11.5	6.4
8. Greenock,	26.0	39.0	6	8	1	1	2	...	5	7	16.7	12.5	19.2	17.9
9. South Leith,	8.5	10.0	1	3	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	11.7	10.0
10. Liff and Benvie (Dundee),	9.5	14.0	1	5	...	...	1	2	7	3	...	...	73.7	21.4
11. Linlithgow,	14.5	15.5	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	10.0	10.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10.0
13. Perth,	15.5	19.5	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	100.0	6.4	5.1
14. St. Cuthbert's (Edinburgh),	20.0	30.5	...	...	1	...	...	22	1	1	...	...	5.0	3.3
15. Stirling,	5.0	6.5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,	237.2	352.5	32	127	2	4	24	48	26	34	6.2	3.1	10.9	9.6

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

The following Table shows the differences between the results of 1866 and 1867:—

Years.	Average No. resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals Unrecovered.	Deaths.
1866, . . .	585·2	159	6	123	37
1867, ...	589·7	159	6	72	60

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent. in the average numbers resident in lunatic wards of poorhouses, in each year from 1858 to 1867:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1858,	9·9	8·2	1863,	8·2	9·1
1859,	14·7	5·7	1864,	7·9	7·6
1860,	6·5	7·9	1865,	5·9	4·0
1861,	16·2	11·2	1866,	7·8	5·2
1862,	8·6	10·9	1867,	10·9	6·9

The rate of mortality shows again an increase, but as explained in our last report, the results of 1865 were exceptionally favourable from the short period during which several of the lunatic wards had been in operation.

The condition of the wards of the several poorhouses is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect:—

Aberdeen Poorhouse.

More favourable impressions were received from the inspections of the Lunatic Wards of Aberdeen Poorhouse than in any former year. The aspect of the day-rooms has been greatly improved, and their comfort increased by the provision of additional furniture and objects of decoration. The dormitories, however, are still bare. The attendants have been increased, and more attention is given to occupation, exercise, and recreation. There is, however, a want of amusing reading.

Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

The general condition of the Lunatic Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse is reported as satisfactory, but the rooms used for single patients are condemned as damp and unsuitable. It is, however, understood that considerable structural alterations and improvements will soon be undertaken. A better material should be used for the clothing of the men.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

The reports on the lunatic wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse indicate a disposition, on the part of the Committee of Management, to provide for the inmates in a satisfactory manner. The officials first appointed did not give satisfaction, but the present staff appears to be doing well. The physical wants of the patients are well supplied.

Dundee Poorhouse.

The reports on the lunatic wards of Dundee Poorhouse allude to

a want of comfortable furniture for weak and sickly patients, to inadequate classification dependent on insufficient day-room accommodation, and to the imperfect means of heating. Measures were, however, in progress for remedying these defects. Recommendations have likewise been made to furnish more objects of interest and decoration, and a larger supply of books. In other respects, the condition of the wards and patients was very satisfactory. Fears are expressed lest the means of occupation should prove insufficient. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses. — Dundee Poorhouse.

The condition of the lunatic wards of Edinburgh Poorhouse is reported as satisfactory, and the attendants are described as efficient. Comfortable sickroom furniture has been provided, and the physical wants of the patients are adequately met. The appliances for bathing are, however, insufficient; and for an institution professing to receive only harmless patients, seclusion is too often resorted to. Edinburgh Poorhouse.

Considering the nature of the accommodation, the condition of the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse is very satisfactory. In the prospect of the erection of a new poorhouse, the land which had been taken for the industrial occupation of the men, and for the recreation of both sexes, has been given up, and great difficulty has since been experienced in finding employment for the men. The proportion of women industrially employed is very high. Various improvements are recorded as having been effected during the past year, and the patients are, on the whole, well cared for. Fears are, however, expressed lest the means of heating should be insufficient for health and comfort in winter, and a recommendation is made to supply more books and periodicals. Govan Poorhouse.

Various improvements are noted as having been effected in the lunatic wards of Greenock Poorhouse, chiefly by painting and the introduction of objects of interest and decoration. In essentials, however, the house remains as unsuitable as ever for the accommodation of the insane. The patients are well cared for as regards their clothing, bedding, and diet; but there are great deficiencies as respects occupation, exercise, and recreation. Greenock Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of South Leith Poorhouse were found in good order, and the patients are reported as carefully attended to. South Leith Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse are reported as having been found in excellent order, and the patients as clean in person, well clothed, and well fed. Nevertheless the mortality has been high. No precise cause for this could be detected, but it is recommended that more efforts be made to break the monotonous routine of existence by amusement and recreation. Liff and Benvie Poorhouse.

On the whole, the lunatic wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse are favourably noticed, but the female day-room is considered too small, and an improvement of the bedding is recommended. More frequent exercise beyond the grounds, as well as more varied occupation for the men, are likewise suggested. Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

The general condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of Old Machar Poorhouse was considered satisfactory, but certain suggestions for the improvement of the accommodation have been left unnoticed, in the prospect of extensive structural changes. There is an appearance of considerable domestic comfort, especially on the female side. The health of the inmates has been good.

Perth Poorhouse.

The sanitary condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of Perth Poorhouse has been favourable. Their physical wants are well attended to, but there is a deficiency of occupation for the men. Books and periodicals appear to be now sufficiently supplied. The wards were in excellent order, but in some respects there is room for improvement in the bedding and furniture.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

The report on the lunatic wards of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse indicate improvement, but their condition is not altogether satisfactory. The house passes into possession of the Caledonian Railway Company in August next, when other accommodation for the patients must be provided.

Stirling Poorhouse.

The physical wants of the patients in the lunatic wards of Stirling Poorhouse are fairly attended to, but the general aspect of the accommodation is bare and depressing.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Baldovan Institution.

Baldovan Institution continues to afford a comfortable home for nearly forty imbeciles, but its sphere of usefulness is greatly restricted by the small mental capacity of many of the children. The demand for accommodation is so great that part of the adjoining orphanage has been added to the Institution.

Larbert Institution.

The demand for admission into the Larbert Institution is so great as already to lead to the extension of the buildings. The establishment is at present in a state of transition, and it is to be hoped that the alterations now in progress will embrace the improvement of the existing buildings. The sanitary condition of the pupils has been favourable; but many of them are of too low a mental type to be capable of useful training. Hitherto, moreover, the staff of teachers has been insufficient. There is still a deficiency of good water.

Dangerous Lunatics.

The term "dangerous lunatics" is applied to insane persons who are found at large by the police, and brought before the Sheriff at the instance of the procurator-fiscal; but it does not necessarily imply any particular state of danger; and, accordingly, when the relatives of the patient or the parochial authorities undertake, to the satisfaction of the Sheriff, to provide for his proper care and treatment, he is at once placed under their care. When this is not

done the Sheriff issues his order for detention in an asylum until recovery take place, or until satisfactory caution be found for safe custody elsewhere. In the course of the past year a woman, having been brought before the Sheriff of Fife, was declared, on investigation, to be a "dangerous lunatic," and was, as such, sent to the District Asylum. In the course of the inquiry, however, the superintendent of the Asylum had been examined, and had given evidence that the patient was not insane; and thus it happened that, by a magisterial decision, a person whom he considered sane was placed under his care as a lunatic. Further, the Sheriff's order on which the patient was detained was, by oversight, made out in the ordinary form, and thus contained no stipulation that detention should continue until recovery had taken place, or until caution were found for safe custody. Under these circumstances the superintendent, holding to his opinion that the patient was not insane, discharged her, with our concurrence, after some months' detention. This step having been objected to by the Fifeshire authorities, the case was by them brought under the notice of Crown Counsel; but we do not see what other course could, with propriety, have been taken. Two mistakes of a serious character had been committed. In the first place, the superintendent of the asylum, to which the accused, if found insane, would be sent, was allowed to give evidence; and, in the second place, no special injunction against discharge was embodied in the Sheriff's order. When, therefore, after several months' observation, the superintendent retained his opinion that the case was not one of insanity, there seemed to us to be no legal or adequate ground for further detention.

Dangerous Lunatics.

It is a question of considerable practical importance whether a suicidal patient is to be regarded as "dangerous to the lieges," and whether, consequently, such a patient can be dealt with under the provisions of the Statute applicable to "dangerous lunatics." There seems to be an unwillingness among legal practitioners to regard a patient who is dangerous to himself alone as "dangerous to the lieges;" and, accordingly, in suicidal cases, in which no action is taken by the relatives, the patient may be left without protection from the law. In a case of this kind which occurred last year, the Procurator-fiscal did not consider himself warranted in interfering.

The following Table shows the number of persons sent to asylums at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal as dangerous lunatics, in each county of Scotland, from 1858 to 1867. The decrease in the numbers in recent years is mainly owing to inspectors of poor availing themselves of the authority conferred on them by sect. 15, 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, to interrupt the statutory procedure, and make arrangements for the safe custody of the lunatics efore they are definitely included in this category:—

Dangerous Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
1. Aberdeen, ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
2. Argyll, ...	6	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
3. Ayr, ...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
4. Banff, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Berwick, ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bute,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,.....	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9. Dumbarton,...	3	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1
10. Dumfries, ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
11. Edinburgh, ...	7	9	6	...	4	...	1	4	6	5
12. Elgin, ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Fife, ...	2	2	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
14. Forfar, ...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Haddington, ...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness,.....	1	4	6	1	1	...	1	1	1	...
17. Kincardine, ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark,.....	18	23	17	11	7	4	2	3	5	9
21. Linlithgow, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
22. Nairn, ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
23. Orkney,.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles,.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth, ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
26. Renfrew, ...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...
27. Ross, ...	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
28. Roxburgh,.. ...	2	3	3	2	1	2	4	...	...	2
29. Selkirk,.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland, ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling, ...	4	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
32. Sutherland, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton, ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals,	62	60	44	27	22	16	15	10	14	26

Dipsomaniacs.

Dipsomaniacs.

In our last Report we expressed an opinion that persons unable to resist the tendency to excessive drinking, should be allowed to place themselves under control and treatment without authority from the Sheriff. By the Lunacy Amendment Act of 1866, authority to this effect has been granted, and asylums are now authorized to receive for care and treatment any person who expresses to the Commissioners his wish in writing to become a voluntary patient, and has obtained their consent. This provision was taken advantage of in 1867 by 17 persons. Of these, 14 were admitted into public, and 3 into private asylums. These patients, however, were not necessarily all dipsomaniacs.

Dipsomaniacs.

The only institution in Scotland for the special treatment of the intemperate is Queensberry Lodge, which is attached to the House of Refuge in Edinburgh; but the situation of this establishment is unfavourable, and consequently it fails in a very essential element of success. It is restricted to the treatment of females, whose number, however, chiefly from the cause adverted to, rarely exceeds five or six. The institution is not under our official cognizance.

The chief impediment to the success of such institutions is the want of the power of compulsory detention. It is undeniable that much mischief is caused to the health of the individual affected, and to the property and comfort of his family, from the irresistible tendency to the abuse of stimulants; and the question of legalizing compulsory control, where such a tendency exists, is one in favour of which powerful arguments may be advanced. At the same time, it is not desirable to bring mere drunkards within the scope of the lunacy laws; and there will frequently be a difficulty in determining where vicious indulgence ends and disease begins.

Criminal Lunatics.

Criminal Lunatics.

During 1867, 11 patients were admitted into the lunatic wards of the General Prison at Perth. The offences of which they were guilty, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following Table:—

OFFENCES.	Prison from which received.	Male.	Female.
Theft, habit and repute,	Penal Department of G. P.,	...	1
Theft by house-breaking,	Penal Department of G. P.,	1	...
Theft and previous conviction,	Penal Department of G. P.,	...	1
Assault by cutting and stabbing,	Prison of Edinburgh,	1	...
Murder,	Prison of Perth,	1	...
Assault,	Prison of Perth,	1	...
Theft,	Penal Department of G. P.,	...	1
Theft,	Prison of Perth,	...	1
Theft,	Prison of Glasgow,	...	1
Murder,	Prison of Paisley,	...	1
Murder,	Prison of Dundee,	1	...
		5	6

The subjoined Table shows the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1867:—

Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
5	6	2	2	2	2	4	...

Criminal Lunatics.

Criminals who become insane in prison are removed at the expiry of their sentence to the local prison from which they were received, in order to be liberated. As a rule, they are on liberation immediately taken in charge by the police or the inspector of poor, and placed in the asylum of their district as ordinary patients. In this way the accumulation of criminal lunatics in the lunatic department of the prison is, in some degree, prevented, as well as the growth of their numbers as a distinct class of the insane. This procedure helps to account for the comparatively small number of so-called criminal lunatics in Scotland.

The condition of the lunatic department of the Central Prison at Perth is, on the whole, satisfactory. The use of mechanical restraint has been greatly restricted, and the ventilation has been much improved. There is still, however, a great want of out-door occupation for the men; a defect which might, in a considerable degree, be removed by the acquisition of an adjoining field.

Among the inmates are several persons who, for a long period, have shown no symptoms of insanity. There can be no doubt that, if such persons are to be regarded as having been affected with disease, and not as guilty of crime, their continued detention, after restoration to sanity, cannot be justified, except from fear of a relapse. This fear, however, tends to make medical men unwilling to assume the responsibility of recommending their unconditional discharge; and thus their detention continues with no prospect of release. But if the Secretary of State for the Home Department were authorized to sanction the discharge of such patients on probation, for such periods and under such restrictions as should be considered proper, an opportunity would be afforded, with little, if any, risk to the public, of testing their powers of self-control.

We should be glad to see exercise beyond the precincts of the prison taken by such of the patients as the medical officer was of opinion would derive benefit from such indulgence. The circumstance that the lunatic wards are within the precincts of the prison should not lead to the patients being regarded as criminals.

There are several patients in public asylums who have been sent there by the order of the Home Secretary, to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. The maintenance of such patients is defrayed by themselves or their relatives, or by the parish of their settlement. They appear, accordingly, as private or pauper patients in our registers; but it seems doubtful whether the cost of their maintenance could be enforced on their friends or parishes. Three such patients were admitted in 1867, and may, in a sense, be regarded as criminal lunatics.

Alien Lunatics.

Alien Lunatics.

During 1866, 26 pauper lunatics were removed from asylums to England and Ireland, from having no settlement in Scotland; the number in the previous year was 28. We have no information as to private alien lunatics who may have been sent to their own

countries, or as to pauper alien lunatics who may have been removed from Scotland, without having been placed in asylums. Property of Lunatics.

Property of Lunatics.

By the Statute 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, sect. 17, we have been furnished with fuller means of ascertaining whether the property of lunatics is properly applied for their benefit, and during the past year we had repeated occasion to recommend a more liberal expenditure with the view of supplying comforts and indulgences which the patients were fully capable of enjoying. We are, however, satisfied that, as a rule, the funds of insane patients under curators are liberally and judiciously expended; and even in the cases to which we have referred, the failure was to be ascribed to ignorance how further expenditure could prove beneficial, and not to a desire to husband the estate of the patient.

The number of lunatics reported to us as under judicial factors at March 1867 was 256, of whom, 186 were in asylums, 53 in private dwellings, and the residences of 17 are not stated.

There is still a want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of property when the funds are of limited amount.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*
G. YOUNG.
GEO. MONRO.
JAMES COXE.
W. A. F. BROWNE.

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APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each Parish in Scotland on 1st January 1867; the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex; and the Manner of their Distribution, as regards the Nature of the Asylums or Houses in which they were placed.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.							
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.				With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone		Total.	
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ABERDEEN.																														
1 Aberdeen,	41,962	50	60	110	29	42	...	...	29	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	15	...	...	17	15	46	57	3	3	1	...	...	...	4	3
2 Aberdour,	1,997	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
3 Aboyne,	1,160	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Alford,	1,264	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Auchindoir,	1,593	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Auchterless,	2,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Belhelvie,	1,807	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Birse,	1,284	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
9 Bourtie,	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cairnie,	1,490	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Chapel of Garioch,	2,023	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Clatt,	511	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
13 Cluny,	1,254	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Coull,	792	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
15 Crathie and Braemar,	1,574	2	4	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
16 Crimond,	892	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
17 Cruden,	2,743	4	6	10	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
18 Culsalmond,	1,165	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Daviot,	614	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
20 Deer, New,	4,385	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
21 Deer, Old,	5,174	6	9	15	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	2	1	3	...	...	5	5
22 Drumblade,	926	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Drumoak,	996	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dyce,	585	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25 Echt,	1,287	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
26 Ellon,	3,913	4	5	9	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1

| | | |

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	192,758	161	212	373	95	123	2	4	97	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	29	...	1	27	30	124	157	24	34	11	21	2	...	37	55
66 Pitsligo, . .	1,890	1	1	2	1	1	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67 Premnay, . .	916	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68 Rathen, . .	2,554	3	2	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
69 Rayne, . .	1,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Rhynie, . .	1,061	...	2	2	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
71 Skene, . .	1,831	4	1	5	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72 Slains, . .	1,266	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73 Strathdon, .	1,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74 Strichen, . .	2,472	...	5	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
75 Tarland & Migvie,	1,246	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
76 Tarvas, . .	2,509	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
77 Tough, . .	874	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78 Towie, . .	839	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
79 Tullynessle and Forbes	957	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
80 Turriff, . .	3,693	6	2	8	3	2	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
81 Tyrie, . .	3,043	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
82 Udny . .	1,668	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	222,550	182	236	418	107	138	4	4	111	142	...	...	...	1	...	1	27	30	...	1	27	31	138	174	30	39	12	23	2	...	44	62
ARGYLL.																																
1 Ardchattan&Muckairn,	2,110	5	3	8	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	..	3	2
2 Ardnamurchan .	4,700	11	4	15	3	2	1	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	6	1	1	...	...	...	7	1
3 Campbeltown, .	8,149	11	9	20	9	6	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	9	6	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	3
4 Craignish, .	618	2	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1
5 Dunoon & Kilmun,	5,461	2	5	7	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
6 Gigha, . .	467	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Glassary, . .	4,473	6	11	17	6	4	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	7
8 Glenorchy & Inishail,	1,307	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

9 Inverchaolain, .	424	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Inverary . .	2,095	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Islay Combination,	10,361	12	13	25	7	5	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	5	7	...	...	...	1	5	8
12 Jura & Colonsay,	1,650	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Kilbrandon, .	1,859	2	6	8	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3
14 Kilcalmonell & Kilberry,	2,312	6	6	12	4	6	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
15 Kilchrennan & Dalavich,	615	1	5	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4
16 Kilfinan, . .	1,891	6	2	8	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	4	2
17 Kilfinichen, .	2,518	7	9	16	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5	2	2	1	1	5	8
18 Killean & Kilchenzie,	1,890	2	5	7	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
19 Kilmartin, .	949	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Kilmodan, .	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Kilmore & Kilbride,	2,962	1	6	7	1	6	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Kilninian & Kilmore,	3,433	4	6	10	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2
23 Kilninver & Kilmelfort,	800	3	2	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
24 Knapdale, North,	1,327	5	2	7	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
25 Knapdale, South,	2,519	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Lismore & Appin,	3,595	9	6	15	5	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	3	6
27 Lochgoilhead, .	702	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
28 Morven, . .	1,226	3	4	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	3	3
29 Saddell & Skipness,	1,277	3	4	7	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
30 Southend, .	1,214	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
31 Strachur, . .	563	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
32 Stralachlan .	309	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Torosay, . .	1,380	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
34 Tyree & Coll, .	3,998	3	6	9	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4
Total, .	79,587	114	130	244	62	62	3	1	65	63	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	64	36	50	10	12	3	4	49	66
AYR.																																
1 Ardrossan, .	6,776	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	5	2	5	3	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
2 Auchinleck .	4,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Ayr, . .	9,308	7	10	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	7	7	7	7	7	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Ballantrae, .	1,483	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
5 Barr, . .	910	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Beith, . .	5,775	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	3	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
7 Colmonell, .	2,588	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	31,053	17	26	43	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	3	10	12	10	15	13	21	3	4	1	...	...	1	4	5

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	31,053	17	26	43	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	3	10	12	10	15	13	21	3	4	1	...	...	1	4	5
8 Coylton,	1,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Craigie,	730	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Cumnock, New,	2,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Cumnock, Old,	3,721	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	3	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3
12 Dailly,	2,050	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5
13 Dalmellington,	4,194	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Dalry,	11,156	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Dalrymple,	1,325	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
16 Dreghorn,	3,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Dundonald,	7,606	8	9	17	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	4	1	...	...	4	1	6	4	...	4	2	1	...	...	2	5
18 Dunlop,	1,038	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Fenwick,	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Galston,	5,254	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	3
21 Girvan,	7,053	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	3
22 Irvine,	5,695	7	5	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	3	2	4	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2
23 Kilbirnie,	5,265	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Kilbride, West,	1,968	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25 Kilmarnock,	23,556	15	15	30	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	7	5	7	5	2	5	...	1	2	6	12	13	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2
26 Kilmaurs,	3,526	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
27 Kilwinning,	7,717	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28 Kirkmichael,	2,823	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	4
29 Kirkoswald,	2,060	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Largs,	3,620	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
31 Loudoun,	4,840	9	5	14	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	3	3
32 Mauchline,	2,303	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
33 Maybole,	6,713	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
34 Monkton,	1,937	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
35 Muirkirk,	3,270	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	5,124	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
37 Ochiltree,	1,676	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

38 Riccarton,	5,629	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 St. Quivox,	7,097	5	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	5	2	3	1	...	...	3	3
40 Sorn,	4,042	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
41 Stair,	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Stevenston,	5,452	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Stewarton,	4,449	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
44 Straiton,	1,544	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
45 Symington,	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Tarbolton,	2,669	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1
Total,	199,063	113	138	251	...	...	7	5	7	5	...	...	33	45	33	45	16	18	21	19	37	37	77	87	26	38	10	10	...	3	36	51
BANFF.																																
1 Aberlour,	1,665	4	1	5	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
2 Alvah,	1,467	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Banff,	4,673	4	5	9	4	5	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Boharm,	1,412	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Botriphnie,	867	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Boyndie,	1,711	2	3	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
7 Cabrach,	794	1	2	3	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cullen,	1,975	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Deskford,	1,031	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	2	3
10 Fordyce & Portsoy,	4,145	3	8	11	2	6	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
11 Forglen,	783	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
12 Gamrie & Macduff,	6,086	3	4	7	3	4	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Grange,	1,909	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	3
14 Inveravon,	2,639	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	2
15 Inverkeithny,	880	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...
16 Keith,	5,943	2	4	6	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
17 Kirkmichael,	1,511	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Marnoch,	3,289	5	5	10	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	3
19 Mortlach,	3,095	2	4	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
20 Ordiquhill,	764	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21 Rathven,	8,240	5	10	15	1	7	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	3	1	...	...	...	4	3
22 Rothiemay,	1,414	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
23 St. Fergus,	1,608	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	57,901	42	68	110	23	36	1	5	24	41	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	41	8	19	8	8	1	...	17	27

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																		IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
BERWICK.																														
1 Abbey St. Bathans.	179	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Ayton, . .	2,014	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Buncle & Preston,	756	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Channelkirk, .	671	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5 Chirnside .	1,502	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
6 Cockburnspath ..	1,194	1	2	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Coldingham, .	3,241	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
8 Coldstream, .	2,823	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Cranshaws. .	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dunse, . .	3,595	3	2	5	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	1
11 Earlstoun, .	1,825	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
12 Eccles, . .	1,861	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
13 Edrom, . .	1,592	1	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Eyemouth, .	1,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Fogo, . .	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Foulden, . .	431	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
17 Gordon, . .	931	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
18 Greenlaw, .	1,370	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	1
19 Hume, . .	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Hutton, . .	1,067	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Ladykirk, .	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Langton, . .	502	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
23 Lauder, . .	2,198	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	...	1	3
24 Legerwood, .	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Longformacus, .	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Mertoun, . .	729	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
27 Mordington, .	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
28 Nenthorn, .	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Polwarth, .	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Swinton, . .	964	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
31 Westruther, .	786	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Whitsome,	640	1	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	..	.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BUTE.																																
1 Cumbraes, .	1,253	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kilbride (Arran),	2,447	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	3	4
3 Kilmory, . .	3,151	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	3
4 Kingarth, . .	905	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 North Bute, .	1,140	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
6 Rothesay, . .	7,438	3	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	...	8	...	...	3	1	3	1	3	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total, .	16,331	11	22	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	5	2	5	2	5	12	3	8	3	2	...	...	6	10
CAITHNESS.																																
1 Bower, . .	1,746	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Canisbay, . .	2,730	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
3 Dunnet, . .	1,861	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	2
4 Halkirk, . .	2,864	4	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
5 Latheron, . .	8,571	11	10	21	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	9	1	...	...	...	8	9
6 Olrick, . .	2,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Reay, . .	2,476	3	4	7	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	4
8 Thurso, . .	5,561	1	6	7	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Watten, . .	1,491	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1
10 Wick, . .	12,841	10	20	30	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	3	10	...	3	1	1	4	14
Total, .	42,200	38	47	85	...	...	13	14	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	21	26	3	5	1	2	25	33
CLACKMANNAN.																																
1 Alloa, . .	8,867	5	11	16	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	7	4	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	9	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	2
2 Clackmannan, .	4,425	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Dollar, . .	1,776	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Logie, . .	3,483	3	2	5	...	...	3	...	3	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Tillicoultry, .	5,054	2	4	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
Total, .	23,605	11	24	35	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	5	10	5	10	1	1	...	3	1	4	11	17	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	7

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																											
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
DUMBARTON.																																
1 Arrochar,	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bonhill,	8,866	5	7	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	5	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
3 Cardross,	6,325	7	7	14	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	6	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
4 Cumbernauld,	3,513	7	2	9	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	4	2
5 Dumbarton,	6,304	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Kilmaronock,	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kilpatrick, New,	4,910	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
8 Kilpatrick, Old,	5,577	3	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	7	...	...	2	7	3	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
9 Kirkintilloch,	8,179	10	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	8	1	..	...	1	1	1	1	9	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	4
10 Luss,	831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Roseneath,	1,626	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Row,	6,334	4	5	9	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	54,179	46	40	86	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	22	11	22	11	9	13	3	1	12	14	40	25	3	9	2	6	1	...	6	15
DUMFRIES.																																
1 Annan,	5,761	8	12	20	6	12	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2 Applegarth,	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Caerlaverock,	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Canonbie,	3,219	2	4	6	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5 Closeburn,	1,651	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 Cummertrees,	1,230	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Dalton,	679	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Dornoch,	856	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9 Dryfesdale,	2,509	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dumfries,	13,523	19	13	32	18	10	...	...	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	3
11 Dunscore,	1,554	3	5	8	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	1
12 Durrisdeer,	1,320	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

13	Eskdalemuir,	590	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14	Ewes,	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Glencairn,	1,867	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
16	Graitny,	1,620	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Half-Morton,	713	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Hoddam,	1,653	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Holywood,	1,115	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Hutton,	876	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Johnstone,	1,149	1	4	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
22	Keir,	849	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Kirkconnell,	996	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24	Kirkmahoe,	1,462	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25	Kirkmichael,	1,026	4	1	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
26	Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	1,925	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Kirkpatrick-Jux.,	1,025	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Langholm,	2,979	5	...	5	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
29	Lochmaben,	3,087	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
30	Middlebie,	2,004	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Moffat,	2,232	3	3	6	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
32	Morton,	2,253	2	5	7	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
33	Mousewald,	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Penpont,	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Ruthwell,	1,046	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	St. Mungo,	686	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
37	Sanquhar,	3,569	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Tinwald,	1,079	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
39	Torthorwald,	1,254	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Tundergarth,	507	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Tynron,	446	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Wamphray,	559	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
43	Westerkirk,	537	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	75,904	79	75	154	65	55	...	...	65	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	65	55	10	14	4	5	...	1	14	20				

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
EDINBURGH.																														
1 Borthwick, .	1,742	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
2 Calder, Mid, .	1,389	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
3 Calder, West, .	1,927	5	1	6	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Canongate, .	11,653	7	5	12	6	5	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 Carrington, .	681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cockpen, . .	2,902	3	5	8	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
7 Colinton, . .	2,656	4	3	7	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Corstorphine, .	1,579	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9 Cramond, .	2,748	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cranston, .	1,035	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Crichton, . .	1,304	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Currie, . .	2,248	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Dalkeith, . .	7,114	8	5	13	8	4	...	...	8	4	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Duddingstone,	5,159	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Edinburgh, .	66,429	80	151	231	65	65	...	...	65	65	...	46	...	...	...	46	...	17	...	...	...	17	65	128	6	6	9	17	...	..	15	23
16 Fala, . .	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Glencross .	1,217	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
18 Heriot, . .	407	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
19 Inveresk, . .	9,525	9	15	24	7	9	...	...	7	9	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	2	1	...	1	...	2	2	4
20 Kirknewton, .	1,539	4	2	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
21 Lasswade, .	5,688	4	4	8	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
22 Leith, North, .	10,903	10	10	20	9	8	...	...	9	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
23 Leith, South, .	26,170	23	30	53	14	17	...	...	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	...	9	10	23	27	...	...	...	2*	...	1	...	3
24 Liberton, . .	3,507	8	10	18	7	9	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
25 Newbattle, .	2,837	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
26 Newton, . .	1,553	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
27 Penicuick, .	3,249	3	5	8	3	4	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Ratho, . .	1,659	2	4	6	1	3	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 St. Cuthbert's .	91,325	88	106	194	63	76	1	...	64	76	...	3	...	...	...	3	17	23	...	...	17	23	81	102	6	3	1*	1*	...	...	7	4
30 Stow, . .	2,171	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
31 Temple, . .	1,385	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total, .	274,083	273	377	650	208	223	1	...	209	223	4	56	...	...	4	56	26	50	...	...	26	50	239	329	20	18	14	25	...	5	34	48

ELGIN OR MORAY.																																
1 Abernethy,	1,928	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Alves,	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bellie,	2,292	1	3	4	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Birnie,	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dallas,	1,162	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
6 Drainy,	3,028	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
7 Duffus,	3,308	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Duthill,	1,928	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	5
9 Dyke and Moy,	1,247	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Edinkillie,	1,303	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Elgin,	8,726	9	18	27	7	12	...	...	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	...	1	2	5	...	...	2	6
12 Forres,	4,112	6	6	12	5	4	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
13 Kinloss,	1,315	2	2	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Knockando,	1,736	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
15 New Spynie,	1,600	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Rafford,	1,055	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17 Rothes,	2,407	4	1	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18 St. Andrews-Lhanbride,	1,402	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19 Speymouth,	689	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Urquhart,	2,532	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3
Total,	43,131	40	48	88	28	25	1	...	29	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	25	8	15	3	8	...	...	11	23
FIFE.																																
1 Abbotshall,	5,193	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Abdie,	1,381	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
3 Aberdour,	1,874	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
4 Anstruther, Easter,	1,155	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Anstruther, Wester,	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Arngask,	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Auchterderran,	3,457	4	1	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
8 Auchtermuchty,	3,285	4	4	8	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
9 Auchtertool,	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Ballingry,	736	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Balmerino,	815	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
12 Beath,	2,390	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Burntisland,	3,670	4	2	6	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Carry forward,	25,708	23	14	37	12	11	...	...	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	13	11	8	...	2	3	...	...	10	3

* South Leith has 1 female, and St. Cuthbert's 1 male and 1 female, in Larbert Institution. They are treated as Single Patients.

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	25,708	23	14	37	12	11	...	...	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	13	11	8	...	2	3	...	...	10	3
14 Cameron, .	1,362	3	2	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Carnbee, . .	1,157	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16 Carnock, . .	2,925	6	3	9	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
17 Ceres, . .	2,723	4	2	6	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Collessie, .	1,530	2	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
19 Crail, . .	1,931	3	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
20 Creich, . .	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Cults, . .	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Cupar, . .	6,750	2	7	9	2	7	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Dairsie, . .	638	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dalgety, . .	1,569	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
25 Denino, . .	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Dunbog, . .	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Dunfermline, .	21,187	27	21	48	16	9	...	1	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	9	25	19	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
28 Dysart, . .	8,842	11	6	17	8	3	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
29 Elie, . .	826	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
30 Falkland, .	2,937	5	1	6	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
31 Ferry-Port-on-Craig,	2,013	2	4	6	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
32 Flisk, . .	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Forgan, . .	1,326	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
34 Inverkeithing, .	3,124	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Kemback, .	896	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Kennoway, .	2,012	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
37 Kettle, . .	2,474	...	5	5	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
38 Kilconquhar, .	2,431	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
39 Kilmany, .	656	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Kilrenny, .	2,534	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Kinghorn, .	2,981	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kinglassie, .	1,266	2	2	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
43 Kingsbarns, .	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

44 Kirkcaldy,	6,100	3	7	10	2	3	1	...	3	3	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
45 Largo,	2,626	4	5	9	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
46 Leslie,	4,332	1	4	5	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
47 Leuchars,	1,903	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Logie,	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49 Markinch,	5,375	4	1	5	4	1	..	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Monimail,	1,054	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Moonzie,	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Newburgh,	2,693	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
53 Newburn,	374	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
54 Pittenweem,	1,710	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 St. Andrews,	7,092	4	7	11	3	6	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
56 St. Leonards,	513	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
57 St. Monance,	1,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Saline,	1,610	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 Scoonie,	3,257	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 Strathmiglo,	2,261	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 Torryburn,	1,229	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62 Wemyss,	6,003	6	3	9	5	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	155,021	135	122	257	83	81	1	1	84	82	...	...	5	6	5	6	11	9	...	...	11	9	100	97	26	15	9	10	...	...	35	25
FORFAR.																																
1 Aberlemno,	1,054	3	6	9	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	1	6
2 Airlie,	845	1	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
3 Arbirlot,	960	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4 Arbroath,	9,847	13	14	27	13	12	...	...	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
5 Auchterhouse,	706	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Barry,	2,465	4	1	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Brechin,	8,810	7	5	12	7	5	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Caraldstone,	225	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
9 Carmylie,	1,286	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Cortachy,	653	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Craig,	2,177	3	2	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Dun,	765	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
13 Dundee,	68,986	73	82	155	36	43	1	...	37	43	...	1	...	...	...	1	32	36	...	...	32	36	69	80	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	2
14 Dunnichen,	1,932	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	100,711	108	122	230	67	70	1	...	68	70	...	1	...	...	...	1	32	36	...	...	32	36	100	107	1	9	7	6	...	...	8	15

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward	100,711	108	122	230	67	70	1	...	68	70	...	1	...	...	...	1	32	36	...	...	32	36	100	107	1	9	7	6	...	...	8	15
15 Edzell, . .	1,025	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Essie and Nevy,	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Farnell, . .	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Fearn, . .	439	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Forfar, . .	10,838	11	12	23	9	10	...	...	9	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
20 Glammis, .	1,980	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Glenisla, . .	1,008	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
22 Guthrie, . .	476	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23 Inverarity, .	961	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Inverkeillor, .	1,792	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25 Kettins, . .	962	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
26 Kingoldrum, .	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Kinnell, . .	816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Kinnettles, .	447	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29 Kirkden, . .	1,862	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Kirriemuir, .	7,359	11	14	25	7	11	...	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3
31 Lethnot, . .	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Liff and Benvie,	24,108	16	32	48	3	15	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	...	...	13	14	16	29	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
33 Lintrathen, .	898	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Lochlee, . .	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Logie-Pert, .	1,483	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
36 Lunan, . .	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Lundie & Fowlis-Er.,	759	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	2,181	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
39 Marytoun, .	417	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Menmuir, .	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Monifieth, .	5,052	5	4	9	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	..	1	1
42 Monikie, . .	1,460	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Montrose, .	5,455	13	31	44	11	26	...	...	11	26	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	27	2	4	...	...	...	..	2	4
44 Murroes, . .	763	...	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

45 Newtyle,	1,139	...	2	2	..	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Oathlaw,	399	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Panbride,	1,299	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
48 Rescobie,	47	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
49 Ruthven,	265	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 St. Vigeans,	10,537	6	18	24	6	13	...	...	6	13	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
51 Strickathrow,	546	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Tannadice,	1,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Tealing,	883	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	204,425	189	259	448	121	166	1	...	122	166	1	4	...	1	1	5	45	50	...	1	45	51	168	222	14	26	7	11	...	...	21	37
HADDINGTON.																															
1 Aberlady,	1,019	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
2 Athelstaneford,	902	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
3 Bolton,	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Dirleton,	1,540	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dunbar,	4,944	5	5	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 Garvald,	891	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
7 Gladsmuir,	1,945	3	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8 Haddington,	5,548	8	7	15	6	5	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
9 Humbie,	997	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Innerwick,	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Morham,	281	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 North Berwick,	2,071	1	3	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Oldhamstocks,	615	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14 Ormiston,	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pencaitland,	1,187	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
16 Prestonkirk,	1,960	1	6	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
17 Prestonpans,	2,080	4	5	9	3	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
18 Salton,	712	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Spott,	555	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Stenton,	692	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2
21 Tranent,	4,647	6	5	11	3	3	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	2
22 Whitekirk,	1,113	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
23 Whittingham,	710	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
24 Yester,	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	37,626	41	48	89	18	21	1	...	19	21	4	3	6	6	10	9	...	..	...	1	...	1	29	31	12	11	...	4	...	2	12	17

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
INVERNESS.																														
1 Alvie	833	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
2 Ardersier,	1,239	2	2	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Barra,	1,853	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4 Boleskine & Abertarff,	1,743	7	2	9	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
5 Bracadale,	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cromdale,	3,943	2	5	7	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	3
7 Croy,	1,873	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
8 Daviot,	1,741	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Dores,	1,506	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
10 Duirnish,	4,775	4	3	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	2	3
11 Glenelg,	1,843	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Harris,	4,183	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
13 Inverness,	16,162	30	30	60	22	23	...	...	22	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	23	4	1	4	6	...	...	8	7
14 Kilmallie,	4,272	6	11	17	3	4	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	5	...	1	...	...	3	6
15 Kilmonivaig,	2,276	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
16 Kilmorack,	2,852	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
17 Kilmuir (Skye),	2,846	5	6	11	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	4	3
18 Kiltarlity,	2,839	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
19 Kingussie,	2,033	4	1	5	3	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Kirkhill,	1,757	3	3	6	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
21 Laggan,	986	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Moy,	1,026	1	3	4	1	2	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
23 Petty,	1,671	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
24 Portree,	3,159	4	3	7	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
25 Sleat,	2,330	3	2	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
26 Small Isles,	567	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Snizort,	2,639	6	...	6	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
28 Strath,	2,664	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Uist, North,	3,959	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	4
30 Uist, South,	5,358	4	7	11	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	5
31 Urquhart,	2,911	2	9	11	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	4
Total,	89,174	109	107	216	59	51	...	3	59	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	60	54	39	40	10	10	...	3	49	53

KINCARDINE.																																			
1 Arbuthnot, .	932	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2				
2 Banchory-Devenick,	2,919	1	5	6	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	2			
3 Banchory-Ternan,	2,947	6	3	9	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...		
4 Benholm, . .	1,574	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...		
5 Bervie, . .	1,561	2	2	4	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6 Dunottar, . .	1,828	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
7 Durris, . .	1,109	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8 Fettercairn, .	1,700	2	2	4	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1			
9 Fetteresso, .	5,527	9	7	16	...	...	7	5	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	9	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	2			
10 Fordoun, . .	2,297	2	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1			
11 Garvock, . .	458	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12 Glenbervie, .	1,219	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13 Kinneff, . .	1,054	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14 Laurencekirk, .	2,110	3	3	6	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1			
15 Maryculter, .	1,055	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1			
16 Marykirk, .	2,068	4	4	8	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17 Nigg, . .	2,074	1	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	2		
18 St. Cyrus, .	1,552	2	3	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
19 Strachan, . .	870	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2		
Total, .	34,854	37	44	81	...	...	23	29	23	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	3	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...			
																							27	29	7	8	2	7	1	...	10	15			
KINROSS.																																			
1 Cleish, . .	649	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			
2 Kinross, . .	2,649	3	4	7	3	2	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
3 Orwell, . .	2,399	6	1	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	4	1		
4 Portmoak, .	1,450	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2		
Total, .	7,147	10	9	19	5	4	...	1	5	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	2	3	2	1	...	...	4	4		
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																																			
1 Anwoth, . .	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2 Balmaclellan, .	1,086	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1			
3 Balmaghie, .	1,225	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1			
4 Borgue, . .	1,162	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1			
5 Buittle, . .	1,165	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Carry forward,	5,537	3	4	7	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	2			

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	5,537	3	4	7	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	2
6 Carsphairn, .	553	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Colvend, . .	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Crossmichael, .	1,536	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
9 Dalry, . .	1,149	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
10 Girthon, . .	1,702	3	2	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
11 Kells, . .	1,170	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
12 Kelton, . .	3,436	2	7	9	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	3
13 Kirkbean, . .	942	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Kirkcudbright, .	3,407	7	5	12	4	4	1	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
15 Kirkgunzeon, .	793	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kirkmabreck, .	1,851	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	1,479	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	913	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Lochrutton, .	677	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Minigaff, . .	1,804	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21 New Abbey, .	1,063	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
22 Parton, . .	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Rerrick, . .	1,738	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	1
24 Terregles, .	580	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25 Tongland, .	892	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
26 Troqueer, . .	4,743	4	9	13	4	7	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
27 Twynholm, .	815	4	1	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
28 Urr, . . .	3,585	4	2	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Total, .	42,495	46	49	95	25	30	1	...	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	30	13	12	6	6	1	1	20	19

LANARK.																																
1 Avondale,	6,125	8	1	9	5	1	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2 Barony,	177,527	84	98	182	7	5	...	1	7	6	...	...	2	1	2	1	71	80	...	...	71	80	80	87	4	8	...	3	...	...	4	11
3 Biggar,	1,999	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Blantyre,	3,092	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 Bothwell,	17,903	9	6	15	6	5	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
6 Cadder,	5,948	4	4	8	3	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
7 Cambuslang,	3,647	1	5	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cambusnethan,	14,601	9	5	14	8	5	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
9 Carluke,	6,176	9	5	14	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	8	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
10 Carmichael,	836	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
11 Carmunnock,	734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Carnwath,	3,584	3	2	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
13 Carstairs,	1,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Covington,	532	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Crawford,	1,590	3	3	6	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Crawfordjohn,	980	3	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
17 Culter,	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Dalserf,	4,876	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Dalziel,	5,438	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
20 Dolphington,	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Douglas,	2,490	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
22 Dunsyre,	312	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
23 Glasgow,	157,909	146	197	343	73	79	1	...	74	79	...	1	...	...	...	1	59	90	...	...	59	90	133	170	7	16	6	11	...	...	13	27
24 Glassford,	1,938	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Gorbals,	10,494	5	6	11	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	3	4	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Govan,	100,716	42	46	88	17	22	...	...	17	22	1	1	...	...	1	1	23	23	...	...	23	23	41	46	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
27 Hamilton,	14,047	8	8	16	7	5	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	8	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
28 Kilbride, East,	4,064	2	2	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29 Lanark,	7,891	6	6	12	6	4	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
30 Lesmahago,	9,266	4	9	13	3	8	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
31 Libberton,	836	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
32 Monkland, New,	20,554	21	15	36	16	10	...	...	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	...	...	4	5	1	...	5	5
33 Monkland, Old,	29,543	12	16	28	6	4	1	...	7	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	9	...	...	5	9	12	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
34 Pittenain,	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Rutherglen,	9,335	11	7	18	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	6	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	5	2
36 Shotts,	7,343	4	5	9	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2
37 Stonehouse,	3,267	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
38 Symington,	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Walston,	480	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Wandell & Lamington,	380	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
41 Wiston and Roberton,	786	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	640,824	401	460	861	178	168	3	3	181	171	3	4	5	5	8	9	167	213	3	3	170	216	359	396	22	39	17	24	3	1	42	64

Appendix A.—*continued.*

Counties and Parishes.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			Disposal of Pauper Lunatics.																											
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
LINLITHGOW																																
1 Abercorn,	965	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bathgate,	10,134	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Borrowstounness,	5,698	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Carriden,	1,821	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Dalmeny,	1,274	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Ecclesmachen,	309	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kirkliston,	1,917	6	3	9	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Linlithgow,	5,784	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	1	3	...	...	1	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Livingstone,	1,366	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Queensferry,	921	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
11 Torphichen,	1,848	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Uphall,	1,507	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
13 Whitburn,	5,511	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
Total,	39,055	31	27	58	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	14	12	14	12	8	9	...	...	8	9	25	22	4	5	2	...	...	...	6	5
NAIRN.																																
1 Ardclach,	1,330	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 Auldearn,	1,328	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
3 Cawdor,	1,203	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Nairn,	4,486	6	3	9	5	3	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total,	8,347	9	8	17	7	6	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2

ORKNEY.																																
1 Birsay & Harray,	2,593	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 Cross & Burness,	1,555	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
3 Eday, . .	979	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
4 Evie & Rendal,	1,408	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Firth, . .	784	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6 Holm, . .	834	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Hoy & Græmsay,	556	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
8 Kirkwall, . .	4,422	1	4	5	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
9 Lady, . .	1,122	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Orphir, . .	1,133	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
11 Ronaldshay, South,	3,282	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	...	...	3	5
12 Rousay & Egilshay,	1,152	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
13 St. Andrews & Deerness,	1,681	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Sandwick, .	1,225	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Shapinshay, .	973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Stennis, . .	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Stromness, .	2,540	4	2	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	3	1
18 Stronsay, .	1,228	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Walls and Flotta,	1,674	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Westray & Papa Westray,	2,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	32,395	25	28	53	...	...	7	10	7	10	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	14	15	1	1	...	1	15	17
PEEBLES.																																
1 Broughton, .	723	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Drumelzier, .	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Eddlestone, .	753	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Innerleithen, .	1,823	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kirkurd, . .	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Linton, West,	1,534	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Lyne & Megget,	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Manor, . .	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Newlands, .	987	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Peebles, . .	2,850	1	5	6	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Skirling, . .	317	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Stobo, . .	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Traquair, . .	687	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Tweedsmuir, .	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	11,300	10	11	21	9	11	...	...	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
PERTH.																														
1 Aberdalgie,	295	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Aberfoyle,	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Abernethy,	1,960	1	1	2	1	1	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Abernyte,	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Alyth,	3,422	3	5	8	3	4	...	..	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
6 Auchterarder,	4,208	3	2	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
7 Auchtergaven,	2,562	8	3	11	5	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	1
8 Balquhidder,	746	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	1
9 Bendochy,	769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Blackford,	2,084	5	...	5	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Blair-Atholl,	1,659	7	3	10	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	2	...	...	..	...	3	2
12 Blairgowrie,	4,657	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
13 Callander,	1,676	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Caputh,	2,373	1	5	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	..	4	...	..	...	4
15 Cargill,	1,647	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Clunie,	699	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
17 Collace,	534	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
18 Comrie,	2,226	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
19 Coupar-Angus,	2,929	4	4	8	3	4	...	...	3	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
20 Crieff,	4,490	6	6	12	4	5	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
21 Culross,	1,423	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Dowally,	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Dron,	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dull,	2,945	7	5	12	4	2	...	...	4	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	3	3
25 Dunbarney,	1,035	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
26 Dunblane,	3,096	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
27 Dunkeld,	485	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28 Dunkeld, Little,	2,104	4	4	8	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	4
29 Dunning,	2,084	4	2	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2

30 Errol,	2,759	10	3	13	7	3	...	...	7	3	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	8	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
31 Forgandenny,	739	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Forteviot,	595	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Fortingall,	2,181	2	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	1
34 Fossaway,	1,584	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
35 Foulis-Wester,	1,433	5	1	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	3	1
36 Gask,	399	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
37 Glendevon,	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Inchture,	659	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
39 Kenmore,	1,984	7	9	16	3	4	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	5	...	...	...	4	5
40 Killin,	1,520	6	5	11	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	2	1	...	...	4	2
41 Kilmadock,	3,312	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kilspindie,	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Kincardine,	1,778	2	4	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	2
44 Kinclaven,	758	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
45 Kinfauns,	657	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Kinloch,	307	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Kinnaird,	318	...	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Kinnoul,	3,219	3	5	8	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	2	1
49 Kirkmichael,	1,224	...	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
50 Lethendy,	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Logierait,	2,592	8	5	13	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	3	3	2	1	...	...	4	2
52 Longforgan,	1,823	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
53 Madderty,	536	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54 Meigle,	835	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 Methven,	2,347	2	4	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
56 Moneydie,	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57 Monivaird & Strowan,	782	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Monzie & Logiealmond,	972	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 Moulin,	1,831	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
60 Muckhart,	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 Muthill,	2,808	3	5	8	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	3	2
62 Perth,	23,511	27	26	53	8	3	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	19	...	...	16	19	24	22	3	3	...	1	...	3	4
63 Port-of-Monteith,	1,375	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
64 Rattray,	2,261	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
65 Redgorton,	1,671	...	5	5	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
66 Rhynd,	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67 Scone,	2,199	8	7	15	6	4	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	1	3	1	...	...	2	3
68 St. Madoes,	280	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Carry forward,	127,296	164	163	327	90	81	1	1	91	82	...	...	2	...	2	...	16	19	...	...	16	19	109	101	42	43	12	19	1	...	55	62

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																											
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	127,296	164	163	327	90	81	1	1	91	82	...	...	2	...	2	...	16	19	...	...	16	19	109	101	42	43	12	19	1	...	55	62
69 St. Martins, .	904	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
70 Tibbermuir, .	1,296	3	3	6	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
71 Trinity-Gask, .	488	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
72 Tulliallan, .	2,410	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
73 Weem, . .	692	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total, . .	133,086	171	178	349	95	90	1	1	96	91	...	...	2	...	2	...	16	19	...	...	16	19	114	110	44	48	12	20	1	...	57	68
RENFREW.																																
1 Abbey, . .	29,687	11	27	38	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	26	...	...	10	26	10	26	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
2 Cathcart, .	3,782	3	1	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Eaglesham, .	2,328	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Eastwood, .	11,314	6	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	6	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
5 Erskine, . .	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Greenock, .	43,894	23	40	63	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	3	2	3	2	17	34	...	...	17	34	22	39	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
7 Houstoun, .	2,490	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
8 Inchinnan, .	619	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Innerkip & Gourock,	3,495	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kilbarchan, .	6,348	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	..	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Kilmalcolm, .	1,455	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Lochwinnoch, .	3,821	7	5	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	3	5	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	2
13 Mearns, . .	3,547	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14 Neilston, . .	11,013	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1	...	6	6	6	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
15 Paisley, . .	31,538	8	10	18	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	6	9	7	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
16 Port-Glasgow, .	7,294	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	4	3	..	...	4	3	4	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
17 Renfrew, .	4,664	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total, .	168,746	83	117	200	..	...	6	3	6	3	...	...	7	9	7	9	55	87	4	5	59	92	72	104	7	9	4	4	...	...	11	13

ROSS & CROMARTY.																																			
1 Alness, . .	1,178	2	5	7	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	3
2 Applecross, .	2,544	6	3	9	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	5	1
3 Avoch, . .	1,788	4	2	6	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Barvas, . .	4,609	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
5 Contin, . .	1,509	...	6	6	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
6 Cromarty, .	2,300	6	4	10	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	2
7 Dingwall, . .	2,412	3	3	6	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
8 Edderton, . .	836	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Fearn, . .	2,083	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
10 Fodderty, . .	2,247	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Gairloch, . .	5,449	5	4	9	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
12 Glensheil, . .	485	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1
13 Killearnan, .	1,494	1	5	6	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
14 Kilmuir, Easter,	1,295	4	2	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
15 Kiltearn, . .	1,634	3	3	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
16 Kincardine, .	1,746	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
17 Kintail, . .	890	4	6	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	4	5
18 Knockbain, .	2,485	4	2	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
19 Lochalsh, . .	2,413	2	4	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
20 Lochbroom, .	4,862	9	4	13	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	3	4
21 Lochcarron, .	1,592	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
22 Lochs, . .	4,901	5	1	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
23 Logie, Easter, .	932	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Nigg, . .	1,253	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25 Resolis, or Kirkmichael,	1,568	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
26 Rosemarkie, .	1,545	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27 Rosskeen . .	3,766	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2
28 Stornoway, .	8,668	5	2	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
29 Tain, . .	3,294	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
30 Tarbat, . .	2,269	4	1	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
31 Uig, . . .	2,878	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
32 Urquhart, .	3,147	2	5	7	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
33 Urray, . .	2,355	3	7	10	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	3
Total, .	82,427	91	97	188	43	43	...	...	43	43	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	45	43	34	40	10	10	2	4	46	54

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																			In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
ROXBURGH.																														
1 Ancrum,	1,511	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
2 Ashkirk,	578	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.	...	...	...	1	...
3 Bedrule,	222	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Bowden,	864	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	2
5 Castletown,	3,688	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
6 Cavers,	2,122	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Crailing,	673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Eckford,	957	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
9 Ednam,	599	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
10 Hawick,	8,866	8	4	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	3	1	...	...	...	3	1
11 Hopekirk,	771	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
12 Hownam,	289	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
13 Jedburgh,	5,263	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	...	1	...	3	6
14 Kelso,	5,192	8	10	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	1	1	2	...	2	4
15 Kirkton,	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
16 Lilliesleaf,	772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Linton,	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Mackerston,	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Maxton,	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Melrose,	7,711	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
21 Minto,	430	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	4	1
22 Morebattle,	1,031	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
23 Oxnam,	627	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
24 Roberton,	640	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
25 Roxburgh,	1,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 St. Boswell's,	865	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
27 Smailholm,	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Southdean,	759	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

29 Sprouston,	1,305	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
30 Stitchell,	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Wilton,	3,357	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Yetholm,	1,207	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total,	54,362	46	49	95	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	21	23	21	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	23	23	17	1	8	...	1	24	26
SELKIRK.																																
1 Ettrick,	454	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
2 Galashiels,	3,379	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
3 Kirkhope,	555	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4 Selkirk,	4,739	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
5 Yarrow,	643	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total,	9,770	8	7	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	4	...	2	...	...	2	6
SHETLAND.																																
1 Bressay,	1,805	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Delting,	1,975	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
3 Dunrossness,	4,830	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
4 Fetlar & North Yell,	1,480	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 Lerwick,	3,631	6	1	7	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
6 Nesting,	2,583	1	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
7 North Mavine,	2,585	2	2	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
8 Sandsting,	2,670	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	4
9 Tingwall,	2,697	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
10 Unst,	3,060	2	5	7	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
11 Walls,	2,570	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
12 Yell,	1,784	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total,	31,670	26	20	46	...	...	8	4	8	4	..	...	2	2	2	2	...	..	1	1	1	1	11	7	11	7	4	5	...	1	15	13

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
STIRLING.																														
1 Airth,	1,194	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
2 Alva,	3,283	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	..	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Baldernock,	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Balfron,	1,517	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1
5 Bothkennar,	1,722	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Buchanan,	705	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
7 Campsie,	6,483	8	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	7	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
8 Denny,	4,988	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Drymen,	1,619	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10 Dunipace	1,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Falkirk,	17,026	6	4	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	5	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Fintry,	685	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
13 Gargunnock,	728	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
14 Killearn,	1,171	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kilsyth,	6,112	8	7	15	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	6	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	2	3
16 Kippen,	1,722	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2
17 Larbert,	4,999	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	3	2	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
18 Lecropt,	538	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19 Muiravonside,	2,660	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Polmont,	4,111	3	4	7	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	..	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
21 St. Ninian's,	8,946	8	5	13	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	3
22 Slamannan,	2,916	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Stirling,	11,714	7	13	20	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	7	2	7	3	5	...	...	3	5	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Strathblane,	1,388	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Total,	88,676	64	63	127	...	...	7	3	7	3	...	...	25	25	25	25	13	18	4	...	17	18	49	46	10	10	4	6	1	1	15	17

SUTHERLAND.																																
1 Assynt,	3,178	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
2 Clyne,	1,886	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Creich,	2,521	3	3	6	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
4 Dornoch,	2,885	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
5 Duirness,	1,109	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
6 Eddrachillis,	1,641	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Farr,	2,103	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
8 Golspie,	1,615	2	2	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Kildonan,	2,132	2	...	2	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
10 Lairg,	961	5	...	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
11 Loth,	610	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
12 Rogart,	1,439	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
13 Tongue,	2,077	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
Total,	24,157	26	21	47	12	7	...	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	14	12	...	1	...	1	14	14
WIGTOWN.																																
1 Glasserton,	1,472	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Inch,	3,469	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
3 Kirkcolm,	1,860	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Kirkinner,	1,716	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kirkmaiden,	2,333	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
6 Kirkowan,	1,434	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
7 Leswalt,	2,701	4	2	6	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
8 Luce, New,	731	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Luce, Old,	2,800	5	3	8	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	3	2
10 Mochrum,	2,694	1	1	2	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
11 Penninghame,	4,061	8	10	18	6	4	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	2	...	2	...	1	2	6
12 Portpatrick,	2,189	4	3	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
13 Sorby,	1,814	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Stoneykirk,	3,228	5	8	13	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	5	...	1	...	...	3	6
15 Stranraer,	4,022	2	4	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	3
16 Whithorn,	2,934	3	2	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 Wigtown,	2,637	4	5	9	3	4	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Total,	42,095	51	46	97	29	18	...	...	29	18	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	18	17	19	5	8	...	1	22	28

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES OF APPENDIX A.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.					In Private Asylums.					In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.					Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Aberdeen,	222,550	182	236	418	107	138	4	4	111 142	...	...	...	1	... 1	27	30	...	1	27 31	138	174	30	39	12	23	2	...	44	62
2 Argyll,	79,587	114	130	244	62	62	3	1	65 63	...	...	...	1	... 1	...	...	...	...	. . ...	65	64	36	50	10	12	3	4	49	66
3 Ayr,	199,063	113	138	251	...	...	7	5	7 5	...	...	33	45	33 45	16	18	21	19	37 37	77	87	26	38	10	10	...	3	36	51
4 Banff,	57,901	42	68	110	23	36	1	5	24 41	...	...	1	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	25	41	8	19	8	8	1	...	17	27
5 Berwick,	36,488	26	35	61	...	...	...	1	... 1	...	..	13	22	13 22	...	...	...	...	... ...	13	23	10	6	3	6	...	...	13	12
6 Bute,	16,331	11	22	33	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	10	... 10	...	...	5	2	5 2	5	12	3	8	3	2	...	...	6	10
7 Caithness,	42,200	38	47	85	...	...	13	14	13 14	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	13	14	21	26	3	5	1	2	25	33
8 Clackmannan,	23,605	11	24	35	...	...	5	3	5 3	...	...	5	10	5 10	1	1	...	3	1 4	11	17	...	5	...	1	..	1	..	7
9 Dumbarton,	54,179	46	40	86	...	...	6	...	6 ...	...	...	22	11	22 11	9	13	3	1	12 14	40	25	3	9	2	6	1	...	6	15
10 Dumfries,	75,904	79	75	154	65	55	...	...	65 55	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	65	55	10	14	4	5	...	1	14	20
11 Edinburgh,	274,083	273	377	650	206	223	1	...	207 223	4	56	...	...	4 56	29	50	...	...	29 50	240	329	19	18	14	25	...	5	33	48
12 Elgin or Moray,	43,131	40	48	88	28	25	1	...	29 25	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	29	25	8	15	3	8	..	...	11	23
13 Fife,	155,021	135	122	257	83	81	1	1	84 82	...	...	5	6	5 6	11	9	...	...	11 9	100	97	26	15	9	10	...	...	35	25
14 Forfar,	204,425	189	259	448	121	166	1	...	122 166	1	4	...	1	1 5	45	50	...	1	45 51	168	222	14	26	7	11	...	...	21	37
15 Haddington,	37,626	41	48	89	18	21	1	...	19 21	4	3	6	6	10 9	...	...	...	1	... 1	29	31	12	11	...	4	...	2	12	17
16 Inverness,	89,174	109	107	216	59	51	...	3	59 54	...	...	...	...	... ...	..	...	1	...	1 ...	60	54	39	40	10	10	...	3	49	53
17 Kincardine,	34,854	37	44	81	...	...	23	29	23 29	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	4	...	4 ...	27	29	7	8	2	7	1	...	10	15
18 Kinross,	7,147	10	9	19	5	4	...	1	5 5	...	...	1	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	6	5	2	3	2	1	...	...	4	4
19 Kirkcudbright,	42,495	46	49	95	25	30	1	...	26 30	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	26	30	13	12	6	6	1	1	20	19
20 Lanark,	640,444	401	460	861	178	168	3	3	181 171	3	4	5	5	8 9	167	213	3	3	170 216	359	396	22	39	17	24	3	1	42	64
21 Linlithgow,	39,055	31	27	58	...	...	3	1	3 1	...	...	14	12	14 12	8	9	...	...	8 9	25	22	4	5	2	...	...	...	6	5
22 Nairn,	8,347	9	8	17	7	6	...	...	7 6	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	7	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
23 Orkney,	32,395	25	28	53	...	...	7	10	7 10	...	...	3	1	3 1	...	...	...	...	... ...	10	11	14	15	1	1	...	1	15	17
24 Peebles,	11,300	10	11	21	9	11	...	...	9 11	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	9	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25 Perth,	133,086	171	178	349	95	90	1	1	96 91	...	...	2	...	2 ...	16	19	...	...	16 19	114	110	44	48	12	20	1	...	57	68
26 Renfrew,	168,746	83	117	200	...	...	6	3	6 3	. .	...	7	9	7 9	55	87	4	5	59 92	72	104	7	9	4	4	...	...	11	13
27 Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	91	97	188	43	43	...	...	43 43	...	...	1	...	1 ...	...	...	1	...	1 ...	45	43	34	40	10	10	2	4	46	54
28 Roxburgh,	54,362	46	49	95	...	...	1	...	1 ...	...	...	21	23	21 23	...	...	...	...	... ...	22	23	23	17	1	8	...	1	24	26
29 Selkirk,	9,770	8	7	15	...	...	1	...	1 ...	...	...	5	1	5 1	...	...	...	...	... ...	6	1	2	4	...	2	...	...	2	6
30 Shetland,	31,670	26	20	46	...	...	8	4	8 4	...	...	2	2	2 2	...	...	1	1	1 1	11	7	11	7	4	5	..	1	15	13
31 Stirling,	88,676	64	63	127	...	...	7	3	7	...	...	25	25	25 25	13	18	4	...	17 18	49	46	10	10	4	6	1	1	15	17
32 Sutherland,	24,157	26	21	47	12	7	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	.. ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	12	7	14	12	...	1	...	1	14	14
33 Wigtown,	42,095	51	46	97	29	18	...	...	29 13	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	29	18	17	19	5	8	...	1	22	28
TOTALS,	3,062,294	2584	3010	5594	1175	1235	105	92	1280 1327	12	67	171	191	183 258	397	517	47	37	444 554	1907	2139	492	589	168	249	17	33	677	871

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Public and District Asylum, Licensed House, Parochial Asylum, and Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1867; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Licensed House, or Poorhouse.

| ASYLUM. | Where situated. | Number of Patients. Private. M. | Private. F. | Pauper. M. | Pauper. F. | COUNTY IN WHICH THE PARISH OF SETTLEMENT OF THE PAUPERS IS SITUATED. Aberdeen. M. | Aberdeen. F. | Argyle. M. | Argyle. F. | Ayr. M. | Ayr. F. | Banff. M. | Banff. F. | Berwick. M. | Berwick. F. | Bute. M. | Bute. F. | Caithness. M. | Caithness. F. | Clackmannan. M. | Clackmannan. F. | Dumbarton. M. | Dumbarton. F. | Dumfries. M. | Dumfries. F. | Edinburgh. M. | Edinburgh. F. | Elgin. M. | Elgin. F. | Fife. M. | Fife. F. | Forfar. M. | Forfar. F. | Haddington. M. | Haddington. F. | Inverness. M. | Inverness. F. | Kincardine. M. | Kincardine. F. | Kinross. M. | Kinross. F. | Kirkcudbright. M. | Kirkcudbright. F. | Lanark. M. | Lanark. F. | Linlithgow. M. | Linlithgow. F. | Nairn. M. | Nairn. F. | Orkney. M. | Orkney. F. | Peebles. M. | Peebles. F. | Perth. M. | Perth. F. | Renfrew. M. | Renfrew. F. | Ross. M. | Ross. F. | Roxburgh. M. | Roxburgh. F. | Selkirk. M. | Selkirk. F. | Shetland. M. | Shetland. F. | Stirling. M. | Stirling. F. | Sutherland. M. | Sutherland. F. | Wigton. M. | Wigton. F. |
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APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

Returns of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the year 1866.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
ABERDEENSHIRE.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdeen, .	66	72	26,180	...	11,545	2555	40,280	64.9	...	28.6	6.4	1694 11 3	.....	526 14 5	63 16 0	7 2 0	2292 3 8	10 0 0
2 Aberdour, .	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	22 8 3	.....	22 8 3	.....
3 Aboyne, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 4	.....	6 10 4	.....
4 Alford, . .	...	1	176	...	...	...	176	100.0	...	...	...	14 1 4	.....	.....	.....	5 19 5	20 0 9	.....
5 Auchindoir, .	1	2	741	...	...	...	741	100.0	...	...	...	46 5 7	.....	.....	.....	2 17 6	49 3 1	.....
6 Auchterless, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Belhelvie, . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 0 0	.....
8 Birse, . .	1	1	...	...	...	547	547	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	16 2 6	.....	16 2 6	.....
9 Bourtie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Cairney, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	4 3 1	.....	4 3 1	.....
11 Chapel of Garioch,	2	1	1016	...	...	79	1095	92.7	...	...	7.2	67 6 0	.....	.....	2 1 4	3 4 11	72 12 3	.....
12 Clatt, . .	...	3	526	...	...	365	891	59.0	...	...	40.9	34 5 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	44 13 0	.....
13 Cluny, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 13 6	.....
14 Coull, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 9 7	.....	11 9 7	.....
15 Crathie and Braemar,	2	4	1095	...	...	1095	2190	50.0	...	...	50.0	72 0 0	.....	.....	19 12 0	.....	91 12 0	.....
16 Crimond, . .	3	1	306	...	365	365	1036	29.5	...	35.2	35.2	15 14 6	.....	19 14 9	9 6 0	5 15 8	50 10 11	6 16 0
17 Cruden, . .	4	6	1897	...	...	1460	3357	56.5	...	...	43.4	123 12 6	.....	.....	40 11 1	6 15 10	170 19 5	.....
18 Culsalmond, .	1	1	359	...	...	...	359	100.0	...	...	...	39 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 10 8	.....
19 Daviot, . .	2	2	...	...	365	1095	1460	...	...	25·0	75.0	.....	.....	18 2 3	23 18 6	.....	42 0 9	.....
20 Deer, New, .	4	2	948	...	...	730	1678	56.5	...	...	43.4	63 17 6	.....	.....	14 10 0	3 17 4	82 4 10	.....
21 Deer, Old, .	6	13	2628	...	...	3504	6132	42.8	...	...	57.1	169 18 9	.....	.....	76 14 0	16 19 2	263 11 11	10 0 0
22 Drumblade, .	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	46 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 15 0	.....

23 Drumoak,	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	70 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 2 6	.....
24 Dyce,	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	47 5 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	56 7 0	.....
25 Echt,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	.....	16 0 0	.....
26 Ellon,	4	5	2130	...	365	730	3225	66.0	...	11.3	22.6	131 3 0	.....	19 10 0	12 14 0	2 14 6	166 1 6	1 0 0
27 Fintray,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 7 6	.....	.....	.....	5 10 2	53 17 8	.....
28 Forgue,	3	1	1008	...	...	...	1008	100.0	...	...	...	65 17 6	.....	.....	.....	3 0 10	68 18 4	.....
29 Foveran,	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 2 10	.....	20 2 10	.....
30 Fraserburgh,	8	6	948	...	436	2936	4320	21.9	...	10.0	8.0	50 14 8	.....	23 6 1	84 13 10	6 3 9	174 18 4	14 14 6
31 Fyvie,	4	4	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.1	...	...	42.8	89 7 0	.....	.....	42 12 0	.....	131 19 0	5 0 0
32 Gartly,	3	...	376	...	...	112	488	77.0	...	...	22.9	24 14 8	.....	.....	2 8 0	2 13 10	29 16 6	.....
33 Glass,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	6 10 0	.....
34 Glenbucket,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	47 18 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 18 0	.....
35 Glenmuick,	3	5	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.1	...	...	42.8	94 10 0	.....	.....	19 14 4	6 6 1	120 10 5	18 7 4
36 Huntly,	1	4	1216	...	...	356	1572	77.3	...	...	22.6	83 5 1	.....	.....	7 2 3	0 17 7	91 4 11	6 0 0
37 Insch,	...	2	577	...	...	...	577	100.0	...	...	...	40 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 9 6	.....
38 Inverury,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	45 14 0	.....	.....	.....	2 11 0	48 5 0	1 0 0
39 Keig,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Keithhall & Kinkell,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 Kemnay,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....
42 Kildrummy,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 10 0	.....
43 Kincardine O'Neill,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 13 7	.....	8 13 7	.....
44 King Edward,	2	4	922	...	...	1097	2019	45.6	...	...	54.3	59 9 6	.....	.....	32 16 7	1 4 7	93 10 8	.....
45 Kinnellar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 Kinnethmont,	1	3	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	49 12 6	.....	... ..	18 2 3	1 11 0	69 5 9	4 0 0
47 Kintore,	2	4	730	...	...	1460	2190	33.3	...	...	66.6	47 15 0	.....	.....	57 0 10	.....	104 15 10	.....
48 Leochel-Cushnie,	1	1	196	...	...	335	531	36.9	...	...	63.0	14 16 0	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	27 16 0	.....
49 Leslie,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 7 6	.....
50 Logie-Buchan,	1	1	...	...	730	...	730	...	...	50.0	...	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
51 Logie-Coldstone,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 15 10	.....
52 Longside,	2	2	823	...	...	365	1188	69.2	...	...	30.7	48 0 0	.....	.....	21 7 0	7 9 3	76 16 3	20 0 0
53 Lonmay,	3	3	1417	...	...	365	1782	79.5	...	...	20.4	94 1 0	.....	.....	4 0 0	6 16 11	104 17 11	.....
54 Lumphanan,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 3 8	.....	8 3 8	.....
55 Machar, New,	2	1	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	23 12 6	.....	.....	26 7 5	.....	49 19 11	1 0 0
56 Machar, Old,	33	44	16,853	...	5993	730	23,576	71.4	...	25.4	3.1	1142 16 0	.....	262 16 0	25 6 0	9 8 6	1440 6 6	22 6 6
57 Meldrum, Old,	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	70 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 2 6	.....
58 Methlick,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23 7 6	.....	.....	12 7 7	.....	35 15 1	.....
59 Midmar,	...	3	603	...	...	365	968	62.2	...	...	37.7	40 12 6	.....	.....	14 6 0	5 15 10	60 14 4	.....
60 Monquhitter,	...	5	...	...	...	1820	1820	...	...	...	100.0	.....	... ..	.....	33 7 5	.....	33 7 5	.....
61 Monymusk,	3	...	506	...	...	365	871	58.0	...	...	41.9	33 1 6	.....	.....	10 15 0	.....	43 16 6	.....
Carry forward,	181	231	76,952	...	19,799	31,226	127977	...	...	...	...	5052 19 10	.....	909 3 6	828 3 3	114 15 8	6905 2 3	120 4 4

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	181	231	76,952	...	19,799	31,226	127977	...	...	...	...	5052 19 10	.....	909 3 6	828 3 3	114 15 8	6905 2 3	120 4 4
62 Newhills,	1	2	446	...	...	365	811	54.9	...	...	45.0	29 6 6	.....	.....	17 18 0	2 6 0	49 10 6	.....
63 Oyne,	...	1	365	...	...	...	36	100.0	...	...	...	23 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 12 6	.....
64 Peterculter,	..	2	516	...	...	...	516	100.0	...	...	...	39 0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 11	.....
56 Peterhead,	11	13	4569	...	...	2576	7145	63.9	...	...	36.0	304 13 9	.....	.....	67 11 11	11 9 6	383 15 2	12 0 0
66 Pitsligo,	1	1	518	...	181	...	699	74.1	...	25.8	...	33 9 6	.....	6 19 8	.....	2 7 0	42 16 2	.....
67 Premnay,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	47 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 5 0	.....
68 Rathen,	3	2	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	..	40.0	78 0 2	.....	. ....	16 7 0	.....	94 7 2	.....
69 Rayne,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....
70 Rhynie,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 10 0	.....	.....	9 3 8	.....	33 13 8	.....
71 Skene,	4	1	1530	...	...	...	1580	100.0	...	...	...	112 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 9 0	.....
72 Slains,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73 Strathdon,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74 Strichen,	1	7	1312	...	7	1095	2414	54.3	...	.3	45.3	93 13 3	.....	1 11 8	19 9 7	6 5 4	120 19 10	.....
75 Tarland & Migvie,	2	1	730	...	365	...	1095	66.6	...	33.3	...	49 0 0	.....	12 3 11	.....	3 7 8	64 11 7	.....
76 Tarves,	2	1	133	...	...	730	863	15.4	...	...	84.5	8 9 6	.....	.....	29 3 0	.....	37 12 6	.....
77 Tough,	1	...	35	...	...	...	35	100 0	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 2 0	23 2 0	.....
78 Towie,	2	...	115	...	...	365	480	23.9	...	...	76.0	8 1 0	.....	.....	12 15 0	5 4 11	26 0 11	.....
79 Tullynessle & Forbes,	...	3	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	47 15 0	.....	.....	18 16 1	.....	66 11 1	3 0 0
80 Turriff,	7	2	2107	...	..	768	2875	73 2	...	...	26.7	144 7 6	.....	.....	17 5 4	7 7 9	169 0 7	.....
81 Tyrie,	...	4	532	...	...	730	1262	42.1	...	...	57.8	34 4 6	.....	.....	27 17 0	2 5 0	64 6 6	.....
82 Udny,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 12 6	... ..
Total,	217	275	93,195	...	20,352	39,315	152,862	60.9	...	13.3	25.7	6154 10 5	.....	929 18 9	1064 9 10	178 10 10	8327 9 10	135 4 4

ARGYLLSHIRE.

1	Ardchattan & Muckairn	6	3	852	...	...	2021	2873	29.6	...	...	70.3	56 16 0	.....	.....	66 4 1	10 6 5	133 6 6	.....
2	Ardnamurchan,	11	7	2002	...	...	3645	5647	35.4	...	...	64.5	142 13 5	.....	.....	90 18 1	19 3 1	252 14 7	.....
3	Campbeltown, .	13	10	4980	...	...	2098	7078	70.3	...	...	29.6	309 17 4	.....	.....	75 2 0	18 12 0	403 11 4	72 8 4
4	Craignish, .	3	3	795	..	...	913	1708	46.5	...	...	53.4	53 10 0	.....	.....	36 18 1	.....	90 8 1	.....
5	Dunoon & Kilmun,	3	3	1460	...	...	730	2190	66.6	...	...	33.3	97 6 8	.....	.....	31 7 0	.....	128 13 8	4 0 0
6	Gigha, . .	...	1	235	...	...	130	365	64.3	...	...	35.6	15 17 4	.....	.....	4 10 0	3 15 0	24 2 4	.....
7	Glassary, . .	10	13	4372	...	...	2516	6888	63.4	...	...	36.5	294 17 9	.....	.....	77 2 0	10 11 9	382 11 6	69 0 2
8	Glenorchy & Inishail,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	7 16 0	.....
9	Inverary, . .	2	1	888	...	...	...	888	100.0	...	...	...	58 14 0	... ..	.....	.....	.....	58 14 0	.....
10	Inverchaolain, .	1	...	204	...	...	...	204	100.0	...	..	...	10 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 4 0	5 2 0
11	Islay Combination,	13	14	4332	...	...	4908	9240	46.8	...	...	53.1	292 19 2	.....	.....	136 11 0	9 10 4	439 0 6	.....
12	Jura and Colonsay,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	18 2 6	....	18 2 6	.....
13	Kilbrandon, .	2	6	1309	...	...	1325	2634	49.6	...	...	50.3	87 17 4	.....	.....	33 17 0	8 10 0	133 4 4	.....
14	Kilcalmonell & Kilberry	7	7	3827	...	...	730	4557	83.9	...	...	16.0	255 2 8	.....	.....	10 8 0	7 11 0	273 1 8	24 6 8
15	Kilchrennan & Dalavich	1	4	669	...	...	1479	2148	31.1	...	...	68.8	44 12 0	.....	.....	52 18 2	3 7 0	100 17 2	.....
16	Kilfinan, . .	6	2	730	...	...	2190	2920	25.0	...	...	75.0	48 17 10	.....	.....	41 15 0	.....	90 12 10	.....
17	Kilfinichen, .	7	9	1095	...	..	4745	5840	18.7	...	...	81.2	87 0 0	.....	.....	85 8 0	.....	172 8 0	.....
18	Killean & Kilchenzie,	2	8	1103	...	...	1730	2833	38.9	...	...	61.0	73 10 8	.....	.....	43 11 0	17 16 0	134 17 8	8 3 4
19	Kilmartin, .	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	73 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 0 0	.....
20	Kilmodan, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Kilmore and Kilbride	1	6	2555	...	...	...	2555	100.0	...	...	...	172 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 0 6	.....
22	Kilninian & Kilmore,	4	6	1490	...	...	1825	3315	44.9	...	...	55.0	99 6 8	.....	.....	42 5 0	8 15 0	150 6 8	.....
23	Kilninver & Kilmelfort,	3	3	730	...	...	1338	2068	35.2	...	...	64.7	49 13 0	.....	.....	48 19 0	.....	98 12 0	.....
24	Knapdale, North,	5	2	1460	...	...	730	2190	66.6	...	...	33.3	97 6 8	.....	.....	14 14 0	.....	112 0 8	.....
25	Knapdale, South,	1	2	894	...	...	...	894	100.0	...	...	...	59 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 12 0	.....
26	Lismore & Appin,	11	7	2031	...	...	3378	5909	34.3	...	...	65.6	132 7 4	.....	.....	99 3 10	22 3 3	253 14 5	.....
27	Lochgoilhead, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 12 0	.....	9 12 0	.....
28	Morven, . .	3	4	365	...	...	2190	2555	14.2	...	...	85.7	24 16 8	.....	.....	41 16 9	.....	66 13 5	.....
29	Saddell & Skipness,	2	4	1095	...	...	1095	2190	50.0	...	...	50.0	73 0 0	.....	.....	53 15 0	5 0 0	131 15 0	.....
30	Southend, . .	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	48 13 4	.....	.....	9 3 6	1 1 0	58 17 10	22 1 2
31	Strachur, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 12 0	.....	9 12 0	.....
32	Stralachlan, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 6 8	.....
33	Torosay, . .	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	50 16 8	. ....	.....	8 10 0	.....	59 6 8	.....
34	Tyree and Coll, .	4	6	1460	...	...	2190	3650	40.0	...	...	60.0	97 7 0	.....	.....	40 16 1	2 15 6	140 18 7	.....
	Total,	127	139	43,853	..	...	44,596	88,449	49.5	...	...	50.4	2932 2 8	.....	.....	1193 15 1	148 17 4	4274 15 1	205 1 8

Appendix C.—*continued.*

Parish.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
AYRSHIRE.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Ardrossan,	5	6	...	365	2662	477	3504	...	10.4	75.9	13.6	.....	30 16 8	163 17 9	15 14 4	2 18 6	213 7 3	.....
2 Auchinleck,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Ayr,	7	11	...	730	5200	365	6295	...	11.5	82.6	5.8	.....	56 11 2	361 17 3	10 10 8	4 15 0	433 14 1	31 7 3
4 Ballantrae,	...	4	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	28 0 0	.....	.....	15 9 3	.....	43 9 3	.....
5 Barr,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	14 0 0
6 Beith,	6	4	107	178	1744	778	2807	3.8	6.3	62.1	27.7	7 18 0	13 2 0	76 15 9	17 16 2	5 6 2	120 18 1	.....
7 Colmonell,	2	2	730	365	...	365	1460	50.0	25.0	...	25.0	57 5 0	24 0 0	.....	5 4 0	.....	86 9 0	.....
8 Coylton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Craigie,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 5 8	.....	14 5 8	.....
10 Cumnock, New,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Cumnock, Old,	5	5	224	681	666	1460	3031	7.4	22.4	21.9	48.2	11 0 0	53 13 0	35 12 6	41 12 0	9 1 9	150 19 3	.....
12 Dailly,	1	7	...	442	323	1825	2590	...	17.0	12.5	70.4	.....	35 7 0	20 6 5	52 3 0	7 15 0	115 11 5	.....
13 Dalmellington,	2	1	...	315	59	275	649	...	48.5	9.1	42.3	.....	24 0 0	4 6 0	19 3 11	6 0 8	53 10 7	.....
14 Dalry,	2	8	1170	276	1067	...	2513	46.5	10.9	42.5	...	99 13 1	20 14 0	38 2 4	.....	10 6 1	168 15 6	30 0 0
15 Dalrymple,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 4	.....	10 0 4	.....
16 Dreghorn,	...	1	128	...	...	...	128	100.0	...	...	...	11 13 4	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	13 13 4	.....
17 Dundonald,	9	7	622	1234	1847	1825	5528	11.2	22.3	33.4	33.0	48 0 0	86 0 0	80 6 0	35 9 0	8 2 1	257 17 1	12 0 0
18 Dunlop,	1	...	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	23 8 0	.....	.....	23 8 0	.....
19 Fenwick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Galston,	4	3	365	...	...	2190	2555	14.2	...	...	85.7	26 17 2	.....	.....	76 0 0	.....	102 17 2	.....
21 Girvan,	7	7	298	803	565	1460	3126	9.5	25.6	18.1	46.7	24 5 10	51 11 4	44 6 0	40 16 0	29 10 8	189 19 10	.....
22 Irvine,	8	5	365	395	1825	1825	4410	8.2	8.9	41.4	41.4	20 0 0	32 15 0	65 0 0	33 16 0	4 14 0	156 5 0	8 9 3
23 Kilbirnie,	3	3	365	730	1095	...	2190	...	...	50.0	...	25 14 5	53 14 2	46 7 7	.....	.....	125 16 2	.....
24 Kilbride, West,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 12 0	.....	6 12 0	.....
25 Kilmarnock,	20	15	2330	3692	3241	1825	11,088	21.0	33.3	29.2	16.4	179 2 6	287 5 6	169 12 0	58 10 0	16 17 6	711 7 6	.....
26 Kilmaurs,	4	2	...	364	850	...	1214	...	29.9	70.0	...	.....	45 18 2	47 2 7	.....	7 16 11	100 17 8	.....
27 Kilwinning,	5	3	265	371	1560	377	2573	10.3	14.4	60.6	14.6	22 19 2	26 0 0	74 16 0	8 15 0	4 12 1	137 2 3	2 10 0

28 Kirkmichael, .	2	6	638	...	...	2190	2828	22.5	...	...	77.4	47 3 6	.....	.....	64 1 6	.....	111 5 0	.....
29 Kirkoswald, .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	31 7 0	.....	.....	.....	31 7 0	.....
30 Largs, . .	1	3	...	730	...	730	1460	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	60 13 4	.....	35 13 0	0 9 0	96 15 4	.....
31 Loudoun, . .	10	5	1663	1255	...	2190	5108	32.5	24.6	...	42.8	146 19 7	86 0 0	.....	57 18 10	10 5 9	301 4 2	6 10 0
32 Maybole, . .	3	5	...	1338	37	3	1378	...	97.0	2.7	0.2	.....	101 0 8	9 0 11	0 5 6	8 3 6	118 10 7	.....
33 Mauchline, .	...	2	257	108	...	365	730	35.2	14.7	...	50.0	21 2 5	6 10 0	.....	9 4 0	1 15 0	38 11 5	.....
34 Monkton, . .	2	2	...	...	473	730	1203	...	...	39.3	60.6	.....	.....	30 8 11	19 18 0	1 18 1	52 5 0	.....
35 Muirkirk, . .	2	2	256	839	...	365	1460	17.5	57.4	...	25.0	23 5 2	65 13 0	.....	4 14 9	.....	93 12 11	.....
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	3	4	61	286	126	1460	1933	3.1	14.8	6.5	75.5	6 0 6	20 0 0	12 19 0	24 0 6	10 5 11	73 5 11	.....
37 Ochiltree, .	1	2	365	...	365	365	1095	33.3	...	33.3	33.3	25 10 0	.....	18 4 0	7 16 0	.....	51 10 0	.....
38 Riccarton, .	...	4	...	1395	...	...	1395	...	100.0	...	...	.....	97 16 6	.....	.....	10 3 6	108 0 0	.....
39 St. Quivox, .	6	8	35	2493	...	2190	4718	0.7	52.8	...	46.4	2 14 6	158 4 5	... ..	57 4 0	5 9 11	223 12 10	.....
40 Sorn, . .	2	7	...	2265	...	732	2997	...	75.5	...	24.4	.....	168 16 0	.....	16 8 0	8 9 6	193 13 6	14 1 8
41 Stair, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 Stevenston, .	4	1	...	...	1825	...	1825	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	105 1 6	.....	.....	105 1 6	.....
43 Stewarton, .	4	2	...	..	1171	365	1536	...	...	76.2	23.7	.....	.....	44 17 7	6 14 0	2 7 10	53 9 5	.....
44 Straiton, . .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	7 16 5	1 4 8	33 1 1	2 0 0
45 Symington, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 Tarbolton, .	3	1	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	49 3 0	.....	49 3 0	.....
Total,	137	152	10,974	22,380	27,066	30,747	91,167	12.0	24.5	29.7	33.7	859 4 2	1663 8 11	1472 8 1	822 4 10	180 9 1	4997 15 1	120 18 2
BANFFSHIRE.																		
1 Aberlour, . .	4	1	581	...	...	1095	1676	34.6	...	...	65.3	40 15 3	.....	.....	37 0 0	1 4 7	78 19 10	.....
2 Alvah, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 10 0	.....
3 Banff, . .	2	5	2027	...	...	...	2027	100.0	...	...	...	130 10 0	.....	.....	.....	0 16 3	131 6 3	6 7 5
4 Boharm, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	.....
5 Botriphnie, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	27 8 0	.....
6 Boyndie, . .	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	23 10 0	.....	.....	37 3 0	.....	60 13 0	.....
7 Cabrach, . .	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	71 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 5 4	.....
8 Cullen, . .	2	3	1281	...	...	365	1646	77.8	...	...	22.1	84 7 1	.....	.....	10 8 0	5 16 0	100 11 1	.....
9 Deskford, . .	2	3	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	43 2 8	.....	43 2 8	.....
10 Fordyce, . .	4	6	2555	...	...	1095	3650	70.0	...	...	30.0	167 14 4	.....	.....	30 7 2	4 9 9	202 11 3	.....
11 Forglen, . .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23 10 0	.....	.....	15 18 10	.....	39 8 10	.....
12 Gamrie, . .	3	4	2375	...	...	...	2375	100.0	...	...	...	156 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 9 0	.....
13 Grange, . .	2	4	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	27 11 8	.....	.....	30 15 9	4 14 0	63 1 5	.....
14 Inveravon, .	3	2	118	...	...	1707	1825	6.4	...	...	93.5	7 13 0	.....	.....	43 14 0	2 5 0	53 12 0	.....
Carry forward,	26	36	12,222	...	...	9007	21,229	...	...	...	...	800 15 8	.....	.....	248 9 5	20 13 7	1069 18 8	6 7 5

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	26	36	12,222	...	...	9007	21,229	...	...	...	...	800 15 8	.....	.....	248 9 5	20 13 7	1069 18 8	6 7 5
15 Inverkeithny, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 10 0	.....
16 Keith, . .	3	4	1996	...	...	365	2361	84 5	...	...	15.4	130 11 4	.....	.....	11 10 0	4 7 5	146 8 9	.....
17 Kirkmichael .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	47 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 0 0	.....
18 Marnoch, . .	5	7	2920	...	...	1460	4380	66.6	...	...	33.3	188 0 0	.....	.....	46 18 6	3 10 6	238 9 0	.....
19 Mortlach, . .	3	5	1225	...	...	1460	2685	45.6	...	...	54.3	78 11 7	.....	.....	49 3 4	.....	127 14 11	5 18 8
20 Ordiquhill, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Rathven, . .	7	11	2221	...	...	2732	4953	44.8	...	...	55.1	143 8 11	.....	.....	91 4 11	8 15 10	243 9 8	8 0 0
22 Rothiemay, .	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	..	...	33.3	47 0 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	57 8 0	.....
23 St. Fergus, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 12 6	.....
Total,	45	69	22,774	...	...	15,389	38,163	59.6	...	...	40.3	1482 10 0	.....	.....	457 14 2	37 7 4	1977 11 6	20 6 1
BERWICKSHIRE.																		
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
2 Ayton, . .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
3 Buncle & Preston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Channelkirk, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 2 0	.....	14 2 0	.....
5 Chirnside, .	2	3	...	1083	...	459	1542	...	70.2	...	29.7	.....	74 0 0	.....	24 1 11	3 12 0	101 13 11	1 0 0
6 Cockburnspath, .	1	2	...	945	...	...	945	...	100.0	...	...	.....	64 15 6	.....	.....	1 5 11	66 1 5	.....
7 Coldingham, .	2	5	...	1825	...	730	2555	...	71.4	...	28.5	.....	125 0 0	.....	19 10 0	.....	144 10 0	10 0 0
8 Coldstream, .	2	3	...	1777	...	...	1777	...	100.0	...	...	.....	121 13 2	.....	.....	1 19 2	123 12 4	.....
9 Cranshaws, .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Dunse, . .	3	2	...	730	...	1095	1825	...	40.0	...	60.0	.....	50 0 0	.....	24 14 0	.....	74 14 0	.....
11 Earlstoun, .	...	2	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	28 6 0	.....	14 1 0	.....	42 7 0	.....
12 Eccles, . .	1	2	365	365	...	365	1095	33.3	33.3	...	33.3	28 0 0	25 0 0	.....	12 9 0	1 16 0	67 5 0	0 5 0

13 Edrom,	1	2	...	873	...	...	873	...	100.0	...	...	.....	60 0 1	.....	.....	4 6 4	64 6 5	.....
14 Eyemouth,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	21 16 6	.....	.....	.....	21 16 6	... .
15 Fogo,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
16 Foulden,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	17 1 0	.....	17 1 0	4 0 0
17 Gordon,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 18 11	.....	14 18 11	... ..
18 Greenlaw,	3	...	...	...	...	860	860	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 9 6	.....	20 9 6	.....
19 Hume,	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Hutton,	1	1	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	25 0 0	... ..	7 17 11	.....	32 17 11	.....
21 Ladykirk,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Langton,	4	2	...	1095	...	1095	2190	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	75 0 0	.....	30 10 0	4 14 4	110 4 4	.....
23 Lauder,	1	6	...	730	...	1460	2190	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	50 0 0	.....	68 13 0	2 14 6	121 7 6	12 4 7
24 Legerwood,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Longformacus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Mertoun,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 7 0	.....	7 7 0	.....
27 Mordington,	...	1	...	...	...	59	59	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	2 18 6	4 0 0	6 18 6	.....
28 Nenthorn,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Polwarth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Swinton,	2	1	...	365	...	730	1095	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	25 0 0	.....	20 4 4	.....	45 4 4	.....
31 Westruther,	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
32 Whitsome,	1	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	3 16 9	28 16 9	.....
Total,	27	38	365	12,343	...	9043	21,751	1.6	56.8	...	41.5	28 0 0	845 11 3	.....	298 18 1	28 5 0	1200 14 4	27 9 7
BUTESHIRE.																		
1 Cumbraes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Kilbride (Kintyre),	4	5	...	128	365	1932	2425	...	5.2	15.0	79.7	.....	9 9 0	20 13 0	77 5 10	2 17 8	110 5 6	.....
3 Kilmory,	2	4	...	...	423	1767	2190	...	...	19.3	80.6	.....	.....	33 17 4	45 14 6	2 6 4	81 18 2	.....
4 Kingarth,	2	...	251	...	114	365	730	34.3	...	15.6	50.0	23 19 8	.....	4 14 9	10 16 0	0 7 0	39 17 5	.....
5 North Bute,	1	4	166	...	365	730	1261	13.1	...	28.9	57.9	20 3 0	.....	19 12 4	12 5 9	3 6 0	55 7 1	.....
6 Rothesay,	6	10	3071	794	780	365	5010	61.3	15.8	15.5	7.3	280 8 10	96 13 0	37 4 5	6 10 0	27 4 0	448 0 3	... ..
Total,	15	23	3488	922	2047	5159	11,616	30.0	7.8	17.7	44·4	324 11 6	106 2 0	116 1 10	152 12 1	36 1 0	735 8 5	.....

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CAITHNESS.																		
1 Bower,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	12 10 0	.....	37 10 0	.....
2 Canisby,	2	3	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	29 0 6	2 3 7	56 4 1	.....
3 Dunnet,	3	2	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	45 7 0	. ....	45 7 0	.....
4 Halkirk,	4	1	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	33 1 0	.....	58 1 0	.....
5 Latheron,	17	15	920	376	...	6607	7903	11.6	4.7	...	83.6	72 6 0	25 0 0	. ....	127 4 10	43 7 7	267 18 5	.....
6 Olrick,	...	1	244	...	...	...	244	100.0	...	...	...	13 13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 13 7	.....
7 Reay,	3	4	730	...	...	1825	2555	28.5	...	...	71.4	50 0 0	.....	.....	32 2 2	.....	82 2 2	.....
8 Thurso,	4	8	1757	641	...	613	3011	58.3	21.3	...	20.3	124 14 3	46 7 4	.....	12 7 0	31 5 7	214 14 2	6 19 3
9 Watten,	2	1	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	29 19 0	.....	29 19 0	.....
10 Wick,	11	22	4600	141	...	5587	10,328	44.5	1.3	...	54.1	319 7 0	6 0 7	.....	118 10 6	59 15 5	503 13 6	.....
Total,	48	57	9346	1158	...	20,837	31,341	29.8	3.7	...	66.4	655 0 10	77 7 11	.....	440 2 0	136 12 2	1309 2 11	6 19 3
CLACKMANNAN.																		
1 Alloa & Tillybody,	6	12	365	5110	365	730	6570	5.5	77.8	5.5	11.1	28 0 0	333 0 0	22 0 0	23 7 0	4 16 4	411 3 4	.....
2 Clackmannan,	1	5	...	284	1644	...	1928	...	14.7	85.2	...	.....	18 13 6	84 8 7	.....	9 16 4	112 18 5	.....
3 Dollar,	...	2	205	...	...	525	730	28.0	...	...	71.9	20 8 0	.....	.....	16 2 9	4 1 5	40 12 2	.....
4 Logie,	3	2	1095	365	...	365	1825	60.0	20.0	...	20.0	84 0 0	26 0 0	.....	13 3 4	.....	123 3 4	.....
5 Tillicoultry,	3	4	730	375	...	1095	2200	33.1	17.0	...	49.8	56 2 4	24 14 11	.....	29 10 3	4 7 7	114 15 1	.....
Total,	13	25	2395	6134	2009	2715	13,253	18.1	46.3	15.1	20.4	188 10 4	402 8 5	106 8 7	82 3 4	23 1 8	802 12 4	.....

DUMBARTON.

1 Arrochar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2 Bonhill,	5	7	1499	..	1034	1460	3993	37.5	...	25.9	36.5	124 2 10	.....	35 0 2	41 6 0	18 9 10	218 18 10	.....	
3 Cardross,	8	7	746	2261	365	1460	4832	15.4	46.8	7.5	30.2	65 3 4	201 17 9	52 10 0	38 12 2	18 3 11	376 7 2	.....	
4 Cumbernauld,	7	3	261	730	...	2305	3296	7.9	22.1	...	69.9	13 4 2	58 1 4	.....	70 12 8	14 8 11	156 7 1	.....	
5 Dumbarton,	4	1	...	1026	540	...	1566	...	65.5	34.4	...	.....	73 9 3	23 2 0	.....	11 5 4	107 16 7	.....	
6 Kilmaronock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7 Kilpatrick, New,	4	2	716	89	449	365	1619	44.2	5.5	27.7	22.5	54 10 0	6 6 0	30 10 0	7 5 0	2 11 0	101 2 0	.....	
8 Kilpatrick, Old,	3	11	...	1898	1721	730	4349	...	43.6	39.5	16.8	.....	141 13 4	105 15 11	28 0 0	12 11 9	288 1 0	28 4 1	
9 Kirkintilloch,	9	7	1807	1161	730	1696	5394	33.5	21.5	13.6	31.3	163 11 5	78 10 11	45 10 0	49 0 0	9 0 5	345 12 9	.....	
10 Luss,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11 Roseneath,	3	...	306	569	161	...	1036	29.5	54.9	15.5	...	39 3 0	41 5 3	6 12 0	.....	1 17 6	88 17 9	17 15 2	
12 Row,	5	5	1692	525	201	...	2418	69.9	21.6	8.4	...	173 3 9	37 11 2	14 0 0	.....	35 0 5	259 15 4	.....	
Total,	48	43	7027	8259	5201	8016	28,503	24.6	28.9	18.3	28.1	638 15 6	638 15 0	313 0 1	234 15 10	123 9 1	1942 18 6	45 19 3	

DUMFRIES.

1 Annan,	8	12	5406	...	...	1094	6500	83.1	...	...	16.8	296 2 1	.....	.....	30 6 0	8 1 10	334 9 11	.....	
2 Applegarth,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3 Caerlaverock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4 Canonbie,	3	7	1830	...	...	1013	2843	64.3	...	...	35.6	109 7 11	.....	.....	26 5 0	9 14 8	145 7 7	.....	
5 Closeburn,	3	4	939	...	...	880	1819	51.6	...	...	48.3	50 0 0	.....	.....	15 18 0	5 4 10	71 2 10	.....	
6 Cummertrees,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	7 16 0	.....	
7 Dalton,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	
8 Dornock,	2	1	328	...	...	365	693	47.3	...	...	52.6	20 7 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	18 4 0	48 11 0	6 0 0	
9 Dryfesdale,	3	1	1241	...	...	...	1241	100.0	...	..	...	69 16 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 16 6	.....	
10 Dumfries,	23	18	9308	...	...	1576	10,884	85.5	...	...	14.4	540 4 4	.....	.....	40 16 8	10 10 0	591 11 0	12 1 9	
11 Dunscore,	3	5	1599	...	...	1172	2771	57.7	...	...	42.2	87 12 6	.....	.....	34 17 0	3 15 11	126 5 5	.....	
12 Durrisdeer,	3	1	1001	...	...	365	1366	73.2	...	...	26.7	56 3 0	.....	.....	11 19 3	4 11 6	72 3 9	.....	
13 Eskdalemuir,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....	
14 Ewes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15 Glencairn,	2	4	1504	...	...	365	1869	80.4	...	...	19.5	85 19 8	.....	.....	7 16 0	2 10 0	96 6 0	5 0 0	
16 Graitney,	2	1	924	...	..	...	924	100.0	...	...	...	53 6 6	.....	.....	.....	1 7 0	54 13 6	.....	
17 Half-Morton,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	
18 Hoddam,	1	1	427	...	...	...	427	100.0	...	...	...	28 3 9	.....	.....	.....	3 6 4	31 10 1	.....	
19 Holywood,	...	1	45	...	...	...	45	100.0	...	...	...	6 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 2 6	.....	
20 Hutton,	1	...	220	...	...	...	220	100.0	...	...	...	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 11 4	17 11 4	.....	
Carry forward,	56	58	25,502	...	...	7560	33,062	...	...	...	...	1458 5 9	.....	.....	191 3 11	69 17 9	1719 7 5	23 1 9	

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	56	58	25,502	...	...	7560	33,062	...	...	...	...	1458 5 9	.....	.....	191 3 11	69 17 9	1719 7 5	23 1 9
21 Johnston,	1	4	1095	...	...	596	1691	64 7	...	...	35.2	60 0 0	.....	.....	12 16 11	1 5 6	74 2 5	.....
22 Keir,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100 0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	... ..	.....	40 0 0	.....
23 Kirkconnell,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....
24 Kirkmahoe,	3	2	951	...	...	365	1316	72.2	...	...	27.7	59 1 5	.....	.....	16 0 0	.....	75 1 5	.....
25 Kirkmichael,	5	2	1500	...	...	730	2230	67.2	...	...	32.7	74 7 4	.....	.....	21 12 3	1 7 0	97 6 7	.....
26 Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	3 0 0
27 Kirkpatrick-Juxta,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
28 Langholm,	5	...	1221	...	...	365	1586	76.9	...	...	23.0	67 6 4	.....	.....	6 10 0	1 6 0	75 2 4	.....
29 Lochmaben,	1	3	852	...	...	365	1217	70.0	...	...	29.9	50 0 0	.....	.....	14 4 6	1 3 6	65 8 0	5 0 0
30 Middlebie,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
31 Moffat,	4	3	1197	...	...	1095	2292	52.2	...	...	47.7	65 0 0	.....	.....	24 18 7	.....	89 18 7	.....
32 Morton,	2	5	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.1	...	...	42.8	80 0 0	.....	.....	27 3 4	3 12 6	110 15 10	7 10 0
33 Mousewald,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34 Penpont,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 Ruthwell,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
36 St. Mungo,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 1 11	.....	15 1 11	.....
37 Sanquhar,	2	2	1427	...	...	...	1427	100.0	...	...	...	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 7 9	81 7 9	.....
38 Tinwald,	3	...	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	40 0 0	.....	.....	9 14 6	.....	49 14 6	14 16 0
39 Torthorwald,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
40 Tundergarth,	1	1	595	...	...	...	595	100.0	...	...	...	32 12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
41 Tynron,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	... ..	2 11 6	35 3 7	15 3 7
42 Wamphray,	...	1	...	..	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
43 Westerkirk,	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	60 0 0	.....	.....	12 11 9	.....	12 11 9	.....
															.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
Total,	90	90	41,640	...	...	13,631	55,271	75.3	...	...	24.6	2346 12 11	.....	.....	361 17 8	82 11 6	2791 2 1	68 11 4

EDINBURGH.																										
1 Borthwick,	1	2	374	688	...	33	1,095	34·1	62·8	...	3·0	27	16	3	45	5	2	.....	1	18	6	2	5	0	77	4	11	.....	
2 Calder, Mid,	1	2	..	...	...	1,095	1,095	...	...	...	100·0	.....			.....			.....	36	18	7	.....			36	18	7	3	18	0
3 Calder, West,	5	1	987	1,043	...	...	2,030	48·6	51·3	...	..	74	15	1	71	11	6	.....	.....			24	13	5	171	0	0	.....	
4 Canongate,	6	5	3,715	...	...	365	4,080	91·0	...	...	8·9	220	3	6	.....			.....	10	7	6	3	0	0	233	11	0	.....	
5 Carrington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....			.....	.....			.....			.....			.....	
6 Cockpen,	3	7	379	2,060	...	730	3,169	11·9	65·0	...	23·0	25	13	7	124	12	6	.....	16	18	0	3	0	6	170	4	7	2	0	0
7 Colinton,	4	3	730	1,629	...	...	2,359	30·9	69·0	...	...	52	0	0	122	6	2	.....	.....			14	7	11	188	14	1	.....	
8 Corstorphine,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50·0	...	...	50·0	23	15	0	.....			.....	11	16	0	.....			35	11	0	.....	
9 Cramond,	2	...	...	730	...	...	730	...	100·0	...	...	.....			48	0	0	.....	.....			.....			48	0	0	.....	
10 Cranston,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100·0	...	...	...	51	10	0	.....			.....	.....			.....			51	10	0	.....	
11 Crichton,	1	3	365	687	...	365	1,417	25·7	48·5	...	25·7	23	17	0	39	5	0	.....	11	9	0	2	8	6	76	19	6	.....	
12 Currie,	1	2	881	...	...	...	881	100·0	...	...	...	69	0	0	.....			.....	.....			.....			69	0	0	... ..	
13 Dalkeith,	9	5	2821	1,616	...	...	4,437	63·5	36·4	...	...	196	18	3	113	16	0	.....	.....			2	13	0	313	7	3	54	15	8
14 Duddingstone,	2	2	1020	...	...	365	1,385	73·6	...	...	26·3	67	8	4	.....			.....	10	15	0	.....			78	3	4	.....	
15 Edinburgh,	91	191	38,240	3,775	21,243	11,392	74,650	51·2	5·1	28·4	15·2	2475	13	2	220	4	2	1239	8	2	387	10	0	55	2	2	4377	17	8	53	1	0
16 Fala and Soutra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....			.....	.....			.....			.....			.....	
17 Glencorse,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100·0	...	..	.....			24	0	0	.....	.....			.....			24	0	0	.....	
18 Heriot,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100·0	.....			... ..			.....	17	3	6	.....			17	3	6	.....	
19 Inveresk,	11	17	1,145	5,079	...	2,702	8,926	12·8	56·9	...	30·2	87	2	4	318	19	0	.....	74	8	6	.....			480	9	10	4	16	0
20 Kirknewton,	4	3	994	...	...	1,199	2,193	45·3	...	...	54·6	72	0	0	.....			.....	46	7	6	5	14	10	124	2	4	.... .	
21 Lasswade,	5	4	563	1,670	...	730	2,963	19·0	56·3	...	24·6	42	3	8	110	0	0	.....	9	0	0	12	1	6	173	5	2	.....	
22 Leith, North,	11	11	7,047	...	365	365	7,777	90·7	...	4·6	4·6	412	12	8	.....			16	14	7	10	10	0	7	16	0	447	13	3	49	1	4
23 Leith, South,	29	36	12,687	730	6935	730	21,082	60·2	3·4	32·9	3 4	826	5	8	48	0	0	231	3	4	21	19	1	12	5	0	1139	13	1	8	14	0
24 Liberton,	12	12	4,960	1,240	...	730	6,930	71·5	17·9	...	10·5	378	18	7	87	11	0	.....	13	14	0	2	17	8	483	1	3	20	0	0
25 Newbattle,	3	2	93	1,093	...	365	1,551	5·9	70·5	...	23 5	7	1	9	76	6	2	.....	14	19	7	2	9	0	100	16	6	.....	
26 Newton,	...	4	427	668	...	365	1,460	29 2	45·7	...	25·0	27	4	4	42	19	2	.....	13	15	0	0	12	10	84	11	4	.....	
27 Pennycuick,	3	5	1182	1,390	...	70	2,642	44·7	52·6	...	2·6	90	0	0	84	0	0	.....	5	14	3	15	3	10	194	18	1	6	10	0
28 Ratho,	2	4	548	1,542	...	...	2,090	26·2	73·7	...	...	33	18	9	103	0	6	.....	.....			0	16	0	137	15	3	21	6	0
29 St. Cuthbert's,	108	127	50,368	1,556	15,319	2,881	70,124	71·8	2·2	21·8	4·1	3363	19	6	56	18	0	1044	10	0	58	3	3	52	10	6	4576	1	3	145	6	0
30 Stow,	2	2	916	...	...	365	1,281	71·5	...	...	28·4	62	1	10	.....			.....	11	4	8	1	16	6	75	3	0	.....	
31 Temple,	1	2	501	...	...	365	866	...	...	...	...	34	1	2	.....			.....	5	4	0	0	6	6	39	11	8	.....	
Total,	318	457	132,038	27,561	43,862	25,942	229,403	57·5	12·0	19·1	11·3	8746	0	5	1736	14	4	2531	16	1	789	15	11	222	0	8	14,026	7	5	369	2	0

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
ELGIN.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Abernethy, .	2	1	546	...	...	365	911	59.9	...	...	40.0	27 3 4	.....	.....	8 1 0	.....	35 4 4	.....
2 Alves, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Bellie, . .	1	3	793	...	...	365	1158	68.4	...	...	31.5	40 1 4	.....	.....	19 4 0	2 13 10	61 19 2	.....
4 Birnie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Dallas, . .	2	2	730	...	...	408	1138	64.1	...	...	35.8	36 0 0	.....	.....	12 14 0	0 12 0	49 6 0	.....
6 Drainy, . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	18 0 0	.....	.....	10 7 7	.....	28 7 7	10 16 3
7 Duffus, . .	2	2	1214	...	...	...	1214	100.0	...	...	...	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 9 0	62 9 0	.....
8 Duthill, . .	1	5	103	...	...	2054	2157	4.7	...	...	95.2	6 0 0	.....	.....	49 8 1	1 11 6	56 19 7	.....
9 Dyke and Moy,	1	2	669	...	...	365	1034	64.7	...	...	35.2	33 0 0	.....	.....	10 16 3	.....	43 16 3	.....
10 Edinkillie, .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	18 0 0	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	24 10 0	5 10 0
11 Elgin, . .	9	21	5720	...	...	3062	8782	65.1	...	...	34.8	296 17 0	.....	.....	113 2 0	4 16 0	414 15 0	.....
12 Forres, . .	5	6	3428	...	...	365	3793	90.3	...	...	9.6	171 0 0	.....	.....	3 18 0	1 1 0	175 19 0	.....
13 Kinloss, . .	2	2	935	...	...	365	1300	71.9	...	...	28.0	46 5 0	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	52 15 0	.....
14 Knockando, .	2	3	493	...	...	401	894	55.1	...	...	44.8	25 13 0	.....	.....	18 10 0	2 14 0	46 17 0	.....
15 New Spynie, .	3	1	1215	...	...	...	1215	100.0	...	...	...	60 18 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 18 4	.....
16 Rafford, . .	1	1	...	...	...	576	576	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 5 7	.....	20 5 7	.....
17 Rothes, . .	4	1	1350	...	...	365	1715	78.7	...	...	21.2	63 14 6	.....	.....	15 17 4	3 3 2	82 15 0	.....
18 St. Andrews, .	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	36 0 0	.....	.....	3 18 0	.....	39 18 0	6 0 0
19 Speymouth, .	1	1	667	...	...	...	667	100.0	...	...	...	42 16 9	.....	.....	.....	4 6 6	47 3 3	.....
20 Urquhart, .	2	3	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	44 2 1	.....	44 2 1	.....
Total,	41	58	19,323	...	...	11,611	30,934	62.4	...	...	37.5	981 9 3	.....	.....	343 3 11	23 7 0	1348 0 2	22 6 3

FIFE.

1 Abbotshall,	2	1	124	606	365	...	1095	11.3	55.3	33.3	...	8 3 0	43 3 4	19 15 0	.....	4 19 0	76 0 4	.....
2 Abdie,	...	2	...	40	40	650	730	...	5.5	5.5	89.0	.....	2 2 0	2 0 0	27 16 4	4 2 6	36 0 10	.....
3 Aberdour,	2	3	118	409	...	730	1257	9.3	32.5	...	58.1	8 13 11	26 19 0	.....	22 6 0	9 15 5	67 14 4	.....
4 Anstruther, Easter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Anstruther, Wester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Arngask,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Auchterderran,	4	1	356	490	249	730	1825	19.5	26.8	13.6	40.0	32 7 0	27 10 2	16 4 10	15 4 1	4 7 10	95 13 11	.....
8 Auchtermuchty,	4	4	1772	186	232	730	2920	60.6	6.4	7.9	25.0	130 3 9	12 6 8	12 3 7	18 7 6	8 19 6	182 1 0	.....
9 Auchtertool,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Ballingry,	4	1	862	...	...	365	1227	70.2	...	...	29.7	60 7 4	.....	.....	8 9 0	7 17 0	76 13 4	.....
11 Balmerino,	2	...	66	...	...	365	431	15.3	...	...	84.6	4 3 10	.....	.....	15 0 0	2 4 8	21 8 6	.....
12 Beath,	3	...	177	198	...	365	740	23.9	26.7	...	49.3	11 17 0	14 6 11	.....	9 2 0	4 2 10	39 8 9	.....
13 Burntisland,	4	2	1460	...	...	503	1963	74.3	...	...	25.6	96 0 0	.....	.....	9 18 0	8 17 2	114 15 2	.....
14 Cameron,	3	2	910	365	...	365	1640	55.5	22.2	...	22.2	66 3 2	24 0 0	.....	10 8 5	8 8 11	109 0 6	.....
15 Carnbee,	2	...	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	5 8 0	1 1 0	30 9 0	.....
16 Carnock,	5	3	2190	...	...	730	2920	75.0	...	...	25.0	165 18 0	.....	.....	13 14 0	.....	179 12 0	.....
17 Ceres,	5	2	1422	671	...	...	2093	67.9	32.0	...	...	102 4 11	44 12 3	.....	.....	10 13 11	157 11 1	2 0 0
18 Collessie,	2	3	...	556	...	730	1286	...	43.2	...	56.7	.....	41 18 6	.....	6 3 4	2 1 4	50 3 2	.....
19 Crail,	3	4	642	1460	...	365	2467	26.0	59.1	...	14.8	52 0 0	96 0 0	.....	13 0 0	4 8 0	165 8 0	.....
20 Criech,	1	...	26	...	...	...	26	100.0	...	...	...	1 11 7	.....	.....	.....	1 3 6	2 15 1	0 13 0
21 Cults,	1	...	221	...	...	...	221	100.0	...	...	...	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
22 Cupar,	2	6	730	2190	...	...	2920	25.0	75.0	...	...	55 0 0	165 18 0	.....	.....	9 10 4	230 8 4	.....
23 Dairsie,	...	1	95	270	...	...	365	26.0	73.9	...	...	6 0 0	19 10 0	.....	.....	1 7 10	26 17 10	.....
24 Dalgety,	2	...	...	...	156	269	425	...	...	36.7	63.2	.....	.....	8 9 0	13 17 9	0 3 0	22 9 9	.....
25 Denino,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Dunbog,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Dunfermline,	28	21	4529	4742	5943	1578	16,792	27.0	28.2	35.3	9.4	307 12 2	337 16 1	244 4 0	32 0 4	33 14 1	955 6 8	9 2 0
28 Dysart,	11	7	3434	...	...	2190	5624	61.0	...	...	38.9	225 13 10	.....	.....	24 4 0	3 13 2	253 11 0	.....
29 Elie,	...	3	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	49 0 0	.....	.....	7 0 0	2 19 6	58 19 6	.....
30 Falkland,	6	3	2113	...	...	365	2478	85.2	...	...	14.7	156 9 1	.....	.....	16 5 6	20 18 7	193 13 2	18 2 11
31 Ferry-Port-on-Craig	5	5	1674	468	...	365	2507	66.9	18.6	...	14.4	128 7 9	48 12 6	.....	10 8 0	15 14 5	203 2 8	.....
32 Flisk,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33 Forgan,	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 14 0	.....	13 14 0	.....
34 Inverkeithing,	2	2	428	831	201	...	1460	29.3	56.9	13.7	...	31 17 8	59 6 0	12 12 0	.....	6 4 8	110 0 4	12 15 0
35 Kemback,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 13 0	.....
36 Kennoway,	2	...	173	192	...	365	730	23.6	26.3	...	50.0	12 0 0	12 0 0	.....	17 5 0	1 18 6	43 3 6	10 0 0
37 Kettle,	1	5	513	582	...	918	2013	25.4	28.9	...	45.6	36 2 9	40 18 2	.....	26 3 2	4 15 7	107 19 8	.....
38 Kilconquhar,	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	28 0 3	.....	.....	10 2 1	1 1 0	39 3 4	.....
Carry forward,	110	83	25,495	14,621	7186	14,868	62,170	...	...	...	...	1827 10 0	1040 19 7	315 8 5	345 16 6	185 3 3	3714 17 9	52 12 11

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	110	83	25,435	14,621	7186	14,868	62,170	...	...	...	...	1827 10 0	1040 19 7	315 8 5	345 16 6	185 3	3714 17 9	52 12 11
39 Ki'many, . .	...	2	475	...	...	...	475	100.0	...	...	...	33 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 14 11	.....
40 Kilrenny, . .	1	2	471	624	...	...	1095	43.0	56.9	...	...	33 19 6	40 11 10	.....	.....	3 13 9	78 5 1	.....
41 Kinghorn, .	1	2	...	1095	...	...	1095	...	100.0	...	...	.....	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	.....
42 Kinglassie, .	2	2	1094	...	...	365	1369	73.3	...	...	26.6	73 7 4	.....	.....	7 16 0	5 0 0	86 3 4	.....
43 Kingsbarns, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44 Kirkcaldy, .	2	8	916	1598	...	1095	3609	25.3	44.2	...	30.4	66 17 6	111 14 9	.....	32 10 0	20 15 6	231 17 9	.....
45 Largo, . .	4	5	1795	1125	...	365	3285	54.6	34.2	...	11.1	124 4 6	76 1 6	.....	10 16 0	14 17 0	225 19 0	.....
46 Leslie, . .	1	5	364	788	...	730	1882	19.3	41.9	...	38.7	26 13 4	49 9 6	.....	21 18 7	3 0 6	101 3 11	.....
47 Leuchars, . .	...	3	306	597	...	...	903	33.8	66.1	...	...	20 2 4	40 15 7	.....	.....	6 4 8	67 2 7	.....
48 Logie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49 Markinch, .	4	1	924	813	...	...	1737	53.1	46.8	...	...	69 14 4	58 10 0	.....	.....	10 15 0	138 19 4	.....
50 Monimail, . .	...	1	137	...	...	153	290	47.2	...	...	52.7	8 18 11	.....	.....	5 0 0	1 6 6	15 5 5	.....
51 Moonzie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52 Newburgh, .	2	4	1036	187	...	365	1588	65.2	11.7	...	23.0	67 2 8	19 19 5	.....	9 7 10	9 6 10	105 16 9	.....
53 Newburn, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	18 16 11	.....	18 16 11	.....
54 Pittenweem, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
55 St. Andrews, .	4	9	4147	..	...	...	4147	100.0	...	...	...	254 1 4	.....	.....	.....	18 6 7	272 7 11	7 0 0
56 St. Leonards, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 12 0	.....	15 12 0	.....
57 St Monance, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58 Saline, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	26 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 2 4	.....
59 Scoonie, . .	3	1	1335	...	...	125	1460	91.4	...	...	8.5	95 16 10	.....	.....	1 15 6	9 16 8	107 9 0	.....
60 Strathmiglo, .	...	1	179	186	...	...	365	49.0	50.9	...	...	12 15 2	13 18 3	.....	.....	0 18 6	27 11 11	.....
61 Torryburn, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	27 7 1	.....	.....	.....	1 9 0	28 16 1	.....
62 Wemyss, . .	7	4	1128	1061	...	1460	3649	30.9	29.0	...	40.0	78 13 4	67 10 0	.....	31 4 0	10 8 8	187 16 0	24 0 0
Total,	145	134	40,807	22,695	7186	20,256	90,944	44.9	24.9	7.9	22.2	2871 3 5	1591 10 5	315 8 5	500 13 4	301 2 5	5579 18 0	83 12 11

FORFARSHIRE.

1 Aberlemno,	3	6	663	...	91	2461	3215	20.6	...	2.8	76.5	32 10 6	.....	9 10 0	65 3 11	1 18 2	109 2 7	.....
2 Airlie,	1	3	730	...	...	684	1414	51.6	...	...	48.3	41 12 0	.....	.....	28 5 8	1 4 0	71 1 8	.....
3 Arbirlot,	1	3	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	66 0 0	.....	.....	10 17 6	.....	76 17 6	5 0 0
4 Arbroath,	13	16	9151	...	...	1056	10207	89.6	...	...	10.3	542 1 11	.....	.....	24 10 6	4 18 1	571 10 6	9 3 6
5 Auchterhouse,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Barry,	4	1	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	92 7 6	.....	.....	12 10 9	3 1 11	108 0 2	.....
7 Brechin,	9	5	4399	...	...	...	4399	100.0	...	...	...	271 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	272 12 0	18 4 9
8 Caraldstone,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	17 9 8	.....	17 9 8	.....
9 Carmylie,	1	3	479	...	...	616	1095	43.7	...	...	56.2	28 12 6	.....	.....	14 0 6	2 4 3	44 17 3	.....
10 Cortachy,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 3 2	.....	12 3 2	.....
11 Craig,	4	2	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	89 0 4	.....	.....	10 4 0	1 4 0	100 8 4	22 16 4
12 Dun,	..	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
13 Dundee,	88	100	29,630	...	22,995	2555	55,180	53.7	...	41.6	4.6	1732 12 4	.....	892 11 6	64 17 2	53 17 11	2743 18 11	39 12 6
14 Dunnichen,	1	4	1684	...	...	...	1684	100.0	...	...	...	101 10 9	.....	.....	.....	2 4 6	103 15 3	.....
15 Edzell,	2	1	778	...	...	...	778	100.0	...	...	...	35 18 0	.....	.....	.....	1 2 0	37 0 0	.....
16 Essie and Nevy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Farnell,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Fearn,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
19 Forfar,	11	13	7002	...	...	1095	8097	86.4	...	...	13.5	419 12 6	.....	.....	26 6 0	0 15 6	446 14 0	23 6 7
20 Glammis,	2	3	1090	...	...	...	1090	100.0	...	...	...	65 5 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 5 2	.....
21 Glenisla,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 16 0	.....	9 16 0	.....
22 Guthrie,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	6 10 0	.....
23 Inverarity,	1	3	1036	...	...	...	1036	100.0	...	...	...	62 1 10	.....	.....	.....	2 18 0	64 19 10	4 0 0
24 Inverkeillor,	1	2	494	...	...	365	859	57.5	...	...	42.4	30 8 6	.....	.....	9 0 0	4 3 5	43 11 11	.....
25 Kettins,	1	3	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	41 12 0	.....	.....	14 0 6	.....	55 12 6	1 4 0
26 Kingoldrum,	1	1	195	...	...	...	195	100.0	...	...	...	11 15 9	.....	.....	.....	1 1 5	12 17 2	.....
27 Kinnell,	1	...	...	...	...	107	107	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3 15 6	.....	3 15 6	.....
28 Kinnettles,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 14 6	.....	14 14 6	.....
29 Kirkden,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
30 Kirriemuir,	13	16	6292	...	...	3103	9395	66.9	...	...	33.0	374 2 3	.....	.....	70 17 3	9 2 1	454 1 7	.....
31 Lethnot,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 Liff and Benvie,	19	39	7781	...	9692	1095	18,568	41.8	...	52.2	5.9	445 2 0	.....	517 3 10	32 10 0	26 0 0	1020 15 10	63 14 3
33 Lintrathen,	1	1	365	365	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	22 0 0	16 18 8	.....	.....	.....	38 18 8	3 0 0
34 Lochlee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 Logie-Pert,	1	5	1193	...	...	365	1558	76.5	...	...	23.4	71 18 0	.....	.....	12 16 3	1 18 3	86 12 6	.....
36 Lunan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carry forward,	182	235	78,802	365	32,778	17,152	129097	...	...	...	...	4643 7 10	16 18 8	1419 5 4	460 8 10	119 1 6	6659 2 2	190 1 11

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, .	182	235	78,802	365	32,778	17,152	129097	...	...	...	...	4643 7 10	16 18 8	1419 5 4	460 8 10	119 1 6	6659 2 2	190 1 11
37 Lundie and Fowlis, E.,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 7 2	.....	13 7 2	.....
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	1	2	587	...	...	365	952	61.6	...	...	38.3	33 12 0	.....	.....	9 12 0	2 8 6	45 12 6	.....
39 Marytoun, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	11 0 0
40 Menmuir, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 Monifieth, .	5	6	2735	...	...	495	3230	84.6	...	...	15.3	166 8 0	.....	.....	17 0 0	7 14 0	191 2 0	.....
42 Monikie, . .	1	...	31	...	...	...	31	100.0	...	...	...	1 15 6	.....	.....	.....	2 9 3	4 4 9	.....
43 Montrose, . .	16	33	13,890	...	...	2089	15,979	86.9	...	...	13.0	723 4 11	.....	.....	39 12 6	4 16 7	767 14 0	26 13 0
44 Murroes, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 3 0	9 0 0
45 Newtyle, . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	42 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 1 0	.....
46 Oathlaw, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
47 Panbride, . .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	22 0 0	.....	.....	13 9 3	.....	35 9 3	.....
48 Rescobie, . .	3	2	365	...	365	1095	1825	20.0	...	20.0	60.0	22 0 0	.....	19 14 9	30 3 10	.....	71 18 7	19 14 9
49 Ruthven, . .	...	2	548	...	...	...	548	100.0	...	...	...	34 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 0 0	.....
50 St. Vigeans, .	6	18	6518	...	...	1095	7613	85.6	...	...	14.3	375 7 0	.....	.....	29 18 0	25 17 6	431 2 6	20 2 11
51 Stracathro, .	2	...	561	...	...	...	561	100.0	...	...	...	34 3 0	.....	.....	.....	4 1 0	38 4 0	.....
52 Tannadice, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Tealing, . .	...	1	365	...	...	. .	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 16 0	.....
Total,	220	304	106957	365	33,143	23,021	163486	65.4	0.2	20.2	14.1	6206 18 3	16 18 8	1439 0 1	613 11 7	166 8 4	8442 16 11	276 12 7
HADDINGTON.																		
1 Aberlady, . .	1	2	...	39	...	730	769	...	5.0	...	94.9	.....	2 12 0	.....	24 7 3	0 13 6	27 12 9	.....
2 Athelstaneford, .	1	2	...	365	365	365	1095	...	33.3	33.3	33.3	.....	24 0 0	22 0 0	13 0 0	.....	59 0 0	.....
3 Bolton, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1825	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	. . .	.....	.....	.....
4 Dirleton, . .	2	3	1095	730	...	...	...	60.0	40.0	...	...	72 0 0	36 0 0	.....	.....	4 5 0	112 5 0	5 0 0

5 Dunbar,	6	4	...	2810	...	363	3173	...	88.5	...	11.4	.....		184 14 2	.....		9 15 8		3 3 4		197 13 2	.....	
6 Garvald,	...	2	...	319	...	365	684	...	46.6	...	53.3	.....		21 0 6	.....		9 17 0		2 18 6		33 16 0	.....	
7 Gladsmuir,	3	2	182	1095	...	365	1642	11.1	66.6	...	22.2	14 0 0		73 0 0	.....		15 17 0		10 15 7		113 12 7	0 4 7	
8 Haddington,	8	7	921	2864	...	1095	4880	18.9	58.6	...	22.4	71 14 2		173 0 8	.....		39 0 0		23 9 10		307 4 8	6 16 11	
9 Humbie,	...	2	...	730	...	...	730	...	100.0	...	...	.....		42 0 0	.....		.....		.....		42 0 0	.....	
10 Innerwick,	1	...	...	65	...	...	65	...	100.0	...	...	.....		7 1 11	.....		.....		2 11 3		9 13 2	.....	
11 Moreham,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0		.....	.....		.....		.....		24 0 0	.....	
12 North Berwick,	1	3	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	75 0 0		.....	.....		9 2 0		4 5 2		88 7 2	.....	
13 Oldhamstocks,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....	.....		13 0 0		.....		13 0 0	.....	
14 Ormiston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....	.....		.....		.....		.....	.....	
15 Pencaitland,	1	1	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....		24 0 0	.....		21 0 0		.....		45 0 0	.....	
16 Prestonkirk,	1	7	482	1049	...	1118	2649	18.1	39.6	...	42.2	28 14 11		75 4 6	.....		28 0 0		5 16 6		137 15 11	.....	
17 Prestonpans,	4	5	396	876	365	1095	2732	14.8	32.0	13.3	39.8	30 10 0		60 18 6	22 9 0		31 16 2		8 11 0		154 4 8	.....	
18 Salton,	1	1	365	365	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	24 0 0		24 0 0	.....		.....		3 9 0		51 9 0	.....	
19 Spott,	2	1	40	325	...	547	912	4.3	35.6	...	60.0	2 14 4		21 7 6	.....		16 7 1		3 3 3		43 12 8	.....	
20 Stenton,	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....	.....		37 1 2		.....		37 1 2	.....	
21 Tranent,	6	5	987	888	...	1660	3535	27.9	25.1	...	46.9	71 14 10		58 7 6	.....		51 6 0		10 8 9		191 16 7	10 6 0	
22 Whitekirk,	4	...	746	317	...	365	1428	52.2	22.2	...	25.5	57 8 2		21 14 3	.....		11 3 0		2 4 8		92 10 1	10 8 0	
23 Whittingham,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....	.....		8 16 8		.....		8 16 8	.....	
24 Yester,	...	1	...	295	...	...	295	...	100.0	...	...	.....		24 0 0	.....		.....		.....		24 0 0	.....	
Total,	44	52	6674	13,497	730	10,623	31,524	21.1	42.8	2.3	33.7	471 16 5		873 1 6	44 9 0		339 9 0		85 15 4		1814 11 3	32 15 6	
INVERNESS-SHIRE.																						
1 Alvie,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100 0	.....		.....	.....		27 15 0		.....		27 15 0	8 15 0	
2 Ardersier,	2	2	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	69 0 0		.....	.....		6 19 6		.....		75 19 6	46 0 0	
3 Barra,	2	3	866	...	...	730	1596	54.2	...	...	45.7	67 14 2		.....	.....		7 10 0		32 3 6		107 7 8	.....	
4 Boleskine & Abertarff,	6	2	1460	...	...	1460	2920	50.0	...	...	50.0	92 0 0		.....	.....		37 8 8		.....		129 8 8	.....	
5 Bracadale,	1	1	360	...	...	...	360	100.0	...	...	...	24 1 6		.....	.....		.....		30 18 2		54 19 8	.....	
6 Cromdale,	2	6	730	...	...	2095	2825	25.8	...	...	74.1	41 0 0		.....	.....		52 2 10		.....		93 2 10	.....	
7 Croy,	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	24 12 0		.....	.....		24 0 0		.....		48 12 0	... ..	
8 Daviot,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23 6 0		.....	.....		7 5 6		.....		30 5 6	.....	
9 Dores,	1	2	...	...	...	842	842	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....	.....		21 14 11		.....		21 14 11	.....	
10 Duirnish,	4	3	730	...	...	1825	2555	28.5	...	...	71.4	42 0 0		.....	.....		39 10 0		2 5 0		83 15 0	.....	
11 Glenelg,	3	2	494	...	...	675	1169	42.2	...	...	57.7	31 7 0		.....	.....		18 16 0		16 17 0		67 0 0	.....	
12 Harris,	5	...	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	23 0 0		.....	.....		22 8 0		.....		45 8 0	.....	
13 Inverness,	33	33	15,330	...	...	5475	20,805	73.6	...	...	26.3	995 17 11		.....	.....		202 15 5		36 19 7		1235 12 11	.....	
Carry forward,	62	59	22,160	...	...	17,117	39,277	...	...	...	...	1433 12 7		.....	.....		468 5 10		119 3 3		2021 1 8	54 15 0	

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	62	59	22,160	...	...	17,117	39,277	...	...	...	...	1433 12 7	.....	.....	468 5 10	119 3 3	2021 1 8	54 15 0
14 Kilmallie, . .	6	12	2633	...	341	3285	6259	42.1	...	5.4	52.4	166 4 1	.....	24 1 2	94 13 7	22 6 0	307 4 10	5 12 0
15 Kilmonivaig, .	2	1	365	...	...	411	776	47.0	...	...	52.9	23 0 0	.....	.....	15 13 6	.....	38 13 6	.....
16 Kilmorack, .	4	3	276	...	365	1460	2101	13.1	...	17.3	69.5	17 17 11	.....	23 8 0	14 4 6	3 15 8	59 6 1	.....
17 Kilmuir, . .	5	6	1460	...	...	2555	4015	36.3	...	...	63.6	92 0 0	.....	.....	56 12 7	.....	148 12 7	.....
18 Kiltarlity, .	3	2	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	46 0 0	.....	.....	11 13 0	.....	57 13 0	.....
19 Kingussie, .	4	1	942	...	...	365	1307	72.1	...	...	27.8	64 3 7	.....	.....	7 17 0	8 18 6	80 19 1	.....
20 Kirkhill, . .	3	3	1460	...	...	479	1939	75.2	...	...	24.7	92 0 0	.....	.....	9 13 1	.....	101 13 1	.....
21 Laggan, . .	1	1	531	...	...	...	531	100.0	...	...	...	33 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 13 0	.....
22 Moy & Dalarossie,	1	4	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	69 0 0	.....	.....	32 0 0	.....	101 0 0	.....
23 Petty, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 10 0	.....	8 10 0	.....
24 Portree, . .	4	4	1572	...	...	1095	2667	59.3	...	...	40.6	99 10 0	.....	.....	16 17 0	7 7 3	123 14 3	.....
25 Sleat, . .	3	3	887	...	...	1095	1982	44.7	...	...	55.2	50 1 7	.....	.....	15 14 6	.....	65 16 1	.....
26 Small Isles, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Snizort, . .	7	...	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.1	...	...	42.8	92 0 0	.....	.....	22 1 10	.....	114 1 10	.....
28 Strath, . .	2	1	833	...	...	...	833	100.0	...	...	...	56 0 1	.....	.....	.....	7 12 9	63 12 10	.....
29 Uist, North, .	2	4	...	...	...	2190	2190	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	47 0 0	.....	47 0 0	.....
30 Uist, South, .	5	7	1460	...	...	2737	4197	34.7	...	...	65.2	115 5 0	.....	.....	40 12 0	.....	155 17 0	.....
31 Urquhart, . .	2	9	1666	...	...	1898	3564	46.7	...	...	53.2	105 0 2	.....	.....	56 4 4	9 8 6	170 13 0	.....
Total,	116	121	39,530	...	706	37,972	78,208	50.5	...	.8	48.6	2555 8 0		47 9 2	917 12 9	178 11 11	3699 1 10	60 7 0
KINCARDINE.																		
1 Arbuthnot, .	2	2	426	...	...	730	1156	36.8	...	...	63.1	25 14 0	.....	.....	20 5 0	1 2 0	47 1 0	.....
2 Banchory-Devenick,	1	6	1165	...	...	852	2017	57.7	...	...	42.2	76 13 0	.....	.....	27 0 4	6 5 4	109 18 8	10 0 0
3 Banchory-Ternan,	6	3	2096	...	...	772	2868	73.0	...	...	26.9	125 14 6	.....	.....	17 7 5	4 10 5	147 12 4	.....

4 Benholm,	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	44 0 0	.....	.....	8 12 0	.....	52 12 0	3 0 0
5 Bervie,	2	2	1209	...	...	...	1209	100.0	...	...	...	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	.....
6 Dunottar,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	22 0 0	.....	.....	9 3 0	.....	31 3 0	.....
7 Durris,	2	1	660	...	365	...	1025	64.3	...	35.6	...	36 3 0	.....	19 10 0	.....	1 2 0	56 15 0	1 0 0
8 Fettercairn,	3	3	1412	...	...	365	1777	79.4	...	...	20.5	85 3 4	.....	.....	13 0 0	2 0 0	100 3 4	.....
9 Fetteresso,	9	7	4021	...	730	730	5481	73.3	...	13.3	13.3	249 3 9	.....	38 0 0	16 18 0	3 13 1	307 14 10	.....
10 Fordoun,	2	2	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	44 0 0	.....	.....	28 11 6	.....	72 11 6	1 17 1
11 Garvock,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 2 8	22 2 8	22 2 8
12 Glenbervie,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
13 Kinneff & Catarline	1	2	439	...	...	656	1095	40.0	...	...	59.9	29 13 6	.....	.....	12 18 0	4 15 10	47 7 4	9 6 0
14 Laurencekirk,	4	3	1491	...	...	730	2221	67.1	...	...	32.8	89 18 6	.....	.....	19 10 0	1 8 0	110 16 6	3 18 0
15 Maryculter,	1	...	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	19 0 0	.....	.....	19 0 0	.....
16 Marykirk,	5	4	956	...	...	1825	2781	34.3	...	...	65.6	59 4 0	.....	.....	46 13 4	.....	105 17 4	.....
17 Nigg,	1	1	501	...	...	...	501	100.0	...	...	...	30 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 4 0	.....
18 St. Cyrus,	2	3	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	44 0 0	.....	.....	25 13 6	.....	69 13 6	.....
19 Strachan,	...	3	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	66 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 0 0	.....
Total,	42	48	18,756	...	1460	9215	29,431	63.7	...	4.9	31.3	1146 11 7	.....	76 10 0	245 12 1	24 19 4	1493 13 0	51 3 9
KINROSS.																		
1 Cleish,	1	...	67	152	...	...	219	30.5	69.4	...	...	2 15 5	10 3 6	.....	.....	3 18 0	16 16 11	.....
2 Kinross,	3	4	2190	...	...	365	2555	85.7	...	...	14.2	140 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 6	.....	149 2 6	.....
3 Orwell,	6	1	66	365	466	1658	2555	2.5	14.2	18.2	65.0	5 0 0	24 0 0	28 11 2	45 6 6	15 18 1	118 15 9	.....
4 Portmoak,	1	4	204	186	30	730	1150	17.7	16.1	2.6	63.4	12 14 1	20 10 0	5 3 9	15 6 0	2 14 6	56 8 4	5 7 0
Total,	11	9	2527	703	496	2753	6479	39.0	10.8	7.6	42.5	160 9 6	54 13 6	33 14 11	69 15 0	22 10 7	341 3 6	5 7 0
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																		
1 Anwoth,	...	1	108	...	...	...	108	100.0	...	...	...	5 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 0 7	.....
2 Balmaclellan,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	22 19 1	.....	22 19 7	5 0 0
3 Balmaghie,	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	32 19 4	.....	52 19 4	.....
4 Borgue,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Carry forward,	2	6	838	...	...	1825	2663	...	...	...	...	45 0 7	.....	.....	55 18 11	.....	100 19 6	5 0 0

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	2	6	838	...	...	1825	2663	...	...	...	...	45 0 7	.....	.....	55 18 11	.....	100 19 6	5 0 0
5 Buittle, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
6 Carsphairn, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
7 Colvend, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Crossmichael, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
9 Dalry, . .	2	1	579	...	...	365	944	61.3	...	...	38.6	33 7 0	.....	.....	8 0 0	1 8 6	42 15 6	.....
10 Girthon, . .	5	2	1306	...	...	730	2036	64.1	...	...	35.8	72 1 9	.....	.....	26 0 0	4 17 6	102 19 3	.....
11 Kells, . .	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	21 7 0	.....	.....	32 17 11	.....	54 4 11	.....
12 Kelton, . .	2	7	1404	...	...	1825	3229	43.4	...	...	56.5	75 0 0	.....	.....	66 6 10	2 6 6	143 13 4	.....
13 Kirkbean, .	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	12 0 0
14 Kirkcudbright, .	8	5	3467	...	...	1095	4562	75.9	...	...	24.0	226 0 1	.....	.....	41 12 0	5 9 10	273 1 11	.....
15 Kirkgunzeon, .	1	3	1277	...	...	50	1327	96.2	...	...	3.7	70 0 0	.....	.....	4 4 7	1 0 6	75 5 1	.....
16 Kirkmabreck, .	3	1	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	24 18 0	.....	44 18 0	.....
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	3	1	730	...	...	447	1177	62.0	...	...	37.9	40 0 0	.....	.....	8 16 0	.....	48 16 0	.....
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
19 Lochrutton, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 18 1	.....	11 18 1	.....
20 Minnigaff, .	2	2	817	...	...	365	1182	69.1	...	...	30.8	46 13 0	.....	.....	9 6 0	2 15 6	58 14 6	.....
21 New Abbey, .	...	3	512	...	...	365	877	58.3	...	...	41.6	27 13 9	.....	.....	12 9 2	2 15 6	42 18 5	.....
22 Parton, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Rerrick, . .	2	1	214	...	...	730	944	22.6	...	...	77.3	11 15 7	.....	.....	14 6 0	2 2 8	28 4 3	.....
24 Terregles, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
25 Tongland, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....
26 Troqueer, . .	4	9	4649	...	...	...	4649	100.0	...	...	...	232 16 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	232 16 9	.....
27 Twynholm, .	4	2	954	...	...	1072	2026	47.0	...	...	52.9	53 7 0	.....	.....	24 3 6	10 8 0	87 18 6	.....
28 Urr, . . .	4	2	730	...	...	1460	2190	40.0	...	...	80.0	40 0 0	.....	.....	41 8 0	.....	81 8 0	.....
Total,	49	53	21,492	...	...	13,249	34,741	61.8	...	...	38.1	1195 2 6	.....	.....	388 5 0	33 4 6	1616 12 0	17 0 0

LANARK.																								
1 Avondale,	8	1	1403	1517	...	365	3285	42.7	46.1	...	11.1	116 10 7	114 11 3	.....	13 0 0	6 14 6	250 16 4	.....
2 Barony,	120	126	7350	...	55,845	4380	67,575	10.8	...	82.6	6.5	504 14 6	.....	2732 9 0	118 8 0	1050 15 5	4406 6 11	60 17 0
3 Biggar,	...	2	410	...	...	...	410	100.0	...	...	...	28 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 5 0	.....
4 Blantyre,	2	1	365	92	...	365	822	44.4	11.2	...	44.4	26 10 0	6 0 0	.....	15 17 2	4 1 7	52 8 9	3 5 6
5 Bothwell,	10	6	1149	2084	369	1451	5053	22.7	41.2	7.3	28.7	101 9 0	149 12 9	19 18 8	48 18 4	18 10 1	338 8 10	.....
6 Cadder,	5	4	497	1911	365	365	3138	15.8	60.9	11.6	11.6	31 3 7	188 12 6	21 12 0	10 8 0	9 12 5	261 8 6	10 0 0
7 Cambuslang,	1	5	547	...	1338	305	2190	24.9	...	61.1	13.9	47 11 9	.....	85 15 2	16 5 0	.....	149 11 11	.....
8 Cambusnethan,	11	6	4798	...	365	...	5163	92.9	...	7.0	...	430 6 11	.....	23 8 0	.....	12 5 8	466 0 7	.....
9 Carluke,	10	5	2283	26	1460	1434	5203	43.9	0.5	28.0	27.5	187 1 11	1 17 8	89 18 0	39 14 2	6 0 6	324 12 3	5 0 0
10 Carmichael,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 6 4	.....	15 6 4	.....
11 Carmunnock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Carnwath,	3	3	184	666	...	1095	1945	9.4	34.2	...	56.3	15 19 10	64 18 0	.....	31 5 8	2 1 2	114 4 8	.....
13 Carstairs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Covington,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	28 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 2 3	.....
15 Crawford,	3	4	1494	396	...	174	2064	72.3	19.2	...	8.4	126 8 3	26 0 0	.....	5 8 9	.....	157 17 0	.....
16 Crawfordjohn,	3	3	365	...	...	1244	1609	22.6	...	...	77.3	29 12 1	.....	.....	37 7 1	.....	66 19 2	.....
17 Culter,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Dalserf,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	27 17 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 17 1	.....
19 Dalziel,	2	2	630	...	...	365	995	63.3	...	...	36.6	44 0 10	.....	.....	11 14 0	16 8 4	72 3 2	.....
20 Dolphinton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Douglas,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 8 6	.....	11 8 6	.....
22 Dunsyre,	...	1	...	..	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 12 0	.....	9 12 0	4 0 0
23 Glasgow,	188	246	56,828	573	52,669	12,603	122673	46.3	0.4	42.9	10.3	3952 10 0	47 4 8	2633 9 0	366 17 2	167 3 4	7167 4 2	162 2 11
24 Glassford,	1	3	1142	...	...	...	1142	100.0	...	...	...	94 19 5	.....	.....	.....	2 16 8	97 16 1	.....
25 Gorbals,	4	6	623	365	2190	...	3178	19.6	11.4	68.9	...	59 8 10	27 4 0	133 6 6	.....	.....	219 19 4	.....
26 Govan,	50	51	11,972	...	15,587	112	27,671	43.2	...	56.3	0.4	1030 1 10	.....	939 7 3	7 4 0	56 19 1	2033 12 2	73 6 2
27 Hamilton,	9	10	1676	2707	1095	684	6162	27.2	43.9	17.7	11.1	163 6 8	196 17 0	70 4 0	26 5 0	9 19 6	466 12 2	.....
28 Kilbride, East,	2	2	551	544	...	365	1460	37.7	37.2	...	25.0	48 17 8	38 18 9	.....	11 7 10	2 7 10	101 12 1	2 15 0
29 Lamington & Wandell,	...	1	...	...	...	204	204	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3 12 10	.....	3 12 10	.....
30 Lanark,	8	10	1774	2632	...	730	5136	34.5	51.2	...	14.2	138 3 8	174 12 8	.....	31 4 0	21 8 10	365 9 2	16 1 0
31 Lesmahagow,	4	9	845	2716	...	1074	4635	18.2	58.6	...	23.1	62 16 8	176 3 7	.....	37 1 5	17 11 0	293 12 8	4 0 0
32 Libberton,	1	1	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	26 0 0	.....	18 0 0	.....	44 0 0	5 18 11
33 Monkland, New,	23	18	4231	4806	534	3615	13,186	32.1	36.4	4.0	27.4	333 17 6	310 1 0	31 2 4	72 6 0	23 5 0	770 11 10	.....
34 Monkland, Old,	20	21	4605	365	5476	779	11,225	41.0	3.2	48.8	6.9	378 11 3	24 0 0	331 14 10	15 12 0	15 7 6	765 5 7	7 7 0
35 Pittenain,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36 Rutherglen,	12	8	698	1612	1825	1899	6034	11.5	26.7	30.2	31.5	61 5 1	114 13 3	97 10 0	53 15 2	16 10 6	343 14 0	.....
37 Shotts,	4	5	1626	285	...	1095	3006	54.1	9.4	...	36.4	125 8 2	19 5 10	.....	20 10 8	6 8 10	171 13 6	.....
38 Stonehouse,	1	...	...	...	...	229	229	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	1 7 0	.....	7 7 0	.....
39 Symington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Walston,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	30 4 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 4 5	.....
41 Wiston and Roberton,	...	2	491	...	...	...	491	100.0	...	...	...	34 14 8	.....	.....	.....	2 4 0	36 18 8	.....
Total,	507	565	109632	23,662	139118	36,392	308804	35.4	7.7	45.0	11.8	8259 19 5	1706 12 11	2709 14 9	1055 16 1	1468 11 9	19,700 14 11	354 13 6

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LINLITHGOW.																		
1 Abercorn, . .	...	1	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	15 16 9	.....	.....	15 16 9	.....
2 Bathgate, . .	4	1	365	...	1095	365	1825	20.0	...	60.0	20.0	28 0 0	.....	55 0 0	9 10 0	.....	92 10 0	.....
3 Borrowstounness,	4	5	1007	207	730	365	2309	43.6	9	31.6	15.8	82 8 2	13 16 0	32 6 0	12 18 0	15 11 10	157 0 0	.....
4 Carriden, . .	2	7	...	603	1095	598	2296	...	26.2	47.6	26.1	.....	38 18 3	32 1 10	26 8 0	11 17 0	109 5 1	3 14 0
5 Dalmeny, . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	55 16 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 16 6	.....
6 Ecclesmachen, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 0 0	.....
7 Kirkliston, .	7	3	1355	1260	730	...	3343	40.5	37.6	21.8	...	102 2 0	83 2 0	36 8 0	.....	7 14 0	229 6 0	.....
8 Linlithgow, .	6	5	1053	890	1460	350	3753	28.0	23.7	38.9	9.3	78 10 0	62 0 0	78 0 0	6 5 0	10 7 6	235 2 6	.....
9 Livingstone, .	3	2	...	1460	...	365	1825	...	80.0	...	20.0	.....	104 0 0	.....	10 8 0	.....	114 8 0	.....
10 Queensferry, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 2 6	.....	7 2 6	.....
11 Torphichen, .	...	1	93	...	...	...	93	100.0	...	...	...	6 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 7 4	.....
12 Uphall, . .	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....
13 Whitburn, .	5	4	...	475	730	1825	3030	...	15.6	24.1	60.2	.....	40 3 6	34 18 0	40 9 9	2 1 0	117 12 3	.....
Total,	35	31	4968	4895	6205	4963	21,031	23.6	23.2	29.5	23.6	381 4 0	341 19 9	284 10 7	143 1 3	47 11 4	1198 6 11	3 14 0
NAIRN.																		
1 Ardclach, .	...	4	730	...	...	470	1200	60.8	...	...	39.1	46 0 0	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	59 0 0	.....
2 Auldearn, . .	3	1	365	...	...	875	1240	29.4	...	...	70.5	23 0 0	.....	.....	21 9 10	1 1 6	45 11 4	.....
3 Cawdor, . .	2	1	730	...	...	16	746	97.8	...	...	2.1	46 0 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....	46 8 0	.....
4 Nairn, . .	7	3	3202	...	...	365	3567	89.7	...	...	10.2	202 6 0	.....	.....	10 5 0	... ..	212 11 0	.....
Total,	12	9	5027	...	...	1726	6753	74.4	...	...	25.5	317 6 0	.....	.....	45 2 10	1 1 6	363 10 4	.....

ORKNEY.

1 Birsay & Harray,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	8 10 0	5 1 0	37 11 0	.....
2 Cross & Burness,	1	4	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	36 1 10	2 5 8	62 7 6	.....
3 Eday, . .	2	1	...	730	...	365	1095	...	66.6	...	33.3	.....	43 0 0	.....	3 18 1	0 12 8	47 10 9	.....
4 Evie & Rendall,	2	...	...	..	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	23 9 0	.....	23 9 0	6 0 0
5 Firth, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 13 6	.....	12 13 6	.....
6 Holm, . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	.....
7 Hoy & Græmsay,	...	3	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 6 0	.....	10 6 0	.....
8 Kirkwall, . .	2	5	1951	...	...	...	1951	100.0	...	...	...	142 14 6	.....	.....	.....	5 8 4	148 2 10	35 15 5
9 Lady, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0	.....
10 Orphir, . .	2	3	730	..	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	49 15 0	.....	.....	23 9 6	1 12 8	74 17 2	.....
11 Ronaldshay, South,	3	5	..	...	...	2555	2555	...	..	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	57 16 0	.....	57 16 0	.....
12 Rousay & Egilshay,	3	...	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	24 0 0	.....	.....	17 18 1	.....	41 18 1	.....
13 St. Andrews & Deerness,	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	48 0 0	.....	.....	6 3 9	.....	54 3 9	.....
14 Sandwick, .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	7 6 1	.....	31 6 1	.....
15 Shapinshay .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Stennis, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Stromness, .	4	2	365	365	...	1460	2190	16.5	16.5	...	66.9	18 4 0	20 10 0	.....	24 0 0	.....	62 14 0	.....
18 Stronsay, . .	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	.....
19 Walls & Flotta,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 1 6	.....	7 1 6	.....
20 Westray & Papa W.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	28	29	7061	1095	...	11,680	19,836	35.6	5.5	...	58.8	474 13 6	63 10 0	.....	246 3 4	15 0 4	799 7 2	41 15 5

PEEBLES.

1 Broughton, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	55 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 10 0	.....
2 Drumelzier, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Eddlestone, .	3	1	1296	...	...	...	1296	100.0	...	...	...	100 10 2	.....	.....	.....	31 16 2	132 6 4	.....
4 Innerleithen, .	1	3	247	668	...	365	1280	19.3	52.1	...	28.5	12 0 7	55 0 7	.....	9 9 0	2 14 6	79 4 8	39 5 4
5 Kirkurd, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Linton, West, .	1	1	635	...	...	...	635	100.0	...	...	...	37 1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 1 10	.....
7 Lyne & Megget,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Manor, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Newlands, .	2	1	730	365	...	...	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	52 0 0	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	76 0 0	.....
10 Peebles, . .	1	6	2288	...	...	...	2288	100.0	...	...	...	170 0 5	.....	.....	.....	17 9 11	187 10 4	.....
11 Skirling, . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	39 0 0	.....
12 Stobo, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 Traquair, . .	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	23 19 0	.....	.....	1 1 0	25 0 0	.....
14 Tweedsmuir, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	11	14	6291	1398	...	730	8419	74.7	16.6	...	8.6	451 3 0	102 19 7	.....	24 9 0	53 1 7	631 13 2	39 5 4

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
PERTHSHIRE.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdalgie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....
2 Aberfoyle,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	26 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 15 0	.....
3 Abernethy,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	.....
4 Abernyte,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Alyth,	3	5	2339	...	...	365	2704	86.5	...	...	13.5	154 19 3	.....	.....	7 16 0	0 17 3	163 12 6	.....
6 Auchterarder,	3	3	1525	...	...	365	1890	80.6	...	...	19.3	104 12 0	.....	.....	17 0 0	5 1 0	126 13 0	.....
7 Auchtergaven,	9	6	2983	...	...	1479	4462	66.8	...	...	33.1	196 8 2	.....	.....	51 5 3	8 9 0	256 2 5	0 8 0
8 Balquhidder,	1	1	...	...	...	429	429	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 17 6	.....	14 17 6	.....
9 Bendochy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Blackford,	5	...	1127	...	...	365	1492	75.5	...	...	24.4	74 0 5	.....	.....	10 3 0	1 13 7	85 17 0	.....
11 Blair-Athol,	7	4	1968	...	..	2047	4015	49.0	...	...	50.9	129 0 0	.....	.....	56 16 9	3 7 0	189 3 9	.....
12 Blairgowrie,	...	3	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	48 0 0	.....	.....	10 1 0	.....	58 1 0	.....
13 Callander,	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	.....
14 Caputh,	2	5	505	...	...	1460	1965	25.7	...	...	74.2	35 10 3	.....	.....	51 0 6	2 13 7	89 4 4	.....
15 Cargill,	1	1	672	...	...	...	672	100.0	...	...	...	44 2 8	.....	.....	.....	2 5 0	46 7 8	.....
16 Clunie,	...	3	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	24 0 0	... ..	.....	19 8 0	.....	43 8 0	.....
17 Collace,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 17 4	.....	7 17 4	.....
18 Comrie,	3	3	1044	...	...	730	1774	58.8	...	...	41.1	71 14 0	.....	.....	14 2 0	11 14 10	97 10 10	2 0 0
19 Coupar-Angus,	4	5	2335	...	...	365	2700	86.4	...	...	13.5	154 5 11	.....	.....	12 0 0	4 3 6	170 9 5	.....
20 Crieff,	6	8	3110	...	...	1377	4487	69.3	...	...	30.6	209 12 9	.....	.....	35 15 5	.....	245 8 2	23 17 2
21 Culross,	...	2	279	...	...	...	279	100.0	...	...	...	18 11 11	.....	.....	.....	8 3 3	26 15 2	.....
22 Dowally,	1	...	97	...	...	...	97	100.0	...	...	...	6 9 8	.....	.....	.....	1 6 6	7 16 2	.....
23 Dron,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Dull,	7	5	1973	...	...	1871	3844	51.3	...	...	48.6	129 12 1	.....	.....	62 14 9	10 18 2	203 5 0	.....
25 Dunbarney,	1	1	365	...	...	82	447	81.6	...	...	18.3	24 0 0	.....	.....	1 16 0	.....	25 16 0	.....
26 Dunblane,	2	3	1496	...	...	...	1496	100.0	...	...	...	102 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 2 4	.....
27 Dunkeld,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 3 0	.....	15 3 0	.....

28	Dunkeld, Little,	6	4	1003	...	...	2439	3442	29.1	...	...	70.8	61 16 7	.....	.....	80 0 8	3 14 3	145 11 6	.....
29	Dunning, . .	5	2	730	...	...	1825	2555	28.5	...	...	71.4	48 0 0	.....	.....	45 19 6	... ..	93 19 6	.....
30	Errol, . .	11	4	4745	...	...	730	5475	86.6	...	...	13.3	309 18 1	.....	.....	29 6 4	.....	339 4 5	.....
31	Forgandenny, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	36 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 0 0	5 0 0
32	Forteviot, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	. ....
33	Fortingall, .	2	3	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	48 0 0	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....	70 1 0	.....
34	Fossaway, .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	32 9 7	.....	.....	14 0 0	. ....	46 9 7	.....
35	Fowlis Wester, .	5	2	801	...	...	1381	2182	36.7	...	...	63.2	52 13 4	.....	.....	38 14 8	.....	91 8 0	10 18 6
36	Gask, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0	.....	7 0 0	.....
37	Glendevon, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
38	Inchture, . .	1	3	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	72 0 0	.....	.....	14 6 0	.....	86 6 0	... ..
39	Kenmore, . .	7	10	2221	...	...	3483	5704	38.9	...	...	61.0	145 19 1	.....	.....	83 1 7	5 6 4	234 7 0	.....
40	Killin, . .	6	6	1837	...	...	1975	3812	48.2	...	...	51.8	125 19 0	.....	.....	64 3 7	4 19 2	195 1 9	5 12 0
41	Kilmadock, .	2	3	1372	...	...	...	1372	100.0	...	...	..	90 7 11	.....	.....	.....	5 4 0	95 11 11	4 7 6
42	Kilspindie, .	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Kincardine, .	2	4	832	...	...	1123	1955	42.5	...	...	57.4	57 11 2	.....	.....	29 15 10	8 12 5	95 19 5	2 0 0
44	Kinclaven, .	1	3	730	..	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	44 0 0	.....	.....	13 19 6	.....	57 19 6	.....
45	Kinfauns, . .	3	2	1317	...	...	...	1317	100.0	...	...	...	86 11 8	.....	.....	.....	2 11 1	89 2 9	.....
46	Kinloch, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
47	Kinnaird, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
48	Kinnoul, . .	3	6	1815	...	...	1243	3058	59.3	...	...	40.6	120 2 1	.....	.....	40 14 4	4 12 8	165 9 1	. ....
49	Kirkmichael, .	...	4	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	50 8 1	.....	74 8 1	.....
50	Lethendy, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Logierait, . .	8	6	2550	...	...	2282	4832	52.7	...	...	47.2	167 10 8	.....	.....	41 0 6	10 9 4	219 0 6	6 0 0
52	Longforgan, .	1	2	365	...	...	603	968	37.7	...	...	62.2	24 0 0	.....	.....	25 1 0	.....	49 1 0	.....
53	Madderty, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
54	Meigle, . .	...	3	672	...	...	...	672	100.0	...	...	...	50 13 1	.....	.....	.....	3 2 0	53 15 1	.....
55	Methven, . .	4	4	450	...	...	1460	1910	23.5	...	...	76.4	29 0 10	.....	.....	55 0 0	13 1 10	97 2 8	7 10 2
56	Moneydie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Monievaird, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 2 4	.....
58	Monzie, . .	1	1	585	...	. .	...	585	100.0	...	...	...	38 6 1	.....	.....	.....	3 18 0	42 4 1	.....
59	Moulin, . .	2	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	23 5 11	.....	.....	28 13 9	.....	51 19 8	.....
60	Muckhart, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Muthill, . .	4	5	1325	...	...	1596	2921	45.3	...	...	54.6	90 0 0	... ..	.....	45 12 11	.....	135 12 11	.....
62	Perth, . .	30	32	3399	...	12,440	2920	18,759	18.1	...	66.3	15.5	227 17 0	.....	728 3 3	94 9 0	14 17 0	1065 6 3	.....
63	Port of Monteith,	...	2	173	...	...	365	538	32.1	...	...	67.8	12 0 0	.....	.....	14 8 11	.....	26 8 11	.....
64	Rattray, . .	2	3	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	96 0 0	.....	.....	14 15 1	.....	110 15 1	.....
65	Redgorton, .	...	5	376	...	...	1095	1471	25.5	...	...	74.4	25 6 1	.....	.....	44 8 3	1 5 0	70 19 4	.....
66	Rhynd, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Scone, . .	8	7	3534	...	...	1825	5359	65.9	...	...	34.0	230 19 4	.....	.....	57 13 0	0 10 6	289 2 10	.....
68	St. Madoes, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	17 6 8	.....	17 6 8	.....
	Carry forward,	180	194	62,870	...	12,440	44,580	119890	...	...	...	...	4164 6 3	.....	728 3 3	1359 15 8	142 16 3	6395 1 5	67 13 4

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	180	194	62,870	...	12,440	44,580	119890	...	...	...	...	4164 6 3	.....	728 3 3	1359 15 8	142 16 3	6395 1 5	67 13 4
69 St. Martins, .	...	3	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	37 18 0	.....	37 18 0	.....
70 Tibbermuir,	4	3	1502	...	...	730	2232	67.3	...	...	32.7	98 14 9	.....	.....	15 9 0	9 18 0	124 1 9	1 0 0
71 Trinity-Gask, .	1	5	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	40.0	96 0 0	.....	.....	15 4 11	.....	111 4 11	12 0 0
72 Tulliallan, .	2	5	1537	...	...	640	2177	70.6	...	...	29.4	105 0 0	.....	.....	20 16 0	.....	125 16 0	.....
73 Weem, . .	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	48 0 0	.....	.....	10 6 0	.....	58 6 0	.....
Total,	188	212	68,099	...	12,440	47,775	128314	53.0	...	9.7	37.2	4512 1 0	.....	728 3 3	1459 9 7	152 14 3	6852 8 1	80 13 4
RENFREW.																		
1 Abbey, . .	17	29	...	...	12,170	730	12,900	. .	...	94.3	5.6	.....	.....	845 11 7	27 18 0	13 7 11	886 17 6	.....
2 Cathcart, .	3	1	730	81	...	365	1176	62.0	6.9	...	31.1	51 15 5	7 11 6	.....	16 8 5	1 18 8	77 14 0	.....
3 Eaglesham, .	1	3	...	219	813	...	1032	...	21.2	78.7	...	.....	43 1 3	51 7 6	.....	1 1 0	95 9 9	.....
4 Eastwood, .	6	11	...	954	2232	1077	4263	...	22.4	52.3	25.2	.....	69 6 0	147 16 5	32 1 0	10 18 9	260 2 2	13 0 1
5 Erskine, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....
6 Greenock, .	29	52	2144	2210	16,530	733	21,617	9.9	10.2	76.5	3.3	193 16 8	140 5 0	902 15 6	16 12 0	33 15 6	1287 4 8	87 6 5
7 Houstoun, .	2	...	...	...	365	365	730	...	...	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	19 2 11	16 18 0	2 0 1	38 1 0	.....
8 Inchinnan, .	1	...	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	25 8 4	.....	.....	25 8 4	.....
9 Innerkip, .	1	3	...	766	15	...	781	...	98.1	1.9	...	.....	54 0 9	0 15 0	.....	3 11 7	58 7 4	.....
10 Kilbarchan, .	5	4	...	...	1874	365	2239	...	...	83.7	16.3	.....	.....	128 10 11	15 0 0	5 6 6	148 17 5	2 16 3
11 Kilmalcolm, .	1	2	337	393	...	365	1095	30.8	35.9	...	33.3	27 1 0	34 2 6	.....	20 2 0	2 3 6	83 9 0	5 0 0
12 Lochwinnoch, .	7	6	...	...	2356	1471	3827	...	...	61.6	38.3	.....	.....	171 0 10	46 10 6	12 2 7	229 13 11	28 8 4
13 Mearns, . .	3	1	...	...	1095	365	1460	...	...	75.0	25.0	.....	.....	74 4 4	4 13 6	.....	78 17 10	5 4 0
14 Neilston, . .	10	10	...	...	4244	730	4974	...	...	85.3	14.6	.....	.....	292 18 5	25 0 0	3 12 11	321 11 4	48 15 0
15 Paisley, . .	9	16	61	...	6227	...	6288	0.9	...	99.0	...	3 16 0	.....	361 14 0	.....	10 12 0	376 2 0	.....
16 Port-Glasgow, .	5	7	...	820	2555	730	4105	...	19.9	62.2	17.8	.....	54 0 0	157 10 0	31 15 10	1 19 9	245 5 7	.....
17 Renfrew, . .	1	3	...	...	475	730	1205	...	...	39.4	60.5	.....	.....	27 17 0	20 16 0	2 18 11	51 11 11	.....
Total,	101	148	3272	5443	51,316	8026	68,057	4.8	7.9	75.4	11.8	276 9 1	402 7 0	3206 12 9	273 15 3	105 9 8	4264 13 9	190 10 11

ROSS & CROMARTY.																				
1 Alness,	3	4	1095	...	...	1460	2555	42.8	...	...	57.1	69 0 0	.....	.....	31 5 0	.....	100 5 0	.....
2 Applecross,	6	3	1095	...	...	2190	3285	33.3	...	...	66.6	69 0 0	.....	.....	41 19 6	.....	110 19 6	.....
3 Avoch,	4	2	2190	...	...	...	2190	100.0	...	...	...	138 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 0 0	10 0 0
4 Barvas,	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	27 14 9	.....	27 14 9	.....
5 Contin,	...	6	790	...	...	1095	1885	41.9	...	...	58.0	49 16 8	.....	.....	24 14 6	5 12 1	80 3 3	.....
6 Cromarty,	7	6	1640	...	...	2292	3932	41.7	...	...	58.2	107 11 3	.....	.....	56 6 8	6 16 3	170 14 2	.....
7 Dingwall,	3	3	1460	...	...	730	2190	66.6	...	...	33.3	92 0 0	.....	.....	14 16 0	2 12 2	109 8 2	.....
8 Edderton,	1	1	496	...	..	...	496	100.0	...	...	...	34 6 3	.....	.....	.....	3 0 3	37 6 6	.....
9 Fearn,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	46 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0	.....
10 Fodderty,	3	1	418	...	...	453	871	47.9	...	...	52.0	23 0 0	.....	.....	11 12 0	3 11 0	38 3 0	.....
11 Gairloch,	5	5	2212	...	...	1095	3307	66.9	...	...	33.1	139 7 6	.....	.....	18 10 7	3 0 0	160 18 1	.....
12 Glenshiel,	2	1	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 2 6	.....	14 2 6	.....
13 Killearnan,	1	5	1231	...	...	804	2035	60.5	...	...	39.5	83 16 7	.....	.....	20 16 2	19 8 8	124 1 5	.....
14 Kilmuir, Easter,	4	2	934	...	...	1095	2029	46.0	...	...	53.9	63 5 0	.....	.....	23 16 8	.....	87 1 8	.....
15 Kiltearn,	3	3	730	...	...	1460	2190	33.3	...	...	66.6	46 0 0	.....	.....	50 1 6	5 12 1	101 13 7	.....
16 Kincardine,	1	3	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	46 0 0	.....	.....	17 18 10	.....	63 18 10	.....
17 Kintail,	5	7	730	...	...	3650	4380	16.6	...	...	83.3	37 1 3	.....	.....	57 15 8	.....	94 16 11	.....
18 Knockbain,	4	2	730	...	...	1460	2190	33.3	...	...	66.6	46 0 0	.....	.....	36 17 7	.....	82 17 7	.....
19 Lochalsh,	2	5	434	...	...	1460	1894	22.9	...	...	77.0	28 12 2	.....	.....	42 1 9	17 8 0	88 1 11	.....
20 Lochbroom,	9	4	2190	...	...	2555	4745	46.1	...	...	53.8	138 0 0	.....	.....	67 18 6	.....	205 18 6	.....
21 Lochcarron,	...	4	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	46 0 0	.....	.....	13 11 6	.....	59 11 6	.....
22 Lochs,	5	...	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	69 0 0	.....	.....	14 0 10	3 6 0	86 6 10	.....
23 Logie, Easter,	2	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	46 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 19 8	56 19 8	.....
24 Nigg,	...	4	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	66 16 9	.....	.....	8 5 4	2 10 0	77 12 1	.....
25 Resolis,	1	4	629	...	...	1095	1724	36.4	...	...	63.5	39 12 9	.....	.....	26 0 2	1 3 0	66 15 11	3 0 0
26 Rosemarkie,	2	1	615	...	...	365	980	62.7	...	...	37.2	35 9 9	.....	.....	6 4 0	3 1 6	44 15 3	.....
27 Rosskeen,	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	23 0 0	.....	.....	19 18 0	.....	42 18 0	.....
28 Stornoway,	5	2	547	...	...	1825	2372	23.0	...	...	76.9	38 8 7	.....	.....	40 13 0	.....	79 1 7	.....
29 Tain,	2	3	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	46 0 0	.....	.....	14 9 9	.....	60 9 9	.....
30 Tarbat,	4	1	1095	...	..	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	69 0 0	.....	.....	19 2 0	.....	88 2 0	.....
31 Uig,	3	1	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	24 2 4	.....	.....	18 0 0	4 3 7	46 5 11	.....
32 Urquhart,	2	5	1095	...	...	1460	2555	42.8	...	...	57.1	69 0 0	.....	.....	32 8 2	.....	101 8 2	2 0 0
33 Urray,	3	7	1182	...	...	1825	3007	39.3	...	...	60.6	74 10 4	.....	.....	34 8 4	5 18 0	114 16 8	.....
Total,	96	99	30,108	...	...	36,764	66,872	45.0	...	...	54.9	1903 17 2	.....	.....	805 9 3	98 2 3	2807 8 8	15 0 0

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
ROXBURGH.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.
1 Ancrum,	...	4	...	398	...	730	1128	...	35.3	...	64.7	.....	31 5 0	.....	26 1 6	3 4 10	60 11 4	.....
2 Ashkirk,	2	...	...	233	...	365	598	...	38.9	...	61.0	.....	16 3 1	.....	14 6 0	4 0 8	34 9 9	.....
3 Bedrule,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
4 Bowden,	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	34 17 7	.....	34 17 7	.....
5 Castleton,	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 4 8	.....	12 4 8	3 4 6
6 Cavers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Crailing,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Eckford,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 11 8	.....	7 11 8	.....
9 Ednam,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 8 6	.....	13 8 6	.....
10 Hawick,	11	4	365	2761	...	1715	4841	7.5	57.0	...	35.4	20 0 0	196 12 3	.....	48 13 8	3 18 3	269 4 2	19 9 7
11 Hopekirk,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 0 8	.....	8 0 8	.....
12 Hownam,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 13 1	.....	13 13 1	.....
13 Jedburgh,	5	8	...	1328	...	3141	4469	29.7	...	...	70.2	.....	94 12 0	.....	85 5 0	9 7 0	189 4 0	6 10 0
14 Kelso,	10	12	...	4864	...	2449	7313	...	66.5	...	33.5	.....	342 16 1	.....	73 18 0	7 8 1	424 2 2	10 16 0
15 Kirkton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Lilliesleaf,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Linton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Mackerston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Maxton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Melrose,	10	9	...	3936	...	465	4401	...	89.4	...	10.5	.....	268 2 2	.....	12 9 0	29 5 0	309 16 2	3 15 0
21 Minto,	4	1	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....
22 Morebattle,	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	26 10 0	.....	26 10 0	.....
23 Oxnam,	1	1	...	28	...	702	730	...	3.8	...	96.1	.....	1 17 6	.....	20 7 8	4 3 8	26 8 7	.....
24 Roberton,	1	1	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	25 0 0	.....	12 4 0	.....	37 4 0	.....
25 Roxburgh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 St. Boswells,	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	26 19 1	.....	26 19 1	.....

27 Smailholm,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Southdean,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	9 2 0	.....	.....
29 Sprouston,	3	4	...	1309	...	1246	2555	...	51.2	...	48.7	.....	89 7 3	.....	42 11 0	4 15 3	136 13 6	.....	
30 Stitchel,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
31 Wilton,	1	2	...	770	...	...	770	...	100.0	...	...	.....	54 7 0	.....	.....	.....	54 7 0	4 7 0	
32 Yetholm,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 12 0	.....	15 12 0	.....	
Total,	55	55	365	16,357	...	18,478	35,200	1.0	46.5	...	52.4	20 0 0	1145 2 4	.....	533 14 10	66 2 9	1764 19 11	48 2 1	
SELKIRK.																			
1 Ettrick,	...	2	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 16 0	.....	20 16 0	.....	
2 Galashiels,	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	25 0 0	.....	.. ..	.....	25 0 0	.....	
3 Kirkhope,	3	...	365	104	...	365	834	43.7	12.5	...	43.7	24 0 0	7 2 11	.....	9 2 0	3 3 0	43 7 11	1 0 0	
4 Selkirk,	4	3	...	1286	...	739	2025	...	63.5	...	36.4	.....	88 0 0	.....	32 13 3	0 11 6	121 4 9	.....	
5 Yarrow,	2	1	...	627	...	365	992	...	63.2	...	36.7	.....	43 15 0	.....	13 0 0	2 4 0	58 19 0	.....	
Total,	10	6	365	2382	...	1834	4581	7.9	51.9	...	40.0	24 0 0	163 17 11	.....	75 11 3	5 18 6	269 7 8	1 0 0	
SHETLAND.																			
1 Bressa, Burray, Quarff,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2 Delting,	3	1	...	...	365	1095	1460	...	...	25.0	75.0	.....	.....	19 14 9	32 4 6	.....	51 19 3	.....	
3 Dunrossness,	3	1	...	365	...	1095	1460	...	25.0	...	75.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	15 4 4	.....	39 4 4	.....	
4 Fetlar & North Yell,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 2 10	.....	8 2 10	.....	
5 Lerwick,	6	2	1495	365	...	730	2590	57.7	14.1	...	28.2	109 3 0	24 0 0	.....	21 19 11	11 14 7	166 17 6	10 0 0	
6 Nesting,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 18 0	.....	15 18 0	.....	
7 North Mavine,	3	2	...	365	365	914	1644	...	22.2	22.2	55.5	.....	24 1 0	19 3 6	12 16 8	.....	56 1 2	.....	
8 Sandsting,	2	4	...	...	...	2190	2190	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	32 3 1	.....	32 3 1	.....	
9 Tingwall,	2	2	386	365	...	118	869	44.4	42.0	...	13.5	26 8 9	22 0 0	.....	4 17 0	9 15 0	63 0 9	.....	
10 Unst,	2	6	1460	...	...	1460	2920	50.0	...	...	50.0	103 0 0	.....	.....	26 3 1	.....	129 3 1	.....	
11 Walls & Sandness,	3	2	183	...	...	1095	1278	14.3	...	...	85.6	12 10 0	.....	.....	19 13 0	7 2 5	39 5 5	.....	
12 Yell (Mid & South),	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	70 0 0	.....	.....	7 3 1	.....	77 3 1	.....	
Total,	28	22	4254	1460	730	10,157	16,601	25.6	8.8	4.4	61.1	321 1 9	94 1 0	38 18 3	196 5 6	28 12 0	678 18 6	10 0 0	

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year. M.	F.	No. of Days on which Relief was granted. In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief. In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients. In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
STIRLING.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Airth,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....		.....		18 4 2,	.....
2 Alva,	2	3	...	1688	...	...	1688	...	100.0	...	...	.....	104 17 6		.....	1 8 9	106 6 3	.....
3 Baldernock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Balfron,	1	1	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	9 17 8	.....	33 17 8	.....
5 Bothkennar,	1	2	...	365	730	...	1095	...	33.3	66.6	...	.....	24 0 0	36 11 9	.....	.....	60 11 9	17 13 0
6 Buchanan,	...	3	..	365	177	553	1095	...	33.3	16.1	50.5	.....	24 0 0	5 10 0	20 10 0	.....	50 0 0	.....
7 Campsie,	9	6	238	3604	365	730	4937	4.8	73.0	7.4	14.8	17 9 11	301 13 7	19 12 4	25 3 2	6 10 6	370 9 6	20 4 0
8 Denny,	3	2	466	365	530	200	1561	29.8	23.4	33.9	12.8	35 0 0	30 11 5	28 0 9	2 15 0	13 15 4	110 2 6	.....
9 Drymen,	2	...	...	...	365	365	730	...	...	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	24 1 7	10 13 1	.....	34 14 8	.....
10 Dunipace,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	2 12 0	.....	2 12 0	.....
11 Falkirk,	9	5	365	141	3343	...	3849	9.5	3.7	86.7	...	40 0 0	12 4 6	154 14 0	.....	8 17 9	215 16 3	6 3 7
12 Fintry,	1	1	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	8 6 0	.... .	32 6 0	.....
13 Gargunnock,	1	2	...	456	...	365	821	...	55·5	...	44.4	.....	42 0 0	.....	27 5 11	2 2 0	71 7 11	6 0 0
14 Killearn,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Kilsyth,	11	7	...	3119	...	2108	7227	...	59·6	...	40.3	.....	239 6 2	.....	56 15 4	11 12 0	307 13 6	.....
16 Kippen,	3	3	273	822	...	1095	2190	12.5	37.5	...	50.0	21 14 5	24 0 0	.....	35 6 11	1 9 0	82 10 4	7 12 1
17 Larbert,	6	5	267	98	1825	1693	3883	6.8	2·5	47.0	43.6	16 6 6	6 10 0	92 14 3	44 17 2	1 19 1	162 7 0	.....
18 Lecropt,	2	...	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	37 7 6	.....	11 11 1	.....	48 18 7	.....
19 Muiravonside,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 5 0	.....	12 5 0	.....
20 Polmont,	3	4	365	1282	365	365	2377	15.3	53.9	15.3	15.3	24 0 0	82 16 0	16 18 0	9 5 6	3 9 4	136 8 10	.....
21 St. Ninians,	8	4	776	709	1269	1095	3849	20.1	18.4	33.0	28.4	45 14 3	52 2 5	53 14 1	43 8 8	5 14 0	200 13 5	9 6 11
22 Slamannan,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	25 10 0	.....	.....	.....	25 10 0	.....
23 Stirling,	8	14	1133	3099	2920	...	7152	15.8	43.3	40.8	...	86 18 3	206 8 3	135 4 0	.....	29 5 8	457 16 2	10 0 0
24 Strathblane,	3	1	365	...	365	730	1460	25.0	...	25.0	50.0	30 16 8	.....	22 2 0	30 17 10	.....	83 16 6	.....
Total,	75	66	4248	17,573	12,254	11,854	45,929	9.2	38.2	26.7	25.8	318 0 0	1261 7 4	589 2 9	369 14 6	86 3 5	2624 8 0	76 19 7

SUTHERLAND.																				
1 Assynt,	3	2	118	...	...	1460	1578	7.4	...	...	92.5	7 17 8	.....	.....	19 9 9	1 13 6	29 0 11	.....		
2 Clyne,	1	4	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	92 0 0	.....	.....	16 6 0	.....	108 6 0	.....		
3 Creich,	3	3	1460	...	...	730	2190	66.6	...	...	33 3	92 0 0	.....	.....	17 11 0	.....	109 11 0	.....		
4 Dornoch,	1	3	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	46 0 0	.....	.....	8 2 6	.....	54 2 6	.....		
5 Durness,	3	2	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	23 0 0	.....	.....	18 5 4	.....	41 5 4	.....		
6 Edrachillis,	1	1	365	...	...	281	646	56 5	...	...	43.4	23 0 0	.....	.....	5 3 2	.....	28 3 2	.....		
7 Farr,	2	3	163	...	...	1063	1226	13.3	...	...	86.7	8 8 0	.....	.....	26 3 8	.....	34 11 8	.....		
8 Golspie,	2	3	986	...	...	365	1351	73.0	...	...	27.0	62 4 0	.....	.....	3 18 0	3 10 0	69 12 0	.....		
9 Kildonan,	2	...	55	...	...	430	485	11.3	...	...	88.6	3 9 6	.....	.....	12 5 10	16 1 0	31 16 4	6 10 0		
10 Loth,	5	...	768	...	...	730	1498	51.2	...	...	48.7	48 7 10	.....	.....	9 2 0	14 11 1	72 0 11	.....		
11 Rogart,	1	2	144	...	...	730	874	16.4	...	...	83.5	11 10 0	.....	.....	8 11 3	1 2 6	21 3 9	.....		
12 Tongue,	...	3	...	...	...	800	800	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 3 8	.....	14 3 8	.....		
13 Tongue,	3	1	...	...	...	1319	1319	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	29 10 0	.....	29 10 0	.....		
Total,	27	27	6614	...	...	10,463	17,077	38.7	...	...	61.2	417 17 0	.....	.....	188 12 2	36 18 1	643 7 3	6 10 0		
WIGTOWN.																				
1 Glasserton,	4	...	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	16 2 8	.....	76 2 8	.....		
2 Inch,	2	2	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	40 0 0	.....	.....	21 2 6	.....	61 2 6	.....		
3 Kirkcolm,	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	40 0 0	.....	.....	9 9 1	.....	49 9 1	.....		
4 Kirkinner,	...	1	183	...	...	...	183	100.0	...	...	...	10 9 10	.....	.....	.....	5 4 3	15 14 1	.....		
5 Kirkmaiden,	4	...	290	...	..	1170	1460	19 8	...	...	80.1	17 6 7	.....	... ..	41 15 0	.....	59 1 7	.....		
6 Kirkcowan,	3	4	604	...	...	1226	1830	33.0	...	...	66.9	39 18 9	.....	.....	45 5 4	4 8 10	89 12 11	.....		
7 Leswalt,	4	3	1460	...	...	887	2347	62.2	...	...	37.7	80 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	100 0 0	5 7 0		
8 Luce, New,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	5 0 0		
9 Luce, Old,	5	3	730	...	...	1825	2555	28.5	...	...	71.4	33 11 0	.....	.....	54 0 7	6 2 7	98 14 2	.....		
10 Mochrum,	1	2	548	...	...	365	913	60.0	...	...	39.9	30 0 0	.....	.....	17 1 5	.....	47 1 5	.....		
11 Penninghame,	7	10	3285	..	...	2920	6205	52.9	...	...	47.0	180 0 0	.....	.....	67 11 7	0 6 6	247 18 1	.....		
12 Portpatrick,	4	5	841	...	...	2190	3031	27.7	...	...	72.2	48 6 8	.....	.....	35 13 4	3 2 8	87 2 8	.....		
13 Sorby,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 3 0	.....	8 3 0	.....		
14 Stoneykirk,	6	9	1594	...	...	3353	4947	32.2	...	...	67.7	86 15 3	.....	.....	99 17 10	1 10 7	188 3 8	.....		
15 Stranraer,	3	4	543	...	...	1223	1806	30 0	...	...	69.9	26 17 8	.....	.....	33 16 8	.....	60 14 4	7 14 0		
16 Whithorn,	3	2	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	80 0 0	.....	.....	2 12 0	.....	82 12 0	.....		
17 Wigtown,	4	6	2400	...	...	765	3165	75.8	...	...	24.1	131 10 1	.....	.....	30 0 3	10 10 1	173 0 5	20 0 0		
Total,	53	54	17,223	...	...	18.154	35,377	48.7	...	...	51.3	949 15 10	.....	.....	502 11 3	31 5 6	1483 12 7	38 1 0		

Abstract of the Return of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year 1866.

COUNTIES.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days for which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d
1 Aberdeen,	217	275	93,195	..	20,352	39,315	152,862	60 9	..	13 3	25·7	6,154 10 5	....	929 18 9	1 064 9 10	178 10 10	8,327 9 10	1·5 4 4
2 Argyll,	127	139	43,853	..	..	44,596	88,449	49·5	..	..	50·4	2 932 2 8	....	....	1 193 15 1	148 17 4	4,274 15 1	2·5 1 8
3 Ayr,	137	1·2	10,974	22,380	27,066	30,747	91 167	12·0	24·5	29·7	33 7	859 4 2	1,663 8 11	1,472 8 1	822 4 10	180 9 1	4,957 15 1	120 18 2
4 Banff,	45	69	22,774	..	..	15,389	38,163	59·6	..	..	40·3	1 482 10 0	....	....	457 14 2	37 7 1	1,977 11 6	20 6 1
5 Berwick,	27	38	365	12,343	..	9 0·3	21.751	1·6	56·8	..	41·5	28 0 0	845 11 3	....	258 18 1	28 5 0	1,2·0 14 4	27 9 7
6 Bute,	15	23	3.488	922	2,047	5,159	11,616	30·0	7 8	17·7	44·4	324 11 6	106 2 0	116 1 10	152 12 1	36 1 0	735 8 5	....
7 Caithness,	48	57	9.346	1.158	..	20,8 7	31,341	29 8	3 7	..	66·4	655 0 10	77 7 11	....	440 2 0	130 12 2	1,3·9 2 11	6 19 3
8 Clackmannan,	13	25	2.395	6.134	2.009	2,715	13.253	18·1	46 3	15 1	20·4	188 10 4	402 8 5	106 8 7	2 3 4	23 1 8	802 12 4	...
9 Dumbarton,	48	43	7.02	8,259	5.201	8,016	28,503	24·6	28 9	18·3	28·1	632 18 6	638 15 0	513 0 1	234 15 10	125 9 1	1 9·2 18	45 19 3
0 Dumfries,	90	90	41,640	..	..	13.631	55,271	5 3	..	..	24·6	2,346 12 11	....	....	361 17 8	82 11 6	2,791 2 1	68 11 4
11 Edinburgh,	318	457	132.038	27,561	43,862	25.942	229,403	57 5	12·0	19 1	11·3	8,746 0 5	1,736 14 4	2,551 16 1	789 15 11	222 0 8	14,0 6 7 5	369 2 0
12 Elgin,	41	58	19,323	..	..	11.611	30 93	62·4	..	.	37·5	981 9 3	....	....	343 3 11	23 7 0	1,348 0 2	22 6 3
1 Fife,	145	134	40. 07	22,695	7,186	20,256	90.944	44·9	24 9	7·9	22 2	2 871 3 5	1,591 10 5	315 8 5	560 13 4	30 2 5	5,579 18 0	8.. 12 11
14 Forfar,	220	304	106, 57	365	33.14	23 021	163 486	65·4	0 2	20 2	14 1	6,206 18 3	16 18 8	1,439 0 1	613 11 7	106 8 4	8,442 10 11	276 12 7
15 Haddington,	44	52	6,674	13,497	730	10,623	31 524	21 1	42 8	2·3	33 7	471 16 5	873 1 6	44 9 0	3.9 9 0	85 15 4	1,814 11 5	32 15 6
16 Inverness,	116	1 1	39,530	..	706	37,972	78,20	50·5	..	8	48·6	2.555 8 0	....	47 9 2	917 12 9	178 11 11	5 699 1 10	10 7 0
17 Kincardine,	42	48	18.758	..	1,460	9,215	29,431	63 7	..	4 9	31 3	1,1·6 11 7	....	76 10 0	2.5 12 1	24 19 4	1,49 13 0	51 3 9
18 Kinross,	11	9	2.527	703	496	2.753	6,479	39·0	10·8	7 6	42·5	160 9 6	54 13 6	33 14 11	69 15 0	22 10 7	341 3 6	5 7 0
19 Kirkcudbright,	49	53	21.492	..	.	13.249	34,741	61·8	..	..	38 1	1,195 2 6	....	....	288 5 0	33 4 6	1,1 1 12 6	17 0 0
20 Lanark,	567	585	109 6·2	23,662	139.11	36.3·2	308 8·3	35·4	7·7	45 0	11·8	8,259 19 5	1,706 12 11	7,208 14 9	1,0 5 16 1	1,4 8 11 9	19,70 0 4 11	354 13 6
21 Linlithgow,	35	31	4.968	4,895	6,205	4,963	21,031	23·6	23 2	29·5	23 6	581 4 0	341 19 9	284 10 7	143 1 3	47 11 4	1,1·8 11 0	3 14 0
22 Nairn,	12	9	5.027	..	..	1,726	6,753	74·4	..	..	25·5	317 6 0	....	....	45 2 10	1 1 6	365 0 4	....
23 Orkney,	28	29	7.061	1,095	..	11.680	19,836	35·6	5·5	..	58·8	474 13 6	63 10 0	....	246 3 4	15 0 4	799 7 2	41 15 5
24 Peebles,	11	14	6,291	1,395	..	730	8.419	74·7	16 6	..	8·6	451 3 0	102 19 7	....	24 9 0	53 1 7	631 13 2	39 5 4
25 Perth,	188	212	68.099	..	12,440	47,775	128.314	53·0	..	9·7	37 2	4,512 1 0	....	728 3 3	1,459 9 7	132 14 3	6,852 8 1	80 1. 4
26 Renfrew,	101	148	3 272	5.443	51,316	8.026	68,057	4 8	7·9	75·4	11 8	276 9 1	402 7 0	3.206 12 9	27 15 3	105 9 8	4 264 13 9	150 10 1
27 Ross,	96	99	30 108	..	..	36.764	66,872	45·0	..	..	54 9	1,903 17 2	....	....	805 9 3	98 2 3	2,807 8 8	1.. 0 0
28 Roxburgh,	55	55	365	16.357	..	18,478	35,200	1·0	46·5	..	52·4	20 0 0	1,145 2 4	....	533 14 10	66 2 9	1 764 19 1	48 2 1
29 Selkirk,	10	6	365	2,382	..	1.834	4 581	7·9	51 9	..	40·0	24 0 0	1o3 17 11	....	75 11 3	5 18 6	2.9 7 8	1 0 0
30 Shetland,	28	22	4.254	1,460	730	10,157	16,601	25·6	8·8	4·4	61·1	321 1 9	94 1 0	38 18 3	196 5 6	28 12 0	678 18 0	1.. 0 0
31 Stirling,	75	66	4.248	17,573	12,254	11,854	45.929	9·2	38·2	26·7	25 8	318 0 0	1,261 7 4	589 2 9	369 14 6	86 3 5	2,6·4 8 0	70 19 7
32 Sutherland,	27	27	6 614	..	..	10.463	17.077	38·7	..	..	61 2	417 17 0	....	....	188 12 2	36 18 1	643 7 5	6 10 0
33 Wigtown,	53	54	17.223	..	..	18.154	35,377	48·7	..	..	51·3	949 15 10	....	....	502 1 3	31 5 0	1 483 1 7	31 1 0
Totals & Averages,	2979	3484	890.688	190,282	366,221	563,086	2,010,377	44·3	9.4	18 2	28·1	58,566 8 5	13,288 9 9	19,483 7 4	15,236 7 7	4,229 18 0	110,864 11 1	2.455 1 0

APPENDIX D.

Statistical Tables.—No. I.

Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Patients resident in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, at the beginning of each of the years 1858 67; the Number thereinto admitted; the Number therefrom discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Number Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Number which Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	No. resident at 1st January.				No. admitted during year.*				No. discharged during year.								No. transferred during year.				No. which died during year.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.				Not recovered.*				Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
									Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1858, . . .	506	506	1402	1551	203	225	502	696	72	99	172	280	88	80	110	136	10	12	66	90	47	33	141	149
1859, . . .	503	508	1447	1656	205	195	553	650	77	85	176	266	64	70	123	115	4	5	77	95	55	29	146	130
1860, . . .	486	485	1567	1812	174	226	561	643	71	88	211	280	65	71	126	144	8	11	73	70	46	31	176	159
1861, . . .	479	513	1595	1875	232	221	521	675	85	82	205	297	73	92	108	176	12	6	46	89	34	36	168	151
1862, . . .	511	520	1624	1924	202	201	524	611	64	73	186	253	81	86	128	161	10	9	75	70	43	33	184	178
1863, . . .	507	516	1668	1936	179	210	592	658	60	101	200	252	69	63	210	237	6	3	120	122	46	36	150	151
1864, . . .	491	527	1731	1952	193	181	796	815	74	81	194	235	61	64	356	356	12	12	283	257	38	25	167	168
1865, . . .	521	534	1774	2009	212	230	603	717	77	89	214	248	78	82	174	217	14	9	119	158	29	35	148	151
1866, . . .	550	555	1836	2086	246	222	816	958	79	112	227	255	58	71	352	458	11	12	278	373	54	37	161	181
1867, . . .	583	560	1907	2139	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	15	24	104	219	55	29	218	201

* Including Patients transferred.

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. II.

Table showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1857, and distinguishing the Private from the Pauper Patients.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	19	17	57	120	6	6	15	15	2	1	15	82	5	3	25	27
February,	22	20	73	78	4	6	11	21	6	7	26	27	6	5	20	15
March,	12	21	58	67	9	10	22	25	14	3	16	9	4	...	25	21
Total in 1st Quarter,	53	58	188	265	19	22	48	61	22	11	57	118	15	8	70	63
April,	25	22	62	60	12	6	15	15	8	3	6	15	6	2	15	18
May,	12	29	51	85	7	12	17	29	5	14	16	25	2	2	25	20
June,	24	22	49	86	6	12	22	27	4	2	8	16	9	...	17	18
Total in 2d Quarter,	61	73	162	231	25	30	54	71	17	19	30	56	17	4	57	56
July,	25	16	65	62	8	9	27	30	8	7	13	20	3	3	10	20
August,	18	22	73	74	10	8	16	26	7	9	24	16	3	3	12	18
September,	20	19	60	69	7	11	23	33	10	15	19	15	5	3	14	8
Total in 3d Quarter,	63	57	198	205	25	28	66	89	25	31	56	51	11	9	36	46
October,	18	23	49	69	8	5	19	27	12	10	11	27	2	1	16	13
November,	15	23	49	55	6	11	11	26	3	9	12	19	5	5	23	7
December,	15	25	55	57	5	7	17	24	6	2	10	10	5	2	16	16
Total in 4th Quarter,	48	71	153	181	19	23	47	77	21	21	33	56	12	8	55	36
General Totals,	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	55	29	218	201

Of the patients discharged not recovered, 15 private and 104 pauper males, and 24 private and 219 pauper females, were transferred to other establishments, and are here included in the numbers of admissions.

No. III.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1867.

ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.		Discharges.				Period of Residence of those discharged Recovered.																		Period of Residence of those discharged Not Recovered.											
			Recovered.		Not Recovered.		Under 1 Month.		From 1-3 Months.		From 3-6 Months.		From 6-9 Months		From 9-12 Months.		From 12-18 Months.		From 18 Months to 2 Years.		From 2-3 Years.		From 3-5 Years		Above 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Under 6 Months		From 6-12 Months		From 1-2 Years.		From 2-5 Years		Above 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Public Asylums, ...	664	727	219	288	141	142	21	13	76	86	50	69	25	42	14	30	11	19	11	6	5	11	5	5	1	7	38	32	19	17	38	22	22	24	11	26	13	21
Private Asylums, ...	136	182	33	64	67	141	5	2	5	19	9	16	5	12	3	6	4	3	1	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	15	13	9	51	10	19	8	18	10	22	15	18
Parochial Asylums,	94	105	49	45	29	31	8	6	15	14	11	10	5	7	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	11	11	2	6	2	4	1	2	8	4	5	4
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,.....	32	127	2	4	24	48	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	1	20	3	4	1	3	8	7	8	8
Totals,...	926	1141	303	401	261	362	34	21	96	119	70	97	35	62	21	41	16	23	13	9	7	14	7	7	4	8	67	62	31	94	53	49	32	47	37	59	41	51

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. IV.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients who died therein in 1867, and the Average Age at Death.

ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		MONTHS.												YEARS.												Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
			Under 1.		From 1-3		From 3-6		From 6-9		From 9-12		From 12-18		From 1-2		From 2-3		From 3-5		From 5-10		From 10 20		Above 20.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Public Asylums,	1816·0	1834·0	30	21	21	15	18	14	10	13	4	5	25	13	13	7	22	19	18	12	18	16	11	5	4	4	194	144	46·5	52·1
Private Asylums,	264·0	340·7	5	5	2	4	5	5	3	2	3	...	2	1	2	1	1	4	4	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	28	28	44·0	47·6
Parochial Asylums	189·5	250·0	2	3	4	3	3	4	3	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	4	6	...	1	...	...	25	24	48 2	44·5
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	237·2	352·5	...	5	2	3	1	3	3	4	2	2	...	1	2	2	6	3	3	2	5	6	2	3	...	...	26	34	46 5	54·8
Totals, ...	2506·7	2777·2	37	34	29	25	27	26	19	19	10	7	28	17	19	12	32	27	27	22	27	28	14	9	4	4	273	230	46 3	49·7

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. V.

Table showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in 1867.

Asylums.	Average Number Resident.		Cerebral and Spinal Disease.										Thoracic Disease.						Abdominal Disease.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age		Suicide and Accidents.	
			Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver Kidneys, etc		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F
Public Asylums, ...	1816·0	1834·0	18	8	16	6	23	6	9	9	35	15	25	29	19	12	8	11	4	2	5	3	6	8	5	4	15	26	6	3
Private Asylums,...	264·0	340·7	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	...	4	...	1	5	2	4	4	2	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	5	...	1
Parochial Asylums,	189.5	250·0	1	1	2	1	4	...	2	1	9	4	1	8	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	1
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, ...	237·2	352·5	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	4	8	3	3	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	9	...	1
Totals, ...	2506·7	2777·2	23	14	21	10	35	8	14	10	51	20	31	50	26	19	14	19	4	3	7	7	9	11	7	8	24	43	7	6

The deaths of two female patients, absent on probation from Public Asylums, are not included in this Table, the cause of death being unknown.

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. VI.

Table showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1866 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1866.				Number intimated during the Year 1866.		A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
	In Establishments.		As Single Patients.				Placed in Establishments.				Discharged from Establishments.						Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.	
							Of Patient intimated during 1866.		Of Single Patients transferred		Recovered.		Not Recovered		Died.						By Recovery.		By Friends.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	145	170	44	65	43	49	41	48	1	4	20	24	6	4	14	13	2	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	1	2
2. Argyll,	61	61	50	67	18	19	13	10	2	...	10	5	1	1	4	2	5	9	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	8
3. Ayr,	75	84	35	47	31	24	26	16	2	1	15	5	5	2	9	8	5	8	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
4. Banff,	21	33	19	26	8	12	7	10	...	...	...	6	1	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
5. Berwick,	11	21	12	11	5	5	3	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
6. Bute,	8	11	6	10	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	16	19	28	33	5	6	5	2	...	2	4	4	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1
8. Clackmannan,	10	16	...	7	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	35	18	7	14	7	12	7	11	1	...	4	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
10. Dumfries,	63	49	13	22	18	20	16	18	...	1	3	6	4	1	5	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
11. Edinburgh,	221	320	32	45	79	89	76	86	2	...	23	34	12	10	17	23	3	3	2	4	...	...	...	2	3	2
12. Elgin,	28	30	11	22	6	10	5	9	...	...	3	4	1	1	2	6	1	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
13. Fife,	92	102	36	21	21	19	17	16	2	1	9	7	1	2	6	11	4	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	..
14. Forfar,	166	219	23	30	42	55	41	50	1	1	18	27	4	6	14	17	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
15. Haddington,	24	31	13	17	8	6	7	5	...	1	..	2	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	..
16. Inverness,	51	57	47	57	18	9	13	7	3	...	6	7	3	1	2	7	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
17. Kincardine,	23	28	9	16	6	4	5	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18. Kinross,	6	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	24	35	19	17	9	7	6	5	1	...	5	4	...	1	1	3	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark,	353	376	38	59	151	153	146	145	4	7	72	61	14	15	37	43	5	8	7	4	1	...	1	...	2	3

21. Linlithgow, ...	24	19	7	5	5	8	3	7	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
22. Nairn, ...	8	6	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
23. Orkney, ...	11	11	15	17	2	3	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles, ...	9	12	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth, ...	104	115	64	70	27	28	24	24	1	...	4	12	3	1	10	15	3	4	...	..	1	...	1	1	5	4
26. Renfrew, ...	69	95	12	13	26	47	26	45	1	...	8	26	4	3	7	6	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...
27. Ross and Cromarty,...	44	36	48	54	5	14	5	12	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	3
28. Roxburgh, ...	24	21	24	29	7	5	5	4	...	1	4	1	2	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
29. Selkirk, ...	8	1	2	6	2	...	2	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland, ...	13	8	17	16	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
31. Stirling, ...	46	46	17	22	10	6	10	5	...	2	6	5	1	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2
32. Sutherland, ...	9	9	12	16	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
33. Wigton, ...	29	24	23	25	4	6	4	3	...	...	2	3	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1
Totals,.....	1836	2086	690	878	578	629	528	557	22	24	226	255	68	56	160	184	50	72	14	16	4	8	8	18	35	53

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Note.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it.

I.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,	1253·5	1167·5	449	498	151	201	149	140	109	94	35·8	42·6	33·6	40·3	8·6	8·0
,, 1859,	1307·0	1242·5	463	455	149	186	126	109	107	93	35·9	36·6	32·1	40·8	8·1	7·4
,, 1860,	1351·0	1319·0	442	518	167	208	124	130	139	99	32·7	39·2	37·7	40·1	10·2	7·5
,, 1861,	1374·0	1388·0	489	532	195	219	121	152	120	103	35·6	38·4	39·8	41·1	8·7	7·2
,, 1862,	1405·0	1418·0	435	464	155	197	124	149	147	107	30·9	32·7	35·9	42·4	10·4	7·5
,, 1863,	1458·5	1460·0	497	526	163	215	168	162	129	98	34·1	36·0	32·8	40·8	8·8	6·7
,, 1864,	1585·3	1616·9	628	630	192	201	212	211	127	106	39·6	38·9	30·5	31·9	8·1	6·6
,, 1865,	1575·0	1700·5	540	586	198	215	174	207	107	119	34·2	34·4	36·6	36·6	6·7	6·9
,, 1866,	1716·5	1735·0	779	771	227	263	226	230	143	142	45·3	44·4	27·8	34·1	8·3	8·1
,, 1867,	1816·0	1834·0	664	727	219	288	141	142	194	144	36·6	39·6	33·0	39·6	10·7	7·8
Average of the 10 Years,	1484·1	1488·1	538·6	570·7	181·6	218·5	156·5	163·2	132·2	110·5	36·3	38·3	33·7	38·3	8·9	7·4

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,	355·0	462·0	125	222	48	86	21	35	30	35	35·2	48·0	38·4	38·7	8·4	7·5
,, 1859,	351·5	490·0	113	168	44	66	27	39	38	30	32·1	34·3	38·9	39·3	10·8	6·1
,, 1860,	363·0	515·5	128	177	43	66	36	42	20	42	35·2	34·3	33·6	37·3	5·5	8·1
,, 1861,	388·5	524·0	112	176	30	66	29	76	28	39	28·9	33·5	26·8	37·5	7·2	7·4
,, 1862,	405·0	518·0	117	156	27	56	37	53	42	45	28·8	30·1	23·1	35·9	10·3	8·6
,, 1863,	406·5	500·5	113	145	30	64	71	73	28	45	27·7	28·9	26·5	44·1	6·8	8·9
,, 1864,	366·5	449·5	192	212	31	51	158	154	34	34	52·3	47·1	15·8	23·7	8·8	7·3
,, 1865,	342·5	422·5	123	161	47	58	38	48	32	35	35·9	38·1	38·2	36·0	9·3	8·2
,, 1866,	302·5	407·5	145	215	43	55	148	174	31	35	47·9	52·7	29·6	25·5	10·2	8·5
,, 1867,	264·0	340·7	129	179	33	64	62	140	28	27	48·8	52·5	25·6	35 7	10·6	7·9
Average of the 10 Years,	354·5	463·0	129·7	181·1	37·6	63·2	62·7	83·4	31·1	36·7	36·6	39·1	28·9	34·9	8·8	7·9

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858,	187·0	245·0	110	166	45	89	16	18	37	37	58·8	67·7	40·9	52·4	19·7	15·1
„ 1859,	199·5	268·5	131	162	57	95	22	22	37	23	65·8	60·4	43·5	58·6	18·5	8·5
„ 1860,	199·5	283·5	128	144	69	80	26	27	54	32	64·3	50·8	53·9	55·5	27·1	11·3
„ 1861,	191·0	281·0	112	136	63	93	24	34	30	21	58·6	48·3	56·2	68·3	15·7	7·4
„ 1862,	193·5	277·5	133	139	68	66	29	34	25	34	68·9	50·1	51·1	47·4	12·0	12·2
„ 1863,	205·5	280·5	126	131	62	67	26	40	26	22	61·4	46·7	50·8	51·1	12·6	7·8
„ 1864,	230·5	277·5	119	113	46	53	35	34	31	33	51·6	40·7	38·6	46·9	13·4	11·8
„ 1865,	219·0	276·5	93	117	46	59	25	33	22	20	42·4	42·3	49·4	50·4	10·0	7·2
„ 1866,	194·0	247·7	72	93	35	44	15	22	21	23	37·1	37·5	48·6	47·3	10·8	9·3
„ 1867,	189·5	250·0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	49·6	42·0	52·1	42·8	13·2	9·6
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	200·9	268·7	111·8	130·6	54·0	69·1	24·7	29·5	30·8	26·9	55·6	48·6	48·3	52·9	15·3	10·0

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858,	121·0	193·5	21	35	...	5	12	23	12	16	17·3	18·0	...	14·3	9·9	8 2
„ 1859,	129·5	225·0	51	60	1	4	12	15	19	13	39·3	26·6	1·9	6·6	14·7	5·7
„ 1860,	137·0	215·0	37	30	3	14	5	16	9	17	27·0	13·9	8·1	46·6	6·5	7·9
„ 1861,	148·0	214·0	40	53	2	1	7	6	24	24	27·0	24·7	5·0	1·8	16·2	11·2
„ 1862,	151·0	228·0	41	53	3	7	19	13	13	25	27·8	23·2	7·3	13·2	8·6	10·9
„ 1863,	158·0	241·5	35	66	5	7	14	25	13	22	22·1	27·3	14·3	10·6	8·2	9·1
„ 1864,	175·5	250·0	40	43	3	3	12	20	14	19	22·7	17·2	7·5	6·9	7·9	7·6
„ 1865,	204·5	297·5	59	83	...	5	15	11	16	12	28·8	27·8	...	6·0	5·9	4·0
„ 1866,	242·1	343·1	58	101	1	5	21	102	19	18	23·9	29·4	1·7	4·9	7·8	5·2
„ 1867,	237·2	352·5	32	127	2	4	24	48	26	34	13·5	36·0	6·2	3·1	10·9	9.6
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	170·3	256·0	41·7	65·1	2·0	5·5	14·1	27·9	16·5	20·0	24·5	25·4	4·8	8·4	9·7	7·8

APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 29*th and* 31*st March* 1867.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Asylum.

There are at present 174 males and 207 female lunatics resident, and 2 males and 1 female absent on probation. Since 26th July 1866, 101 persons have been admitted, 68 of these being paupers belonging to the district. In the same time there have been 64 discharges—42 as recovered, of which 39 were pauper. Twenty-four deaths have occurred. Of these, 7 are attributed to diseases of the lungs, and 10 to general paralysis or disease of the nervous system. The average age at death was 54 years ; and 11 of the deceased had been admitted in 1866 or 1867. The industrial class is calculated to amount to 49 men and 71 women, which is a small, and those confined to the courts to 112 men and 190 women, which is a large, proportion of the population. The numbers manifesting degraded tendencies have been greatly reduced through the attention bestowed by the night-guardians. Last night, however, 11 beds are reported to have been soiled.

The house was clean, at many points beautifully so ; and, although the temperature was low, comfortable, and in excellent order. In the upper storeys the ventilation was thorough, but in two apartments it was most unsatisfactory.

Twelve persons were, from various causes, confined to bed. Wherever this was the case, except at Elmhill, the air was oppressive and offensive.

The high wall separating the east and west airing-yards for females is about to be removed for the purpose of adding to the space available for exercise by the more excitable classes. This movement suggests this as a suitable time for urging the necessity that an additional (a third) hall should be provided, either by the erection of a new building, or the appropriation of a portion of that already existing for this purpose. One hundred females were found pent up (and this must invariably be the case in bad weather and at night) in two apartments altogether inadequate to accommodate, healthily or comfortably, this number, and where the air was close and vitiated.

The dinner took place at the time of the visit in these rooms, and very great improvement has been effected in the mode of serving, and in other arrangements ; but the crowding was extreme, and the subsequent excitement, which may, in great measure, be attributed to this circumstance and to the difficulty in selecting and classifying the inmates, was unusual.

Lavatories have now been constructed in connexion with the day-rooms, several galleries have been painted and papered, and many minor alterations indicate progressive improvement.

The privies in the airing-yards have now all been fitted up with M'Farlane's patent, but complaints were made that the water trough has been placed too close to the seat. The smell in these places, resulting chiefly from the state of the urinals, and from these not being supplied with water, is still most offensive.

The new laundry, etc., are now in operation, and will, by a judicious arrangement for the reception and issue of clothes, etc., be easily workable, and may effectually prevent the mingling of the sexes at times and under circumstances when supervision must be imperfect. The provisions for washing and air-drying the linen appear to be ample and good.

Bathing is now had recourse to every fortnight, but the use of the same water for 6 or 8 individuals, and the use of a general bath for 12 or 15 males

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at the same time, are practices which should be discontinued, especially as the supply of water is said to be sufficient. If it be not, sufficient efforts should be made forthwith to make it so.

As the water-course through the garden had become more of a sewer than a stream, it has been judiciously covered in.

The amusements have been greatly increased in number and variety, comprehending fortnightly balls, excursions, concerts, legerdemain, and have been well attended; but the permanent amusement derivable from pictures, flowers, and other cheap means of ornamentation, in the day-rooms and galleries, have not yet been sufficiently attended to.

The establishment at Elmhill leaves nothing to be desired as an hospital home for the affluent classes. It contains 29 boarders, but greater exertions should be made to extend the knowledge of its advantages.

Several slight wounds, inflicted apparently with the design to commit suicide, are recorded, but no accident of importance.

Restraint and seclusion may be regarded as abandoned. The only changes in the staff requiring notice here are the discharge of E. M. for incompetency, and M. M. for harshness.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 13*th September* 1867.

The Asylum at this date contains 189 male and 218 female patients, of whom 15 males and 17 females are in Elmhill House. Since the visit of 30th March there have been 84 admissions, of which 11 were re-admissions; 54 discharges; and 6 deaths. These figures show a considerable increase in the number of inmates; and as the establishment, with the exception of Elmhill, must be regarded as already fully occupied, the question of further extending the accommodation appears to be one which before long must occupy the attention of the managers. In this case it will be well to consider the propriety of providing a general dining hall and a female workroom. It may, however, be possible to keep down the numbers by an increased discharge of unrecovered pauper patients. Of the patients admitted, 24 were private and 50 pauper; and of those discharged, 20 were private and 34 pauper. The proportion of private discharges is thus considerably higher than that of pauper discharges, and the difference lies principally in the greater number of private patients removed unrecovered. Of the total discharges, 38 were recoveries—11 of private patients, and 27 of paupers; and 16 were removals unrecovered—3 transfers, and 9 removals of private patients and 4 of paupers to the care of friends.

The causes of death in the 6 fatal cases were emphysema of the lungs, bronchitis, phthisis and epilepsy, phthisis and maniacal exhaustion, maniacal excitement and old age, and pleurisy from fractured ribs.

The establishment continues to present the same good points and defects as were noted in former reports. Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to, and the bedding, day-clothing, and diet are adequate; but the day-rooms are over crowded, the means of occupation are insufficient, and exercise is still too much restricted to the airing-courts. The males industrially employed are about 60, and the females about 75. Of the former, about 30 are garden workers, 2 shoemakers, and 3 tailors. These numbers are much within the limit of what might be advantageously and profitably employed with extended means of occupation. Many patients who are not fit to work in a garden could yet be usefully employed in the rougher work of a farm, and it would in many ways be advantageous to the institution if the managers could secure the lease of a considerable extent of land within a moderate distance of the Asylum. Experience shows that nothing is so conducive to the welfare of asylum patients as facilities for working in the open air; but failing this, it would be proper to extend industrial occupation by introducing net-making, mat-weaving, and similar employments. Although increased attention is given to extended exercise, recreation, and amusement, there is still considerable room for further development in this direction. A large proportion of both sexes is still habitually confined to the airing-courts.

Progress continues to be made in papering and painting, in increasing the

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lavatory accommodation, in modernizing the furniture, etc.; but the state of the finances prevents many changes being undertaken, the propriety of which is clearly recognised. The sanitary state of the establishment is at present very satisfactory, only 1 male was in bed from sickness. Of the females, 4 were in bed, but for the most part to calm excitement. The register of seclusion contains no entries except of the use of the shower-bath on four occasions for the purposes of discipline. Only one strong dress is in use.

The food served during the visit was of excellent quality, and well cooked. The extent of land under crop is about 20 acres; of which 8 acres are with potatoes, and 12 with fruit and vegetables. The supply of garden produce is thus very abundant, and permits of great fulness and variety in the house consumption. Thirteen male and 15 female patients are raised by the night attendants. Their beds were found in a satisfactory condition.

The enlargement of the female airing-court is considered to have exercised a beneficial influence on the patients, and to have diminished excitement. The enlargement of the day-rooms would further contribute to this end. The remarks in last entry on the condition of the outside privies is still applicable.

Four accidents are recorded since last inspection, all more or less of a serious character. No attendant has been discharged for misconduct.

Elmhill House presented, as usual, a pleasing appearance of cheerfulness and comfort. The whole establishment afforded evidence of careful and painstaking supervision, and the general result is very satisfactory.

The various registers are carefully kept.

ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM, 11*th April* 1867.

Argyll District Asylum.

The patients on the register at this date are 62 males and 66 females, of whom 2 males and 3 females are absent on probation. There is thus on the female side an excess of 3 in the numbers resident above what the establishment is calculated to accommodate. One of these supernumerary patients sleeps in the infirmary day-room, one in the servants' bedroom, and the third in the medical superintendent's house. No great inconvenience is experienced from this arrangement, and 1 or 2 additional patients may be disposed of in a similar manner; but all such supplementary accommodation will soon be exhausted, and the evils of overcrowding experienced, unless some measures be adopted to meet the demands for admission, either by the removal of chronic cases or the extension of the buildings.

Since the visit of 19th October, 17 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, and 7 have died, giving an increase of 7 in the numbers on the register; but, in consequence of discharges on probation, of only 2 in the numbers resident. Of those admitted, 4 were transferred from other establishments, and 13 brought directly from their homes. The mental affection was dementia in 3 cases, mania in 6, acute mania in 2, melancholia in 4, and delusional insanity in 2. Of those discharged, 1 was transferred to another asylum, 1 had recovered, and 1 was removed at the request of relatives. The causes of death are registered as general paralysis in 2 cases, cerebral disease in 2, and renal disease, phthisis, and acute mania, in 1 case each.

The house was found in excellent order. The wards were clean and well ventilated, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort, which is being gradually increased by the additional supply of articles of interest and decoration. The bedding was sufficient, in good condition, and beautifully clean. The day-clothing of both sexes was substantial, clean, and comfortable.

Considerable repairs of the building and fittings have from time to time to be undertaken. The brick arches which support the hearth stones have in one or two instances been found to be insecure, and precautions are being taken to afford them additional support, In the male refractory day-room a serious accident was narrowly escaped, by the brick arch beneath the hearth-stone of the room above, falling during the absence of the patients. Owing to the difficulty of keeping the water-closets in proper repair, a modified arrangement is at present being tried. The wood-work in the sculleries is suffering from the action of the water, and should be protected by lead or zinc, or replaced by slate.

The sanitary state of the establishment is at present favourable. Only 1 male and 3 females were in bed from sickness or debility, and most of these cases had been long bed-ridden. Some temporary excitement was produced among the females by the inspection, but otherwise perfect order and tranquillity prevailed. No one was in seclusion ; and it appears from the register that recourse to this mode of repression is had only on rare occasions for purposes of discipline, and for periods which seldom exceed two hours. The entries since last visit are 7 in number. Two patients wear locked boots ; with this exception no special contrivances in dress are in use.

Dinner was served during the visit in a very neat and orderly manner. The food was abundant, of excellent quality, and well cooked.

Twenty-five males and 26 females are registered as industrially employed. The state of the weather has, however, of late considerably interfered both with out-door work and exercise. Nevertheless steady progress, although necessarily slow, is being made in reclaiming land, making roads, and finishing the airing-courts. Extended exercise in the general grounds is taken by every patient physically able.

Amusements and recreation meet with due attention, and the supply of periodicals is liberal.

The arrangements in bedding for wet patients continue to give satisfaction. The numbers registered as belonging to this category are 8 males and 5 females, but attention in raising them keeps the actually wet considerably within these limits. Economical reasons interfere with the appointment of night nurses, which would have the effect of further improving the condition of these patients, and affording solace to the sick and wakeful.

Since last visit 1 male attendant has been discharged for intoxication, and 1 female for the use of improper language. Two females left for reasons not affecting their character. A general reduction has been made in the money wages of the female attendants, and two dresses given instead, with the view of checking extravagance in the purchase of clothing.

There has been no accident.

The various registers were found carefully and accurately kept. One patient was admitted on a certificate of emergency, and removed before the Sheriff's order became necessary.

ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM, 11*th and* 12*th December* 1867.

Since the last statutory inspection, 11th April, there have occurred 3 deaths. This small mortality is referred in 2 cases to phthisis, and in 1 to general paralysis. The ages at death were respectively 76, 39, and 59.

Twelve patients have been discharged—11 as recovered, 1 as relieved. Seven of the number were admitted during the current year. In the same period 28 patients have been admitted, all belonging to the district. The inmates now registered are 63 males and 79 females. Of the latter, however, 5 are absent on probation ; the residents being 13 in excess of the calculated number of females, and 3 of that of males. That the house is full to overflowing is indicated in various ways, and at many points. Additional beds, and a greater number than what was originally intended, have been placed in almost all the dormitories for females. Beds have been introduced into lavatories, and a portion of a lavatory has been boarded off as a wardrobe, so as to make a room used as such disposable. The population seemed dense in one of the day-rooms for males and in other places, and was positively crowded in the dining hall. It is not supposed that the required breathing space has as yet been encroached upon—the good health of the community speaks to this ; but the superficial space available is obviously insufficient. As intimately connected with the amount of accommodation, it is to be kept in view that of the cases under treatment 33 are acute.

The house was admirably clean, and, except the dining hall and scullery, well aired. The latter and the water-closets are grave defects in the structure. To remedy, so far as possible, what greatly affects the comfort, and perhaps the health of the patients, metal boxes, containing carbolic acid largely diluted with water, have been added to the *lieux d'aisance*. Various improvements are going forward, both in the direction of usefulness and orna-

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mentation. Valances to the windows have been more generally introduced, the walls of the staircase in the male department have been boarded, and two rooms are in process of being papered with what promises to produce a cheerful effect.

The bedding was beautifully pure, and well arranged and sufficient. The dress and personal appearance of the patients of both sexes indicated constant attention to cleanliness and tidiness. It appears that the supply of water has necessitated 4 individuals to use the same bath, and that now, in consequence of the obstruction of the pipes, the same water serves for 12.

Forty-nine men and 59 women partook of dinner during the visit. It consisted of broth, salt fish, and potatoes. There was a slight degree of excitement produced by the detention of certain restless patients that they might be identified; but, on the whole, the meal was characterized by great sobriety and propriety of demeanour. The cheerfulness of the assemblage would be greatly enhanced by more ample space, and a better supply of light and air.

The cultivation of the grounds goes on, and with a fair amount of success. The airing-yards are still unfinished; and, in addition to the completion of the terraces, etc., of that for females, it will be expedient to lay the walks, which are at present soft and miry, with slag or asphalte. This might be extended with advantage to that of the males, which had been cut up by wheel-barrows, etc., and appeared pulpy. A weather shade is about to be erected here, which it is proposed should likewise serve the purpose of a skittle alley.

Twenty-one men are employed chiefly as labourers. The industrial women amount to 40. Of these, the majority sew, or spin, or scrub, but 9 assist in the kitchen and 12 in the laundry.

The amusements are attended by 29 men and 49 women. Every Monday evening there is a public reading by the medical superintendent; every Tuesday evening there is instruction in music by the precentor, and on Thursday takes place the weekly dance. Besides these, Halloween, New-Year's day, and other anniversaries are observed.

Ninety-four attend public worship. The registers, orders, etc., were examined. Night-watching has not yet, except in the case of the sick, been resorted to, but an attendant now occupies a bed in every dormitory. Seclusion has been very rarely used. Except slight contusions, no accident is reported to have taken place subsequent to admission. One attendant, D. M'T., has been dismissed for intoxication.

The foregoing observations suggest the following recommendations :—

1. That as the economization of the available space cannot go further, some means be considered for providing the accommodation which will inevitably, and at a very early period, be required.

2. In September 1864, it was most judiciously suggested that the Superintendent should be enabled to leave his duties for brief periods, and to mingle in society. He cannot do this with perfect rest to his own anxieties, and with perfect safety to those under his charge, as matters now stand. It may be difficult to determine the precise number of patients that call for the services of a medical assistant in an asylum; but the actual and increasing population of this establishment obviously point to an addition to the medical staff.

3. The state of the water-closets, and the ingenious make-shifts resorted to, are not in keeping with the other arrangements of the institution, and should forthwith be attended to.

4. The speedy completion of the airing-yard for females.

5. It is understood that contracts have been entered into for laying new (lead) water-pipes, so that a sufficient supply of water may be obtained. Promptitude in carrying out this plan is very necessary.

The general impression carried away from a careful examination into the management of this establishment is highly favourable to the judgment and carefulness of the officers. This feeling has been produced as much by the anxiety to obviate difficulties as to take advantage of the real capabilities of the house.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27*th March* 1867.

The establishment contains this day 28 men and 37 women, of whom 7 are conceived to be curable. Since 24th July 1866, 21 persons have been admitted, 18 being paupers; 10 have been discharged, 6 being paupers; and 3 have died, all being paupers. The ages of the deceased were respectively 38, 51, 46. Death is attributed in 1 case to general paralysis, and in 2 cases to affections of the bowels. At the time of occurrence of the two last, diarrhœa prevailed in the house, 14 patients and two officers having been attacked. The disease chiefly affected the feeble and infirm. Of 4 persons seen in bed, 1, a female, is still suffering severely from the effects of the malady. A strict inquiry was made into whatever circumstances appeared to be connected with this outbreak. Except at one point, at the entrance to the bath-room for the males, where a smell of damp was detected, the atmosphere was pure, and ventilation throughout carefully and successfully provided for; the drains have a rapid fall, and open into cesspools at the farthest extremity of the grounds; the fields had not been recently manured; the water and diet remain the same as when approved of by the Board; in fact, but for the prevalence of bowel complaint epidemically in the district, nothing could be discovered bearing very distinctly upon the occurrence. The house was very clean, well arranged, and, but for the low temperature, comfortable. It would be prudent to prevent any cold greater than 50°.

The majority of the inmates are healthy and robust. Three only are constantly confined to the yards; all the others take exercise in the grounds; and 16 men and 24 women are busily and usefully employed. The exertions of the former have reclaimed, or are now engaged in reclaiming and cultivating, 21 acres of the land belonging to the Asylum; the remainder, which comprises the terrace in front and a little more, has been roughly shaped; but the completion has been postponed until the more important matters of garden and general cropping have been attended to. Shelter and amenity in the grounds should not be lost sight of; and shrubs, a few evergreens, and sapling trees, could doubtless be procured from the neighbouring proprietors, and be planted by the patients. The clothing and personal appearance of the inmates were clean and tidy. The hair, however, of both sexes should be cut more closely. The bedding was good, the sheets beautifully white; but the mattresses, although made of hair, have, one and all, become hollow in the middle, and must be uncomfortable. The female patients should undertake to re-stuff and re-stitch them.

Fifty-six assembled at dinner, which was substantial, well served, and partaken of in an orderly manner.

Various means of amusement have been provided: a few periodicals are circulated, but no books are accessible; and it is suggested that the formation of a library should be forthwith commenced. As a means of distraction, which may be regarded both as recreation and occupation, the men, when not working on the farm, might be engaged in the manufacture of mats, baskets, or nets. As many of them have lived on the sea-coast, they must be familiar with making the last.

Although a large number were engaged in reaping during harvest, no accident has occurred. Seclusion and restraint are rarely resorted to. The former was, however, applied for seven days in the case of John Smith, for an unprovoked assault on the medical officer.

Of the staff, Mrs. W. has been discharged for harshness and general incapacity; and G. T. in consequence of panic.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

The condition of the establishment may be pronounced to be very satisfactory.

The amended regulations, described in last entry as under the consideration of the District Board, have not as yet come into operation.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 10*th September* 1867.

The changes since the visit of 27th March are 15 admissions, 7 discharges, and 2 deaths, making an increase of 6 in the number of patients, who are now 29 males and 43 females, 3 of the latter being private. These numbers are insufficient, at the present rates of maintenance, to meet the expense of the

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Asylum, and it therefore becomes a question which cannot be deferred, in what manner an equilibrium between income and expenditure is to be established. One step in this direction would be an alteration in the system of remuneration of the consulting medical officers, by substituting fees when their services were required for stated salaries; and this change would be merely in accordance with the practice generally adopted in other asylums. Should this course be insufficient, it will probably become necessary for a time to raise the rates. The present resident medical officer has resigned his situation in consequence of having received an appointment in the Indian Medical Service. The remuneration which the Asylum can afford to this officer must be regarded as insufficient to retain the services of an efficient superintendent for any length of time. The applicants will probably be young men without experience, and on this account it is highly desirable that the Governor or House Steward be placed in the position of knowing the manner in which well-conducted asylums are managed. An inspection of other establishments in England, as well as in Scotland, would prove very serviceable to him. The sanitary condition of the patients is at present favourable. Their general aspect was one of good health, and indicative of an appropriate dietary. Two men, however, were in bed from serious ailments. The causes of the two deaths which have taken place since last visit were apoplexy at the age of 66, and cardiac dropsy at the age of 63. The house was in excellent order, but the comfort of the patients would be promoted by some additional furniture in the sick-rooms, such as easy-chairs and small tables, etc., and by tables in the recesses of the main corridors. Flowers might also be more abundantly introduced, and the supply of newspapers, periodicals, and books increased. The experiment might be tried of placing a box at the railway station for donations of papers from passengers. Ventilation is well attended to, but care must be taken to pour water from time to time into the basins of the lavatories which are not in use. From want of this precaution foul air was found pouring in from the drains. Could the epidemic of diarrhœa alluded to in last report be at all connected with this defect?

The bedding was clean and in good condition, but a modification of the bedsteads of the wet patients is suggested by removing the sloping bottom and drawer, and substituting a moveable tray as one more likely to insure cleanliness. It is also suggested that the floors of the rooms occupied by these patients should be varnished and afterwards regularly waxed. It will be a good precaution to protect the floors of the water-closets and urinals by sheet lead; and a wooden grating placed alongside the baths will keep the feet of the patients from the cold flags. Both sexes were free from excitement, and no strong dresses are in use. Seclusion has been used on three occasions since last visit, the longest period being for two days. The causes were attacking attendants, and violent and destructive excitement. The numbers registered as industrially employed are 15 males and 27 females: the former chiefly on the land, and the latter in the kitchen, washing-house, and workroom. The occupation for the men will become insufficient as soon as the Asylum grounds are thoroughly in order, and it is therefore of great consequence that any opportunity which may occur to secure a farm should be taken advantage of. There can be no doubt that the result would be beneficial alike to the patients and to the finances of the establishment.

The numbers attending prayers are 25 males and 28 females. Three of each sex go to church.

There has been no accident since last visit. One female attendant has left for another situation. The various registers are carefully kept.

Dumfries Asylum.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, 10*th May* 1867.

The patients at this date are—

	M.	F.	Total.
In the Crichton Institution, . . .	79	50	129
In the Southern Counties Asylum, . .	161	140	301
	240	190	430

These figures are remarkable by the predominance of the males.

The following are the changes which have taken place since the visit of 12th October.

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Dumfries Asylum.

I.—In the Crichton Institution.

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	9	9	18
Discharges,	6	5	11
Deaths,	4	0	4

In addition to these changes, 3 voluntary patients were received, and 6 were removed by friends. There was likewise one discharge on probation.

The causes of death in the four fatal cases, are registered as pleuro-pneumonia, a paralytic attack, inflammation in the bowels, and exhaustion from epilepsy.

II.—In the Southern Counties Asylum.

	Private		Pauper		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	9	8	17	18	52
Discharges,	6	3	6	9	24
Deaths,	2	0	6	7	15

Of the discharges, 15 had recovered. Of the remaining 9, 3 were removals by friends, 1 a removal by the parochial board, and 2 discharges after probation. In 3, the condition on discharge was not entered in the register. Of the deaths, 4 were caused by inflammation of the lungs, 2 by consumption, 2 by epilepsy, 4 by marasmus, exhaustion, or general decay, 1 by general paralysis ,1 by disease of heart, and 1 by drowning while absent on probation.

The general condition of the Crichton Institution remains as described in former reports, but it is understood that plans for its enlargement are at present under consideration of the Directors, and that some of these plans embrace the removal of some of the more serious structural defects of the present building. It will be seen from the figures quoted above, that the increase in the number of patients keeps pace with the increase of accommodation. The last enlargement of the Southern Counties Asylum is scarcely yet completed, and already there are indications of overcrowding. There can be no reasonable doubt then that an enlargement of the Crichton Institution will be followed by a corresponding increase of patients. But unfortunately there seems to be no intention of, at the same time, adding to the land, which even now is much too small for the efficient working of the establishment and the comfort of the patients. The inmates of the Crichton Institution, and particularly the ladies, complain of the annoyances to which they are exposed in the grounds by meeting the patients of the other house; and their walks are thus made so uncomfortable that in some cases an unwillingness is manifested to go out. On the other hand, the difficulty of giving adequate exercise to the patients of the Southern Counties Asylum is greatly enhanced; and the very cases in which extended exercise is calculated to effect most benefit, those, namely, which are destructive, noisy, and refractory, are the ones to which, under existing circumstances, this remedy cannot be accorded. Indeed, it seems that a very considerable proportion of the inmates of this house are seldom, if ever, beyond the airing courts. One consequence of this state of matters is the necessity for seclusion, and for special contrivances in dress to resist destructive propensities. Two females were found in seclusion in the Crichton Institution, and one in the Southern Counties Asylum, and the registers of both establishments show that frequent recourse is had to this method of repression. Several canvas dresses were observed in use, and in both houses, but more especially in the Southern Counties Asylum, there was considerable excitement, particularly in the refractory department of the female division. There can be no doubt that the presence of workmen must have added considerably to the difficulties of according to the patients the free use of the grounds; nevertheless, it is very evident that the extension of the Crichton Institution, without the acquirement of additional land, will aggravate the evils which have been pointed out.

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Dumfries Asylum.

In former reports an opinion has been repeatedly expressed that some change should be effected in the manner of serving the meals. It is not seemly that in the Crichton Institution the attendants should sit at the same table with their patients, nor is it necessary that, as a general rule, the meat should be carved and the bread cut before it is sent to the galleries. This system is one which gives rise to enormous waste. It was melancholy to see the huge pails of broken victuals, consisting, in a great measure, of excellent food recklessly wasted, sent down from the galleries. Much of this waste would be avoided by cutting the meat and bread according to the wants of the patients, instead of sending up an invariable allowance already divided. By the existing system, moreover, the consumption of one gallery affords no check on the consumption of another, by which waste or even dishonesty could be repressed. Indeed, the whole system of provisioning the establishment deserves reconsideration, and it is suggested that books should be kept by the steward which would show in what manner the stores purchased are consumed. It is very unusual that the wants of a large institution of this kind are supplied in so simple a fashion as that which he pursues. Complaints were again made as to the want of variety in the food, and as to the invariableness with which the same dinner is served on the same day. Some diversity in both respects would be regarded as a boon by many of the Crichton Institution patients.

In the Southern Counties Asylum the working male patients now dine in the new hall, but no modification has been made in the food or in the manner of serving it. The other male patients, and all the females, still take their meals in their respective day-rooms.

The establishment of a poultry-yard would afford congenial occupation to some of the patients, and would furnish better supplies for the table than can be purchased. The refuse from the slaughter house and from the Asylum would thus be profitably employed. Instead of selling *all* the pigs which are fed, the use occasionally of one or two in the house, either fresh or cured, would help to produce that variety in the diet which has been recommended. Their feeding might be modified for the purpose. The allowance of tea in the Crichton Institution is only an ounce for every eight patients. This is the ordinary allowance to paupers ; but the infusion is weaker than that in general use in families of the middle classes. With a different system and stricter supervision, a great improvement might be effected in the dietary, not only without loss but with a very considerable saving. Were the establishment carried on for individual profit, the present arrangements would not be tolerated for a day.

Both houses were scrupulously clean, and generally well ventilated, but in some of the dormitories of the Southern Counties Asylum a heavy smell was perceptible. This arose partly from the large number of beds, and partly from the want of a cross current of air. In the large dormitory at the extremity of the recent central addition, this defect might readily be obviated by opening windows in the southern wall.

The general condition of the Southern Counties Asylum has been greatly improved by the recent additions, and will be still more so by others which are in progress. The new infirmaries are partly occupied, and the accommodation which they provide is in all essential respects appropriate, and more cheerful than there was reason to anticipate. The rooms above them, which are nearly ready for occupation, are intended for private patients, and for the better class of paupers. They are already papered and varnished, and, if comfortably furnished, will fitly meet a want which has been long felt. The central corridor of the northern projection runs between two suites of rooms, and is lighted by glass pannels in the doors. This arrangement is not one to be commended, but the supply of light is tolerably good, and by leaving the doors open during the day, thorough ventilation is secured. In the southern corridors of both departments, projections have been constructed for new lavatories and water-closets, and the flagged floors have been replaced with wood. The old lavatories and dark water-closets adjoining the day-rooms are being converted into rooms for the attendants.

The bedding was found in a satisfactory condition in both houses. The mattresses have been much improved, but in the Southern Counties Asylum,

although all the attendants are supplied with two pillows, the patients have only one, which does not afford sufficient support to the head. Stretchers without mattresses continue to be used for wet patients.

Abundant means of industrial occupation are supplied, and will for some time continue to be supplied, by the changes which are in progress. Of the Southern Counties Asylum patients, 65 males and 50 females are registered as industrially employed. This proportion is a low one, being little above a third of the number resident. The female workroom is too small for the institution, and is moreover badly ventilated. It might readily be enlarged by taking in the adjoining billiard-room, and its ventilation might also be improved by apertures in the wall facing the windows. In order to guard against overcrowding in the dormitories, it is recommended that the cubic space of each room should be ascertained and the result inscribed on the doors. An allowance of 600 cubic feet per patient might be taken as a standard for the associated dormitories.

The patients of the Southern Counties Asylum attending chapel are 60 males and 36 females. Here also the proportion is low, especially of the females.

Great attention continues to be paid in both houses to amusement and recreation. Dances, concerts, lectures, theatrical performances, croquet, cricket parties, bowls, etc., are constantly occurring, but the numbers of Southern Counties patients joining in amusements are registered at only 54 males and 45 females. Newspapers and other periodicals are stated to be abundantly supplied.

The clothing of both sexes was in good condition. The moleskin dresses of the males in the Southern Counties Asylum are being replaced by tweeds of a warm, comfortable texture. The females, with the exception of those in strong dresses, were neatly clothed. Personal cleanliness is, on the whole, well attended to, but the use of the small toothcomb might, with advantage, be more frequent.

In the Crichton Institution, 4 males and 6 females were in bed from sickness or debility; in the Southern Counties Asylum, 5 males and 6 females. A considerably greater number were under treatment for bodily ailments. Since last visit mechanical restraint has been used in 3 cases: 1, in fracture of the patella, to prevent the removal of bandages; 2, in bed-sores; and 3, in ulcers of the leg, in the latter cases to prevent the removal of dressings and irritation of the sores.

Since last inspection, 1 male attendant has been discharged for neglect of duty, and 1 female for being incompetent. Three female attendants and 2 female servants have left voluntarily. The wages have been increased. The remuneration on entering is now £24 for men and £12 for women, and there is an annual increase of £1 and 10s. respectively, until the wages are £32 and £16.

There has been no accident of any moment, nor any permanent escape.

The ventilation of the chapel of the Southern Counties Asylum should be at once improved by making some portion of the windows to open.

Several patients are absent on probation.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, 19*th December* 1867.

The Asylum contains this day 441 patients.

These are distributed as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Crichton Institution, . .	75	51	126
Southern Counties Asylum, .	169	146	315
	244	197	441

In addition to these, there have to be enumerated 6 individuals on probation, and 2 voluntary inmates; neither of these classes being included in the above totals, but are, in one sense, members of the community.

Since the statutory inspection 10th May, there have been added to the population 68 patients; and there have been withdrawn from it by discharge 35, and by death 20.

Of those admitted, 31 were paupers, and all belonged to the district.

Of those discharged, 28 were recovered, 7 were relieved.

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Death was caused by phthisis in 2 cases, by general paralysis in 2, by cardiac disease in 2, by cancer in 2, and by pneumonia, pleuro-pneumonia, apoplexy, morb. Brightii, epilepsy, chronic dyspepsia, paralysis, morb. Coxæ, gangrene of leg, erysipelas, atrophy, and suicide, in one each. Of the 20 deceased, the average age at death was 50 years. Three had resided in the Institution for upwards of fifteen years, but a large proportion (7) had been admitted during the current year.

These changes show an increase of 11 on the gross number resident, but the actual increase in the Southern Counties Asylum appears to be 14. Notwithstanding the important additions made to this building, and now occupied, there is obviously crowding in certain wards. This is chiefly observable in the refractory galleries for females. In this department 6 persons sleep on the floor in the corridors. This redundancy is local, and may fairly be attributed to the insufficient number of single apartments. It is, however, worthy of grave consideration, that, according to the estimate of the medical superintendent, the capacity, or available accommodation, of the house, amounts only to 333 beds; and that as there are 315 resident and 3 patients on probation, already only 15 vacancies exist. Very speedily it will be necessary to determine whether private cases shall be received.

With the condensation of the inmates at certain points, and these the very points where the greatest amount of space is required, may be connected the excitement observed, and the frequent recourse to seclusion, as a means of repression or protection recorded.

The register shows that upon 448 occasions this measure was deemed expedient in consequence of excitement, violence, restlessness, noise, and destructiveness. In dealing with this topic, it must likewise be kept in view that nearly one-fourth (105) of the cases under treatment are recent or acute, which generally require ample room for muscular exertion, as well as for healthy exercise.

For 3 individuals the covered, or what may be called the conservative bed, is required on account of agitation without violence.

Only three strong dresses were observed.

Twenty-four persons were found in bed, but it was explained that a very large majority of these were encouraged to preserve the horizontal position remedially, or in consequence of age or infirmity. Although a large number are entered as under treatment, the inmates generally were healthy, and presented the appearance of sufficient exercise and nourishment. Sixty-nine males and 59 females belong to the industrial class, and great animation and usefulness prevailed in the sewing-room. Its small size, inconvenient form, and imperfect ventilation, are, however, matters for regret. Apertures have been made in the wall as formerly suggested, but with only partial benefit.

A very valuable acquisition has recently been made by the purchase of the estate of Brownhall. The property is immediately adjoining, and amounts to seventy-four acres of good arable land. The lease of the present tenant does not expire until 1872, but negotiations are understood to be at present going on which may secure an earlier entry. Regarded in any light, but especially as affording occupation and means of restoration, and an alleviation to a much larger number of inmates than can at present be engaged in field or garden labour, the step is most creditable, and will be found at once beneficial and profitable. It is most desirable that either to the fields beyond the walls, or elsewhere, the numerous mounds of earth which at present cumber and disfigure the grounds should be removed.

The establishment was perfectly clean, well aired, in many places handsomely, and in all neatly arranged and furnished, and except in galleries formerly pointed out, and in one connected with the dinner hall in the Southern Counties Asylum, well lighted and cheerful during the day. In the evening, however, either from inadequate supply, or some other cause, the gas was very defective generally, but in some places so much so, that reading, or writing, or working, must have been very difficult, and so as to interfere with the supervision of the patients.

The bedding and body clothes were clean and suitable. The dress of the male paupers is very much improved.

While great additions to the means of securing cleanliness have been made

in the department for paupers, in baths, lavatories, etc., a very large increase in the number of combs, brushes, and towels may be suggested. Appendix E.

The new refectory is at present being painted and prepared, so as to adapt it better for a recreation hall; so that the inmates dine, etc., in their respective day-rooms. An abundant dinner of beef-hash, pea-soup, bread, and potatoes, was served very neatly in the presence of the reporter to several groups; but the general effect is marred by the narrowness of the tables and the equipage used. Commissioners' Entries. Royal and District Asylums.

Various minor improvements have been effected in the Southern Counties Asylum which materially affect the comfort of the inmates. Among these may be specified the more agreeable frontage produced by the projections lately erected, and which contain baths, water-closets, and the accommodation for the sick; distinct entrances to the central bath-room, which give access from the two sides of the house; the construction of large store wardrobes, and these might with benefit be extended to the large dormitories, from which the wearing clothes of the occupants must, under existing circumstances, be removed every night; the infirmary accommodation, which, besides the sick-ward and separate rooms for offensive or sinking cases, contains a well-sized parlour, to which the aged and feeble are removed during the day from the galleries which they usually inhabit. Immediately above this suite are apartments of the same size, and from which, though open to serious objections architecturally, are cheerful, comfortable, and somewhat more neatly furnished. These, by an admirable arrangement, are appropriated to inmates who pay somewhat more than the pauper rate, or who, although paupers, are separated by education, manners, and deportment, from that class. In a somewhat similar spirit it is understood that a sum of money is annually to be set apart and applied to the reduction of the board of a certain number of patients, they being natives of the Southern Counties. Dumfries Asylum.

There is much ground for satisfaction that so much has been done, and that so much is now in progress to develop the resources of this Institution; and the following suggestions, which may be regarded as an epitimozation of the foregoing observations, are intended to aid, rather than interfere, with the designs of the governors and officials:—

1. It is recommended that the collection of earth from the foundation of the new buildings, and overhanging the airing-yard for males, etc., should be removed as speedily as possible, and the airing-yard should then be laid out anew.
2. That gas be supplied much more liberally throughout the establishment.
3. That the staff be increased, especially in the galleries for excitable females.
4. That the supply of towels, brushes, combs, etc., be greatly increased.
5. The introduction of wardrobes into the dormitories.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, *5th April* 1867. Dundee Asylum.

This house was clean, well arranged, and, so far as the intricate nature of the structure permits, well ventilated. A disposition to take advantage of what may be designated its intramural capabilities is manifested by the removal of certain of the many walls by which the edifice is surrounded, and by throwing two airing-yards into one, etc.

These changes, however, whether in themselves improvements or not, do not remove the objections which are applicable, and have so often been urged, to the site of the Asylum, the want of ground, and the faulty internal accommodation.

The period appears to have arrived when, by general consent, prompt measures should be taken to meet the necessities of the case, to do away with the plea for any succursal arrangements, and to respond to the wants of the district by the erection of a suitable building in a suitable place. These growing wants may, to a certain extent, be estimated from the fact that, in four months, 29 cases have been admitted, none of which are transfers, and the great majority of which come from the parishes of Liff and Benvie and Dundee, and are of recent origin and acute in character. One of the results

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of this is that, placed as they are in wards which have been shorn of the tranquil and disciplined inmates, and in a structure which does not afford the ordinary facilities for their treatment, they form a source of constant and concentrated excitement. Except, however, in this class, great order and quiet prevailed, and there were observed, as upon former occasions, many indications of kind and judicious management.

A very excellent meal of broth, bread, and rice-pudding was served to the females (37) in the large hall. It was well served, but the scene suggested that the excited should be withdrawn, and the tranquil from all parts of the house introduced. The hall could easily be placed in communication with the male side.

The patients at present consist of 82 males and 94 females. Of these, 66 are still regarded as curable, and 83 engage in occupation of some kind.

Since 11th December 1866, 29 persons have been admitted, 24 of whom were paupers; 13 discharged, 9 of these restored to health; and 4 have died. Senile decay in 1, paralysis in 1, and general paralysis in 2, are assigned as the causes of death, which occurred at an average age of 48 years. One of the deceased was moribund when admitted. The mortality is small, and the sanitary condition is satisfactory—circumstances which speak most favourably as to the medical and domestic management. It must not, however, be omitted that the number of intractable cases is considerable, and that 7 persons were found in bed. No strong or special dresses were observed, and seclusion is rarely resorted to.

The supply of water is sufficient, but fresh water has not, as yet, been supplied in bathing to each patient.

The amusements have been more varied and more numerous during the winter. The conversion of an unoccupied dormitory into a billiard-room, and the acquisition of a new piano, may be mentioned as additions.

No accident of importance is recorded.

J. B. was removed from the staff as unsuitable.

The books, registers, orders, etc., were examined. G. R. was found to have been placed in the Asylum on a certificate of emergency while labouring under delirium tremens. He speedily recovered, and was discharged within the statutory period.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, 12*th November* 1867.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 5th April consist of 28 admissions, 22 discharges, and 6 deaths. The admissions were chiefly recent cases, only 6 being diagnosed as dementia, and 1 as general paralysis. Of the discharges, 15 were recoveries, 6 transfers to lunatic wards of poorhouses and other institutions, and 1 a removal to the care of friends. The causes of death were cardiac dropsy in 2 cases, paralysis in 2, epilepsy in 1, and old age in 1. Of the pauper admissions, 22 in number, 18 were chargeable to the parishes of Dundee, and Liff and Benvie.

In all essential respects the Asylum retains the character formerly described. It is clean, well ventilated, and in good order, but its architectural arrangements, its heavy and antiquated furniture, its confined locality, and its deficiency in the means of adequate occupation and exercise, combine to render its general aspect very unsatisfactory, and to keep the patients, so to speak, on a low scale of civilisation. It is accordingly very desirable that the contemplated removal of the establishment to a more suitable site were speedily carried out, for no alterations of which the present structure is susceptible would ever be followed by a satisfactory result.

As a rule, the patients of both sexes were free from excitement, but on the female side the visit gave rise to noisy demonstrations among the more refractory class. Walks beyond the premises are taken from time to time by a large proportion of both sexes, but out-door exercise and recreation in the Asylum grounds is restricted by their being almost entirely occupied as airing-courts and gardens. Games such as cricket, football, etc., cannot be introduced from this cause, and for a like reason there is an almost total deficiency of such rough work as a large section of the male patients is only capable of performing.

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The general health of the community has been favourable. The want of sick-room accommodation on the male side is, however, much to be deplored, and must render the proper supervision of the bed-ridden so difficult as almost to insure neglect. The number of wet and dirty patients is registered at 8 of each sex. There are no special night attendants. The bedding was found in good order, although the proportion of patients of degraded habits is considerable. The day-clothing was in fair condition, and personal cleanliness meets with proper attention.

No patient was in seclusion, but since last visit 17 patients have been secluded on 41 occasions, generally for excitement and threatening violence. At present 3 males and 1 female wear locked boots, and 1 male and 4 females are supplied with quilted bed-coverings.

The food which was served during the visit was abundant, and of good quality. In the manner of serving no change has taken place, and in the refractory department there is room for improvement.

No attendant has been discharged for misconduct, but 1 male and 4 females have left of their own accord. No accident is recorded.

The manner in which the house is conducted, under many disadvantages, is very creditable to the management.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 26*th April* 1867.

The patients at this date are :—

	M.	F.	Total.
In East House, ...	38	31	69
In West House, ...	300	342	642
	338	373	711

hese figures give an increase since last inspection of 6 males and 23 females. Of the present inmates of the East House, 11 males and 10 females are deemed curable ; of those of the West House, 47 males and 58 females. In addition to the above resident numbers, 9 patients are absent on probation.

The changes since 1st December are 144 admissions, 81 discharges, and 26 deaths. Of the admissions, 42 were transfers from other establishments, principally consequent on the recognition of the Asylum as district accommodation. All the pauper patients were chargeable to parishes within the district, or in Orkney. Of the discharges, 29 were transfers to other establishments, chiefly of paupers from other districts, 34 were recoveries, 10 removals by relatives, 2 removals by parochial boards, 2 removals with concurrence of Board of Lunacy, 2 escapes, and 2 removals from register at expiry of period of probation. Of the deaths, 12 are ascribed to exhaustion from old age, epilepsy, mania, or gradual decay ; 1 to exhaustion from inanition, 4 to phthisis, simple or complicated, 2 to general paralysis, 2 to pneumonia, 1 to an accident from fire, 1 to dysentery, 1 to pelvic cellulitis, 1 to disease of stomach, and 1 to epilepsy. Of the fatal cases, 8 were admitted in the present year, and 7 in 1866.

The general condition of the establishment is satisfactory. Considerable improvement has recently been effected in the East House by papering and painting, and the introduction of additional furniture, and articles of interest and decoration. Several minor structural improvements are likewise in progress, and it is in contemplation to provide a general dining-hall and recreation room, and also a new kitchen in this department. The want of these has long been severely felt, and their provision will add very much to the comfort, amenity, and convenience of the establishment. It would add greatly to the cheerfulness of the rooms on the ground floor to lower the windows ; providing them with shutters where these were considered necessary.

The male department of the West House suffers under the same defects of structure as have been already repeatedly noted, but the furniture is being increased by wardrobes in the dormitories and other articles. Shoe-presses have been fitted up in the window recesses of the galleries ; but their position is not convenient, and the use of house-shoes has consequently not yet been introduced. It is suggested that a roomy and convenient shoe-house with

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lavatory should be erected close to the door by which the garden-workers enter, and also that seats with shoe-presses under them should be placed in the balcony of each airing-court. The presses already provided in the galleries would be found useful for other purposes.

The general aspect of the female department is light and cheerful, and much superior to that of the male. The contrast between the separate buildings of the two sides is especially striking. In the south airing-court of the female separate buildings, the recent erection of a covered seat or summer-house has already been found so serviceable and beneficial as to place beyond doubt the propriety of providing similar seats in the other airing-courts, but more especially in that of the female sick-room.

In the whole male department of the establishment the patients were tranquil and free from excitement, but 3 were clothed in canvas dresses to guard against their destructive propensities.

In the female department general tranquillity likewise prevailed, except when interrupted by some temporary excitement produced by the inspection. The condition of the patients in the separate buildings was particularly satisfactory, and there was an almost total absence of the noise and turmoil frequently commented on on former occasions. This result has been achieved notwithstanding an almost overcrowded state of the wards, and is ascribed to the greater attention now given to industrial occupation, and to extended exercise. It is, however, not improbable that the root of the improvement is to be sought in the changes which have taken place in the diet; and no doubt the subdivision of the patients into more manageable groups likewise contributes. One patient wore strong leather gloves to prevent the destruction of clothing, which the use of canvas dresses was found insufficient to prevent. It is worthy of consideration whether a similar practice could not be beneficially adopted for the males for whom such dresses are deemed necessary. Their present appearance is unseemly and objectionable.

Four gentlemen are accommodated at the cottage at Myreside, but the habits of one of them are so offensive, that unless they can be controlled by special contrivances of dress, his residence there will alter the character of the house, and constitute it more a place of banishment for offensive cases than one of additional comfort and restricted surveillance for patients who can appreciate such boons. Under existing circumstances, the want of a bath-room is a serious evil.

The dress of both sexes was sufficient; but there was frequently a want of neatness and tidiness in that of the men. The general impression produced by the male side of the pauper department was that of a lower state of civilisation, so to speak, than might with some care and trouble be readily attained. This remark applies most forcibly, perhaps, to the first gallery, in which the patients are mostly demented. Here, it was stated, the water in bathing is changed only twice for about 40 patients. The supply of combs and hair-brushes, also, is generally inadequate. In the second gallery, for instance, there were only two large combs and two brushes for 41 patients; and in the third gallery, for the same number of patients, two large combs, one brush, and two small-tooth combs. An examination of the heads of several patients showed that more attention might be fitly given to cleanliness, but no vermin were found.

The food served during the inspection was of good quality, but it is worthy of inquiry and experiment whether a further improvement of the diet would not exercise a further beneficial influence on the patients. The diminution in the consumption of stimulants, formerly adverted to, still continues, and the waste from the meals is also reported as greatly diminished from its former quantity. There is still, however, much room for improvement in the manner of serving the food, and in the table equipage. The experiment of subdividing the patients into groups of 10 or 12, and placing each group at a separate table, under the supervision of one of their own number, has elsewhere given very pleasing results, and is recommended for trial.

The bedding in every department was clean and in good order, but from the overcrowded state of the female division, a number of mattresses are placed on the floor. Notwithstanding that a dormitory has been taken from the male side to increase the accommodation for females, the relief thus afforded

has been very temporary, and there is reason to fear that very serious difficulties in connexion with this point will before long arise.

Night nursing continues to afford very satisfactory results. In the West House 22 males and 16 females are reported as habitually raised, but the beds actually wet or dirty are rarely more than 6 on the male side and 2 or 3 on the female. Where stretchers are used, straw-bags are invariably provided. A portion of a large dormitory has just been partitioned off to form a sleeping-room for the female night nurse and her assistant, but the position of this room is scarcely sufficiently remote from sources of noise to secure undisturbed repose, and it is strongly recommended that one should be provided in a more suitable locality; if possible out of the main building altogether.

The sanitary condition of the establishment, especially when the severity of the winter is taken into account, has been favourable. The mortality has been principally among recent admissions, and in a great degree from causes beyond the power of medicine. The numbers found in bed from sickness or debility were 6 males and 9 females. At the present date the numbers registered as industrially employed are 18 males and 18 females in the East House, and 143 males and 276 females in the West House. Of those in the workshops, 8 are carpenters, 3 upholsterers, 2 plumbers, 4 printers, 7 shoemakers, and 8 tailors.

Extended exercise in the general grounds is regularly taken by large numbers of both sexes, but there seems to be room for a considerably larger proportion of the males, especially those not industrially employed, sharing in this privilege.

The usual attention has been given to sources of amusement and recreation.

No patient was found in seclusion, and the entries of this character in the register, since last inspection, are 32 in number, and refer to 5 patients. Many of these entries are on successive days, and may thus be considered as referring to the same act of seclusion. On one occasion the "polka" was used for six hours.

The accidents registered are 3 in number:—1. Death from dress taking fire. This case has already been investigated by the Board. 2. Dislocation of the shoulder from a fall. 3. Fracture of a clavicle from being knocked down by another patient.

The changes among the attendants have been remarkably few. One male was discharged as unsuitable, another for staying out without leave, and 4 left voluntarily. Among the females the only change was voluntary.

It is recommended that water should be within reach of all the patients during the night.

The impression received from the inspection was, on the whole, exceedingly favourable, and in many important respects essential progress was noted.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 24*th December* 1867.

The patients on the 21st inst. were:—

	M.	F.	Total.
In East House,	42	33	75
In West House,	305	336	641
	347	369	716

These figures show an increase of 9 males, and a decrease of 4 females since last inspection, leaving on the whole an increase of 5 patients. The numbers deemed curable are 9 males and 6 females in the East House, and 58 males and 55 females in the West House.

The changes since 26th April are as follows:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	31	19	51	72	173
Discharges,	16	22	30	57	125
Deaths,	7	4	19	12	42

Of the pauper admissions, 99 were chargeable to the urban parishes of the

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district, 21 to the landward parishes, and 3 to parishes beyond the district. Among the private admissions is a voluntary case, which, not being certified as that of a lunatic, is improperly inscribed in the register.

Of the patients discharged, 60 had recovered, 32 were transferred to other establishments, 8 were removed to England or Ireland, 9 were removed from the register on the expiry of the period of probation, 11 were taken home by relatives, 2 did not return from temporary leave of absence, 1 was discharged on expiry of certificate of emergency, 1 was sent to America, and 1 was removed by minute of parochial board.

The causes of death were phthisis in 11 cases, general paralysis in 7, decay and exhaustion from old age or mental or bodily disease in 10, and epilepsy, apoplexy, disease of heart, and various other affections in the remaining 14. Sixteen of the fatal cases were admitted in 1867, and 9 in 1866.

The general condition of the asylum has undergone no material change since it was last inspected, and it suffers, and apparently will continue to suffer, from the number of patients being very much in excess of that which can be properly or safely accommodated. As mentioned in last report, it is in contemplation to undertake a considerable enlargement of the East House, which cannot fail to add greatly to the comfort and amenity of the establishment; but it seems doubtful whether the rooms, which were originally intended for single patients, but are now occupied as dormitories for 3, can, from the constant pressure for accommodation, be restored to their original purpose. A general dining-hall, drawing-room, and new kitchen will, it is understood, be provided, as also a servants' hall and linen room. In the meantime, the comfort and cheerfulness of the house have been increased by furnishing the lobbies with glass doors, and paving them with tiles.

In the male department of the West House, fifteen single rooms have been provided, five on each floor, by the transformation of associated dormitories. This change will help to meet a want which has long been seriously felt, but it will fall far short of what is necessary to place the institution in this respect in a satisfactory position. In some ways, indeed, it will even prove hurtful, as, for instance, by lessening the space available for patients, and so increasing the evils of overcrowding. During the alterations it has been necessary to use a day-room in each gallery as a dormitory, and to place several beds in the central corridors; and, should the present demand for accommodation continue, the latter arrangement is not unlikely to become permanent.

The evil of overcrowding is one which, in a greater or less degree, pervades the whole establishment, but is particularly manifest in the female separate buildings. The impossibility of isolating the patients, either by day or night, prevents their excitement from subsiding, and to this cause must be ascribed a large share of that noise and tumult for which the inmates of this part of the house are remarkable. Exercise in the open air is powerfully calculated to lessen excitement, and, if carried to a greater extent, would probably be found to diminish the evils of the accommodation; but, as a rule, the worst patients in both the male and female departments are not sent beyond the airing-courts; and for those who are so sent, an hour's walk is insufficient to work off the energy which must in some way or other find vent. The difficulty in the management of an asylum is not connected with the exercise, occupation, and recreation of the well-disposed patients, but of those who are ill-disposed and refractory; and it is only natural that the pleasure of ministering to the wants of the first, should be preferred to the trouble of ministering to the wants of the last. It may not be always seemly to send excited patients into the general grounds, and valid objections may be urged against this course so near a large town; but in this case full justice is done neither to the patients nor to the establishment. It seems, however, to the Commissioner that it would be easy and highly advantageous to extend the present limit of exercise, and he would strongly recommend the adoption of this course as a paramount duty. It is stated that at present, after deduction of the working patients, those taking exercise in the general grounds from the West House are about 18 from the sixth or convalescent gallery, 17 from the fourth or gentlemen's gallery, and 30 from the remaining galleries. On the 18th inst. the daily return shows the following numbers employed :—

Assisting Attendants,	56	Brought forward,	121
Gardeners, . .	44	Painters, . . .	2
Storekeepers, . .	7	Plumbers, . .	2
Blacksmiths, . .	1	Printers, . . .	3
Carpenters, . .	7	Shoemakers, . .	7
Clerks, . . .	4	Stokers, . . .	5
Glaziers and Plasterers,	1	Tailors, . . .	9
Masons, . . .	1	Upholsterers, . .	4
Carry forward,	121	Total,	153

The numbers employed on the land are greatly within the limit which might be beneficially attained if suitable work could be provided for them, but unfortunately garden-labour requires more mind than many of the patients possess.

The daily return of the 18th shows that 252 females were industrially employed—

Assisting Attendants,	33	Brought forward,	61
Darning, . . .	3	Sewing, . . .	154
In embroidery, .	7	In laundry, . .	21
Knitting, . .	18	In kitchen, . .	16
Carry forward,	61	Total,	252

Neither the male nor female parochial patients walk habitually beyond the Asylum grounds. There is nothing in the mental constitution of such patients to render this restriction necessary, but it is apt to occur in asylums of a mixed character such as that of Morningside.

Both houses were clean, well-ventilated, and felt comfortably heated, but the temperature of the West House should be ascertained and regulated by the thermometer. Painful impressions were again received of the uncheerful character of several of the male wards; and the paucity of objects of interest and decoration, of all furniture beyond the barest necessaries, and of books and periodicals, was again noted.

The bedding was clean and sufficient, but the day-clothing, although ample, was occasionally deficient in neatness and tidiness.

The food which was seen served was of good quality, and appeared to give satisfaction; but attention is again directed to the propriety of serving with more neatness, supplying tumblers or water-jugs, etc. Access to water should likewise be given in all the dormitories.

The Cottage at Myreside was in good order, and the condition of the patient, whose case is commented on in last report, was found greatly improved, apparently in a considerable degree from the use of special contrivances in dress.

Great improvement in the condition of a patient in the East House has resulted from riding on horseback, and this case illustrates the good which may be derived, even under the most unpromising circumstances, from the influence of air and exercise, and a break in the habitual monotony of existence.

Mechanical restraint has been used in four cases since last inspection, namely, (1.) gloves in two cases to restrain dirty and destructive propensities; (2.) the polka to prevent suicide; and (3.) fastening in bed to restrain motion in a case of fracture of arm. Seclusion has been resorted to pretty often in two cases, but there was evidence during the visit that patients are occasionally secluded by the attendants without any corresponding entries in the register. At present 1 male is clothed in canvas; 3 males and 13 females wear locked boots; and 2 males and 2 females are supplied with quilted bed-coverings. A considerable number of shakedowns is in use.

Nine accidents are reported, some of them of a severe character, but none terminating fatally.

In the East House, the changes among attendants have been as follows:—Males—1 left from being unsuitable; 1 left in bad health; 1 became insane. Females—2 left voluntarily.

The changes in the West House were:—Males—1 left in consequence of misunderstanding; 1 left in bad health; 2 left voluntarily; 2 left for other situa-

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tions; 2 were discharged for striking patients; 1 was discharged for staying out without leave. Females—4 left for other situations; 1 left to be married.

The liberations on probation are 10 since last visit; three of these patients have been brought back to the asylum.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 26*th March* 1867.

The number of patients resident this day is 43 men and 33 women. One is absent on probation. Since 23d July 1866, there have taken place 13 admissions, 7 being of paupers; 10 discharges, 7 being of recovered patients; and 1 death from senile decay at 67 years of age. There have been no accidents, little disease of any kind, and that the majority of the inmates must be of robust and active habits, may be inferred from the facts that 24 women and 28 men were constantly employed, and that by the instrumentality of the latter, seventy-five acres, in lease, of what was waste land are now in cultivation, or in process of reclamation. This farm yielded last harvest 45 quarters of grain, 22 tons of potatoes—which will more than serve until the new roots come in—and a large crop of turnips, part of which has been sold for £15. It is matter for regret that the fields are at such a distance from the asylum. This, practically, diminishes the amount of labour and the number of labourers, but care should be taken to use the labour-cure with great discrimination. No additional land has yet been secured for the establishment, and it is understood that the matter is likely to be submitted to litigation. In weather such as has recently prevailed, and when field-work cannot be prosecuted, it would be beneficial to engage the industrial class in household occupations, or in making mats, baskets, etc.

The house was a pattern of cleanliness, good order, and homely comfort; the temperature genial, and the aspect cheerful. At one point the beds appeared crowded, but the ventilation was satisfactory. It has its amenities, moreover, in the form of a few flowers, which might be greatly added to from the gardens of neighbouring proprietors; in pictures, some of them drawn by inmates; and in an increasing library. It is proposed that in a short time many of the walls should be whitewashed; but it is worthy of consideration whether papering and varnishing would not prove more cheerful and equally salutary.

The men partook of an excellent dinner of beef, broth, and potatoes during the visit. The large hall is still used only as a dining-room for servants, as a place of worship, and on occasions of festivals; but it has not yet been appropriated to its original and chief purpose. The comfort and cheerfulness of the meals would be greatly increased by assembling all the quiet and discreet inmates together, although the abundance and neat serving leave little to be desired in these respects.

The house may be regarded as full. Three female patients still occupy the neatly-furnished cottage, and 1 male sleeps in the lodge. These arrangements and other circumstances point to the erection of cottages around the establishment.

A large cistern has recently been erected, and the supply of water is now, and it is expected will continue to be, sufficient. This seems to be the time for procuring a fire-hose.

One female was much excited during, and perhaps in consequence of, the visit, but great tranquillity and order prevailed. Two special dresses were observed; but, practically, restraint and seclusion are discontinued.

The attendants have conducted themselves with propriety. A change has taken place in the medical officer. The Rules and Regulations are in the printer's hands. The books, registers, and orders were examined.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 9*th September* 1867.

The patients at this date are 40 men and 33 women, of whom 8 men and 7 women are private. The changes since the visit of 26th March are 5 admissions, 3 discharges, and 5 deaths, making a decrease of 3 in the number of inmates. The causes of death were apoplexy in 2 cases, phthisis in 1, general decay in 1, and drowning in 1. This last death took place when the patient

was on customary leave to visit his relatives, and was ascribed to suicide, although he never had manifested any tendency to such an act.

The house was found in excellent order. The day-rooms and corridors are ornamented with flowers, prints, statuettes, and other objects, and the furniture is comfortable and abundant. The dormitories were clean and well ventilated, and in several instances are provided with wash-stands. Light valances to the windows would still further increase the look of domestic comfort which the wards present.

The patients were well clothed and clean in person. Two were in bed, one from a periodic attack, which requires quiet, and the second from headache. Twenty-four men and 8 women were in the harvest-field, about a mile from the house, cutting the grain of a neighbouring farmer. When visited, 2 attendants and 4 patients were using the scythe, 2 or 3 patients were resting or looking on, and the rest were binding, raking, etc. The work-hours are from ten to five, with a break for dinner and occasional rests for refreshments. Usually from six to seven acres a day are cut; but on one occasion, on the Asylum estate, as many as nine. The work proceeded as regularly and quietly, and was as well done, as if all the reapers had been of sound mind; and their general aspect was one of vigour and of interest in their work.

The land reclaimed now amounts to fifty-five acres, and is all retained in possession. It contributes in no small degree to the maintenance of the patients, besides furnishing a never-failing source of occupation and interest. Very frequently in fair weather not a single male patient is left in the Asylum, and the superintendent is of opinion that more than half of the provisions consumed in the house could be supplied by the farm. Last year about £30 were made from the sale of surplus potatoes.

An agreement, it is understood, has now been completed for the acquisition of two acres of land in front of the Asylum, and possession is shortly expected.

The patients who were seen in the house were quiet and free from excitement, except in a small degree, in one or two cases, from the effects of the visit. Seclusion is virtually abolished, and no strong dresses were in use. The wet patients are about 3 on the male and 2 on the female side, but all are clean through the day. The bedding was throughout in good condition.

The supply of water continues abundant, but fire-hose have not yet been provided. All the water-closets were clean and in good order.

The food taken during the visit was neatly served and of good quality. The appearance of the patients denotes an appropriate dietary.

The religious services are conducted by the superintendent; the numbers attending are 33 males and 26 females. Four females go to church.

Books and periodicals are fully supplied, and excursions to the country, tea-parties, etc., are of frequent occurrence. Altogether, great pains are taken to introduce the amenities of ordinary life into the establishment.

The numbers at present deemed curable are 5 males and 6 females.

Since last visit a male attendant has left, the cause being a reprimand for harshness to a patient. A female servant likewise left from bad health. The present staff is giving satisfaction. The registers are carefully kept.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, 3*d April* 1867.

The fields around the Asylum are now assuming a more cultivated appearance. A large portion of the land has been ploughed; a kitchen-garden has been formed; and parties of patients were engaged, when the inspection was made, in making roads and similar operations. A greater number of evergreen and common shrubs would add greatly to the clothedness and amenity of the grounds, and may doubtless be easily obtained from the neighbouring proprietors. The bleaching-green is not yet in sward, so that one of the airing-yards has been used instead. Since the opening of the establishment, domestic experience has pointed out various defects or deficiencies, to some of which it is necessary to advert. The chief of these are—(1.) The insufficient composition of the cement with which the bath-rooms, passages, etc., have been laid, of which the surface becomes irregular, crumbles and passes into holes, and to such an extent, that already the kitchen, laundry, and main passage at the entrance have been relaid with stone or tiles. (2.) The state

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of the laundry is not satisfactory, but the want of ventilation in the drying-closets, or of any mode by which the damp or offensive air can escape, especially demand attention. (3.) The insufficient steam-power for laundry and other purposes. A shaft is now in process of erection in order to increase the draft of the furnace, with a view to remedy this.

The day-rooms, dormitories, and all parts of the house were remarkably clean, well aired, and lighted. Certain of the more exposed galleries must be cold during winter, but precautions have been taken to prevent a great fall of temperature. The bedding, body-clothes, etc., and personal cleanliness and tidiness of the inmates were perfectly satisfactory.

The walls have been enlivened by a few pictures, but there is still ample scope for extending this mode of moral treatment. The immediate formation of a library is recommended; such a measure is the more necessary that, from the distance of the house from Cupar, the class of patients as yet admitted, etc., the sources from which amusements are usually drawn are scanty.

The industrial class amounts to 65 men and 68 women, and comprehends shoemakers, joiners, gardeners, kitchen and laundry-maids, knitters, sewers, and scrubbers. The assemblage of 50 actively employed females in the work-room presented a most pleasing and encouraging scene. Such an arrangement secures not merely a larger amount of useful work, but that supervision which should never relax nor be suspended. All the clothes are now sewed and repaired in the house.

Eighty-six men and nearly as many women partook of an excellent meal of boiled pork, potatoes, and turnips, and with great order and propriety, in the presence of the Reporter. The crowded state of the dining-hall, however, showed the rapid increase of the community, and the near prospect of devising measures to meet the demand for accommodation. There are at present 105 males and 93 female patients resident, and of these not above 26 are expected to be restored to reason or liberty. Since 18th October 1866, 50 admissions have taken place, all from the district. Of these, 22 appear to have been transferred under sanction of the Board. In the same period 5 persons have left the establishment, 3 as recovered, 1 by transfer, and 1 by elopement. Six deaths have occurred, 3 from pulmonary, 1 from cardiac, 2 from cerebral disease. One of the last followed severe blows on the head, inflicted by another patient, an epileptic, which must have accelerated, if they did not cause death (*vide* Dr. Tuke's reports to Board upon subject). This was the only important accident. There are no entries in the register of seclusion, but this day a violent and destructive epileptic was very properly secluded. The present corps of attendants are regarded as trustworthy, but it was sometime since necessary to discharge C. M'L. as in every respect unsuitable.

Among so many dements, it is not surprising to find 28 of dirty habits. There were, however, last night only 8 wet beds. This may be fairly attributed to the exertions of the night guardians.

The supply of water is at present sufficient, but when, in bathing, fresh water is used in every case, which should be the practice, it may be well to ascertain whether this estimate be still applicable.

The book, registers, etc., were seen, and all the orders, except that for Mrs. D., which is still in the hands of the Inspector.

The working condition of this establishment, which must still in one sense be regarded as unfinished, is most creditable.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, 28*th August* 1867.

Since the visit of 3d April 1867, 22 patients have been admitted, 4 have been discharged, and 4 have died. These changes give an increase of 14 in the numbers resident, which are at present 108 males and 102 females, of whom only 10 males and 8 females are deemed curable.

Of the patients admitted, 7 were males and 15 females. Of those discharged, 1 had recovered, 1 was regarded as never having been insane, 1 was transferred to the lunatic department of the Perth prison, and 1 was confided to the care of friends. The registered causes of death in the 4 fatal cases were pleuro-pnuemonia with hydrothorax and empyema, enteritis, strangulation,

and exhaustion from long-continued maniacal excitement. The strangulation was voluntary, and a report of the case has been already made to the Board.

Of the recent admissions a considerable proportion are still affected with chronic forms of insanity, and become permanent additions to the community. The whole accommodation of the Asylum may be regarded as about fully occupied; and the problem already presents itself in what manner the wants of the district are to be met. There must be among the patients not a few who could be properly placed in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, or be boarded in private dwellings, and considerable relief would be obtained in this manner. For others, accommodation of a suitable kind might be provided in connexion with the farm buildings and the laundry. The present farm buildings are partly ruinous, and partly, in other respects, unsuitable; and should their reconstruction be determined upon, a dormitory and day-room, capable of accommodating some 15 or 20 patients, could readily be added; at the laundry, perhaps, the best course would be to convert the present buildings, which are too confined for their purpose, into a day-room and dormitory, and to erect a new washing-house and laundry on part of the bleaching-green.

The house was found in excellent order, and bearing the stamp of good management; but in some respects matters were less satisfactory than they will in time become, or than they would be found in an establishment of older date. There is no want of industrial occupation; 69 of each sex are actively employed, the men mostly on the grounds, and the women in the sewing-room; but there is a want of humanizing influences, such as books, newspapers, and other periodicals, birds, flowers, and other objects calculated to amuse and interest the patients. There is likewise a deficiency in the means of extended exercise; and, consequently, a considerable number of patients, especially females, never go beyond the airing-courts. A judicious liberality on the part of the District Board would soon correct this state of matters; and it will be well to bear in mind that although the patients are maintained by parochial assessment, they are not to be considered in the light of ordinary paupers. Indulgences, which would be entirely out of place for the latter, are of essential consequence in the management and treatment of the former. They contribute to contentment and tranquillity, and thus to the general good order of the establishment. A piano in a workhouse would be incongruous; in an asylum it is appropriate as a means of amusement, and as a means of treatment. The question is not who is to play on it, but who is to benefit by hearing it played; and if it contribute to allay destructive propensities, it will soon pay itself in the saving of clothing, glass, and crockery.

A great deal of very useful work has been effected in the grounds by the labour of the patients. As soon as the harvest is over, the formation of a walk round the estate will be undertaken, so as to furnish the means of extended exercise to every patient not physically unable to go beyond the airing-courts.

Both sexes were neatly and comfortably dressed, and clean in person. The bedding was in excellent order, and the rooms of the wet patients were clean, and free from offensive odours. The numbers belonging to this category are 10 males and 17 females, but from the arrangements made for raising them through the night, the wet beds are rarely more than 3 on the male and 5 on the female side. The sanitary condition of the establishment is favourable. The mortality has been low, and the numbers in bed by medical order, although not all from sickness, are 5 males and 5 females. The general aspect of the community was indicative of an appropriate dietary, and the food served during the visit was of excellent quality. Ninety-three males and 68 females dined together in the hall. With the exception of one or two noisy patients in the refractory departments, all the inmates were quiet and well-behaved. No instance of seclusion is recorded since last visit, and no special contrivances in day clothing are necessary. Quilted bed-coverings are used by 3 patients.

The house and furniture appeared all in good repair, with the exception of some portions of the cement used for flooring.

Several changes have taken place among the attendants: 2 males left from being unsuitable, and 2 to emigrate; 1 female attendant from having been insolent, and 2 servants voluntarily. For the good management of an asylum

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it is indispensable that the Superintendent should have the confidence and support of his Board, otherwise his authority with his staff will be most injuriously affected. For more effectually ensuring this end, a modification in the mode of appointing the visiting committee appears desirable. Supposing it to consist of three members, the retirement of one every three months in succession would keep it to a certain extent homogeneous, and acting on definite principles; controlling the superintendent when necessary, and, on the other hand, rendering him effective aid and countenance under difficulties.

The erection of a small green-house is desirable for the protection of plants during the winter. Better provision for changing the shoes of the working patients would also be advantageous.

The various registers are carefully kept.

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GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 3*d May* 1867.

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 15th November:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . .	20	12	50	51	133
Discharges, . .	20	23	26	20	89
Deaths, . . .	3	1	10	14	28

These figures give an increase of 16 in the numbers resident, which are 280 males and 274 females.

The admissions include 2 voluntary cases, which are wrongfully entered in the Register of Lunatics, inasmuch as no one is legally a lunatic who is not certified as such by two registered medical practitioners. Of the pauper patients admitted, 21 were chargeable to the Barony parish, 23 to that of the City of Glasgow, 19 to that of Govan, and the rest to landward parishes of Lanarkshire. The admissions from the Barony are exceptionally numerous, from the decrease in the numbers in the Parochial Asylum, in consequence of intended structural alterations.

Of the patients discharged 59 had recovered, 11 were transferred to other establishments, 13 were removed by relatives, 5 were removed by parochial boards, and 1 became a voluntary patient. With the exception of 1 case admitted in 1861, and 3 cases admitted in 1865, all the recoveries took place among the admissions of 1866 and 1867.

The causes of death were phthisis in 9 cases, exhaustion and general decay in 3, disease of brain and membranes in 6, epilepsy and paralysis in 3, general paralysis in 2, gangrene of lungs and pneumonia in 3, hæmaturia in 1, and suicide in 1. The last case has already been investigated by the Board.

All parts of the establishment were found well ventilated and in good order, and presenting, in every department, indications of careful and efficient management. The increasing number of pauper patients is, however, giving rise to difficulties in the provision of accommodation; but relief has, in the meantime, been found by placing a considerable number of beds in unoccupied corridors of the West House. The evils of overcrowding have thus been avoided, but the limit of such temporary accommodation must soon be reached.

The general aspect of the West House continues to be distinguished for cheerfulness and comfort; but the bareness in the day-rooms and dormitories of the pauper department of the East House, and the Spartan simplicity of the furniture, have undergone no modification. Hair mattresses and hair pillows are, however, gradually replacing those formerly in use, and a large proportion of the beds are now furnished with two sheets. The bedding for all classes of patients were thoroughly clean.

The clothing of both sexes was in good condition, and adequate attention is paid to personal cleanliness and neatness of dress.

The sick wards of the East House were in excellent order. Many of the beds were occupied, but frequently not so much on account of active disease, as to facilitate supervision and to economize strength. Water cushions and other appliances to relieve suffering, are liberally supplied. Night nursing is

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very efficiently carried out in both houses by a numerous staff, but it would add to the comfort of the patients who are not under special supervision, if the dormitories were supplied with water and drinking cups.

In the male department the patients were entirely free from excitement, but two in the West House were in seclusion. Among the females of the East House were several who were rather noisy and demonstrative, but this result must, in great measure, be attributed to the deficient means of subdivision and classification.

The numbers registered as industrially occupied, are about 140 males and 170 females; 1 male is occupied as a shoemaker, 1 as a tailor, 1 as a painter, 1 as a tinsmith, and 2 as blacksmiths. This comparatively small number of tradesmen may possibly be owing to the patients of this class being intercepted by the Parochial Asylums.

Amusements were joined in by about 170 males and 90 females. Concerts and balls have been given as usual, and social parties of the patients of the West House are of frequent occurrence. It is difficult, however, to see any satisfactory reason why these re-unions should not embrace patients of both sexes.

Exercise in the general grounds is regularly taken by large parties of both sexes, and the numbers restricted to the airing-courts are registered at about 50 men and 15 women. Several patients take exercise beyond bounds.

The Register of Seclusion contains 239 entries since last inspection, referable to 34 patients. Many of these entries are on consecutive days, during which the patient is in continuous seclusion. Canvas or leather gloves are worn by 4 males, strong dresses by 6 females, and locked boots by 7 females.

The food served during the visit was abundant and of good quality. In the manner of serving there is, however, still room for considerable improvement.

The number attending chapel seems to be about 110 males and 175 females. The size of the hall, which serves as chapel, recreation-room, etc., must limit the numbers joining in worship or engaging in amusements; and the want of adequate conveniences for these purposes must be more and more felt with the growth of the population. Besides the corridors of the West House, the upholsterer's shop and rooms in connexion with the laundry are filled with beds, and the only available space now to fall back upon seems to be the reception rooms. Should this pressure continue without any prospect of relief by the extension of the Parochial Asylums, it will apparently be necessary either to call for the removal of private patients or to increase the accommodation.

Since last inspection 3 male and 2 female attendants have been discharged for various faults, and 9 of both sexes have resigned their situations. The remuneration of the males begins at £26 per annum; that of the females at £13, 10s.

The number of accidents recorded is 27. With one exception, the case of suicide already mentioned, they were mostly cuts and bruises of little consequence, from falls in epileptic attacks, assaults, etc.

No patient is absent on probation, but one has been taken home in anticipation of being discharged. All the others were seen.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 30*th November* 1867.

Two hundred and fifteen patients have been admitted since 3d May of the current year. Of these 175 were paupers, all of whom were chargeable to parishes within the district. Of that number, it is worthy of note, 128 belonged to the parishes in which the City of Glasgow, etc., is situate, 22 to the populous parishes of New and Old Monkland and Bothwell, and the remainder to the landward parishes of the county of Lanark.

Since the same date 151 individuals have left the Asylum, 105 of whom were paupers. Eighty-two are registered as recovered; 65 as relieved. Of the latter class 30 appear to have been transferred to other establishments.

Forty-six persons have died. The average age at death appears to have been 47 years. Of the deceased, 35 had been admitted since 1st January 1866.

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Disease of brain is assigned as the cause of death in 22 cases, phthisis in 6, general paralysis in 3, paralysis in 3, softening of the brain in 3, meningitis in 2, epilepsy in 2 ; and chronic bronchitis, effusion and fatty degeneration, senile decay, disease of lung, in 1 case each. Post-mortem examinations were made in 13 cases. In 10 cases, 5 of each sex, the patients were brought to the Asylum either *in articulo mortis*, or in so exhausted a state that dissolution was obviously impending, and was, in all probability, accelerated by the act of removal. This statement is corroborated to a great extent by the fact that one individual survived admission 26, one 24, one 17, one 11, one 8, two 4, two 3, and one 2 days.

Four voluntary patients have been received, whose names are not now included in the general register.

The number of patients on the registers amounts to 296 males and 278 females, being 20 more than at last inspection. One female is absent on probation, but there are besides, 3 voluntary inmates. The result is, that in the Eastern division the establishment must be regarded as full, at some points crowded. What was anticipated has taken place—the reception room, on the male side, has been converted into a dormitory of six beds, and any increase of numbers will necessitate an encroachment upon existing arrangements, and the appropriation of day-rooms as sleeping accommodation. The present state of matters does not affect the sanitary condition of the community, for the amount of cubic or breathing space is ample, although the superficial space is so limited that in many places the bedsteads are very close, and all but touch each other ; this was observed in the infirmary. It is quite obvious that a rapid influx of patients, or even the gradual accommodation of chronic cases, which is constantly going on, will speedily call for arrangements to meet the difficulty.

The house was throughout admirably clean, comfortable, and in excellent order. The furniture in the east department is still coarse, cumberous, and workhouse-like ; but although exception may be taken to the spare provision for the ease and indulgence and relaxation of the inmates, the arrangements, which mainly preserve health and relieve sickness, are liberal. In the evening, however, the supply of gas is very deficient, and the gloom which at certain points prevails, is adverse to the cheerfulness, even to the safety, of the patients, and reading is difficult, and must to many be impossible.

A succural infirmary is now in operation, which must so far relieve the larger ward ; but in addition to this it is strongly recommended that an apartment should be reserved for certain painful cases, and for the dying, as the sounds and spectacle of those who are suffering or sinking cannot be encouraging to the ordinary inhabitants of the hospital. Were such a step taken, the effects of female nursing might be tried, seeing that elsewhere experience has proved its benefits.

The person and dress and bedding of the inmates were clean, substantial, and sufficient. The clothes of the female paupers are, perhaps, less tidy than is desirable. It is suggested that the process of haircutting, shaving, etc., should not be conducted in the public halls, both on the ground of safety and seemliness. An excellent and abundant dinner was served to 70 females in the presence of the Reporter. It consisted of broth, beef-steak pie, and rice, and was partaken of with great zest and order. An hour is allowed for the meal ; all, and this applies to the community generally, are provided with knives and forks of bone. The comfort and appearance of the table would be considerably improved by the addition of pepper-dishes, salt-cellars, etc.

In the West House the meals are now taken in the corridors by the respective groups of female boarders ; a change which preserves the sitting parlours free from the fumes of food, and affords great facilities for service and supervision. The general dinner for gentlemen is still conducted in a most satisfactory manner.

Not above one-fifth of the population is regarded as curable. Seventy-nine are of dirty habits, but there were no wet or soiled sheets, etc., last night. This creditable state of matters is attributable to the vigilance of the night guardians. It appears that the arrangements for carrying supervision and succour into the night, have been considerably increased by placing the more restless and untrustworthy patients in a ward adjoining the infirmary, where

several attendants are constantly on watch. As a means which certainly contributes to quietude and sleep, it is again suggested that water, and to the aged and excited, an occasional meal, should be accessible during the night. Appendix E.

One hundred and thirty-six men and 166 women are described as industrious. The majority of the former are engaged in the garden or grounds, in cleaning the wards, and in teasing oakum. Six only can be regarded as artisans, and wonder is expressed that so few individuals of this class are admitted. The only remedy, and it has elsewhere been resorted to, is to train the docile and educable to suitable crafts after admission. In-door occupation is still wanting. Of the women, 20 are laundry-maids, 53 are house-maids, 3 are in the kitchen, 47 are needlewomen, and 14 tease wool. A general workroom is a desideratum. Commissioners' Entries. Royal and District Asylums. Glasgow Asylum.

One hundred and seventy-three men and 87 women attend amusements in the Asylum, and 10 visit Glasgow for the same purpose. A bowling-green is now in use, and a croquet-ground is in process of formation. Cricket and football were found attractive during summer, and the winter series of balls, concerts, anniversaries, and social meetings, at which it is understood the sexes now mingle, have now commenced.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. They are well kept and arranged. The only remarks called for are, that one individual admitted was declared to be sane on a second examination before the sheriff; that H. U., No. 2841 in register, was detained 24 hours, on a certificate of emergency, by the medical superintendent; and that M. S., discharged on the ground of informality of medical certificates, was re-admitted in five days thereafter; and that T. M. is entered as discharged 'relieved,' whereas, *de facto*, he escaped.

While the state of the Asylum is worthy of high commendation, and reflects great credit on the officers, staff, and directors, the preceding observations appear to justify the following suggestions:—

1. That inspectors of poor should be called upon by directors to see to the early removal of clamant cases.
2. That additional accommodation be provided, by the discharge of private cases, by the enlargement of the Asylum, or by new arrangements.
3. That a more abundant supply of gas be secured.
4. That a small ward, in connexion with the infirmary, be set apart for extreme cases, and that these be intrusted to female nurses.
5. That shaving, haircutting, etc., be performed in the bathroom, or elsewhere, but not in the public rooms.
6. That the dinner-tables, etc., be provided with salt-cellers, etc.
7. That an attempt be made to teach trades to trustworthy and educable patients.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 14*th March* 1867. Haddington Asylum.

The Asylum at this date contains 27 male and 30 female patients. The first admission took place on 1st November, and the total number admitted is now 60, of which 55 were transferred from other establishments, and only 5 brought directly from their homes.

There have been no discharges, but 3 patients have died; the causes of death being entered in the register as paralysis and general debility, disease of bladder and prostate and general debility, and chronic bronchitis, at the respective ages of 74, 65, and 78.

The patients are under the care of a governor and matron, and 4 male and 3 female attendants. The medical-officer is non-resident, but, as a rule, he visits the establishment twice a day, and evidently discharges his functions with zeal and ability.

The house was in excellent order, and was thoroughly clean and well ventilated. The day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories were warmed by open fires, and the thermometers, with which every room is provided, showed generally a comfortable temperature. This result, however, is attained by a large consumption of coals, and it is suggested that the experiment should be tried of covering the bottom bars of the grates with a thin plate of iron, by which the draught of hot air up the chimney would be diminished, and more heat

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thrown into the room ; or a trial might be made of the "Ventilating Stove," lately introduced into barracks and military hospitals, which is readily adapted to ordinary fire-places. They are manufactured by Messrs. Kennard, 67 Upper Thames Street, London, and cost about £3, 10s. A description of them, by Captain Galton, will be found in the report of the committee appointed to consider the cubic space of Metropolitan workhouses.

The wards are, on the whole, comfortably and appropriately furnished, and a commencement has been made of supplying articles of simple decoration, which will, no doubt, be extended with time and opportunity. The bedding is excellent, and was in perfect order. The day clothing is of good quality and well selected. The patients of both sexes were clean and tidy in person and dress.

Great tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment, and many indications were apparent of sound views of treatment. Particular attention is given to industrial occupation, and 18 males and 22 females are registered as usefully employed. The state of the weather somewhat interfered with the out-door labour of the men, but most of the women were found busily engaged in sewing or at household work. Recreation and amusement meet with due attention, and there are weekly dances, occasional readings, and other entertainments, in which nearly all the patients join. Various periodicals are supplied, but there is a want of books of an interesting character.

No chaplain has been appointed, but the medical-officer officiates in this capacity ; 23 males and 26 females are registered as attending prayers.

The supply of water is reported as abundant. In bathing it is changed for every patient.

The diet is nearly the same as that recommended by the General Board for Lunatic Wards of poorhouses. Dinner was served during the visit in a very neat and orderly manner, and the behaviour of the patients was such as to corroborate the remark which has been frequently made, that it always improves with improved surroundings. The change which has taken place among many of those removed from private asylums, owing to this cause, is very marked.

As might be expected from the large number transferred from other establishments, very few of the present inmates are considered curable. The benefits of the Asylum are, therefore, in the meantime, to be looked for, more in increasing their comfort than in promoting their recovery.

Two patients of each sex are under treatment for bodily ailments. It is desirable that some seats, sheltered from the sun, were provided in the front grounds, but the Commissioner refrains from making any other suggestion, as the small wants which the experience in working the establishment has made known, are being supplied.

The various registers are carefully kept. Two attendants, who did not give entire satisfaction, have left since the opening.

The Commissioner considers it due to the officers and District Board to express his entire satisfaction with the condition in which he found the Asylum.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22*d November* 1867.

Since the last visit by a Commissioner 20 patients have been admitted ; 3 from beyond the boundaries of the district, and two supported by their own means ; 4 have been discharged as recovered, 1 unimproved, and 4 have died. Death is attributed to exhaustion from refusal of food, to valvular disease of heart, to epilepsy, and to the consequences of fracture of the neck of the femur, received previous to admission.

The community at present consists of 32 males and 36 females, one of the latter being absent on probation, Eight are regarded as curable, but 2 only of these appear to be under medical treatment. Six are slightly indisposed ; 5 are epileptic ; and 4 paralytic ; but only one, a very aged and infirm woman, was found in bed. The aspect of all gives indications of abundant diet, good management, and constant attention to cleanliness, tidiness, and comfort. Every inmate, with the exception of 3, who cannot walk, attended dinner, and deported themselves quietly and decorously. The meal consisted of broth,

bread, and dumpling, all excellent of their kind. It occupied half-an-hour, was served in an orderly and neat manner, and in a suitable equipage, including pepper-dishes, salt-cellars, and drinking-glasses. It is worthy of note that none of the last, and no window-glass, has been broken, except by accident, since the opening of the house. Making all deduction for the docility of dements, who form a large proportion of the inmates, and for the training of such as have been previously under asylum discipline, such a result is highly creditable to the judicious management, as well as to the vigilance of the officers.

The house was, throughout, clean, cheerful, and well aired. At various points, however, the smell from the kitchen was very perceptible ; an interference with the freshness of the air which might be put a stop to by placing doors at the extremities of the passages in which the storerooms are situate. Open fires burned in every day-room and dormitory, and the temperature was agreeably warm. As yet, the suggestions made into last entry have not been carried into effect ; but as doubts may certainly exist whether a sufficient degree of warmth can be maintained at the extremities of the large dormitories, it might be well to ascertain the lowest point indicated by the thermometer during each night. The bedding was in sufficient quantity, scrupulously clean, and so arranged as to present a large surface to the air and for inspection.

The supply of water continues to be ample. Each patient is bathed once a fortnight, their nails pared once a week, and their hair combed every second day. The bath-rooms are well kept, but when they are used at this season, fires would require to be lit. There are only two patients of dirty habits, and the utility of the drying-loft in the laundry has not, as yet, been tested.

Twenty-five women are usefully employed : 7 in sewing, 5 in knitting, 6 in cleaning and keeping the wards, 3 in the kitchen, and 3 in the laundry. Of 24 industrial men almost all work in the garden and grounds, which have been partly trenched, planted, and placed under cultivation. The number and efficiency of the labourers available suggest the expediency of securing additional land at no very distant period. The airing-yards are still in course of preparation. Their unfinished state is of less importance while the inmates are of so tractable a character as to admit of exercise being taken in the general grounds, or beyond the walls. Eight men and 16 women enjoy the latter privilege. While it may be prudent to retain walled yards for certain cases, it may be worthy of consideration whether, ultimately, an iron railing might not be substituted for the upper part of the south wall of each.

There has been no seclusion or restraint. The ornamentation of the walls is going on. Five periodicals are taken in, and four evenings of each week are devoted to amusements, such as music, dancing, or public readings. The latter have been carried on by the Medical Superintendent.

There has been one excursion.

Of the suggestions embodied in this report, or which have occurred to the Reporter, the following appear to call for immediate consideration :—

1. The provision of a fire-engine and hose of sufficient length as to command all parts of the building ; and the instruction of servants and patients in their use.

2. It is stated that the erection of canvas shades became necessary during summer to protect those patients taking exercise in front from the sun. A permanent shelter, placed between the airing-grounds and the field, is required. The situation, however, may be determined by the Superintendent.

3. The adoption of such means as shall prevent the escape of the heavy smell at present issuing from the kitchen, in which it is reported the ventilation is adequate.

4. The provision of in-door employment for the men.

5. The formation of a collection of books.

The registers, orders, etc., were examined and found correct.

The satisfaction experienced in the inspection of this establishment may be gathered from the general tenor of this report. It is, however, but just to express in more explicit terms cordial approbation of the liberal spirit and judicious and humane manner in which it is conducted.

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Inverness Asylum.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 23*d March* 1867.

This establishment was found in excellent order, the inmates quiet and in general contented, and their aspect indicating due attention to diet, cleanliness, and clothing. The sanitary condition of the community is very satisfactory; only 3 persons were found in bed; only 13 are under treatment for bodily ailments; and although the pallid and anœmic cases are very numerous, not less than 154 are sufficiently robust and well disposed as to engage in active employment of some kind. From 15 to 20 men were occupied in removing the mounds in front of the house when it was visited; but this process goes on so slowly, and the mass of earth remaining is still so large, that additional efforts should be made to remove this deformity forthwith. Additional land has been brought into cultivation; but those portions which are not, and perhaps cannot be reclaimed, should be cleared of furze and planted with copse, evergreens, etc., which will be readily furnished by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, as the surface is at present bare and wild.

The industry of the females would be greatly promoted by providing a general workroom, in which their various occupations could be pursued under superintendents, who could devote their whole attention to the object in view.

The apartments were perfectly clean, well arranged, and the bed-clothes and day-dress of the patients satisfactory. The hair of both sexes is, however, allowed to grow too luxuriantly, and cannot be thoroughly cleaned.

The dinner was attended by 107 men and 76 women. The meal was served in an orderly manner, and great decorum prevailed, as indeed it did in all parts of the house; but the room appeared crowded, and there was a little confusion while the patients were passing to their respective galleries. This might be remedied by making a selection of those permitted to meet in the public hall, and by arranging that the patients should enter and go out in the order of the tables at which they sit.

There are at present resident 127 men and 110 women, of whom only 12 are deemed curable. There is no one absent on probation. The admissions since 20th July 1867 amount to 45, of which 39 were pauper cases, all belonging to the district. Thirteen persons have been discharged; 12 of them as recovered. Eighteen deaths have taken place. All the deceased were paupers. The average age at death appears to have been 49 years. With the exception of the fracture of a rib, received in a fall during an attack of epilepsy, the accidents have been of the most trivial nature. It should be noted here, that in the summer and autumn of 1866 an epidemic fever appeared in the asylum, during which 29 patients and 6 attendants were attacked, and 3 of the former died. A special report was made at the time by Commissioner Browne and Deputy-Commissioner Mitchell; and various suggestions made as to isolation, the state of the reservoir, and piggeries, which have been to a certain extent carried into effect. It is worthy of remark that, after deducting the 3 deaths from fever, and 2 attributed to exhaustion, which may be the termination of any disease, more than one-half (7) of the deaths are due to affections of the pulmonary organs. The temperature throughout the house was, during the visit, extremely low. At certain points it could not have exceeded that of the external air, and generally the sensations conveyed were those of pain or discomfort. This was partly the result of having the windows open, at which a strong wind entered, and of other arrangements, dictated by a praiseworthy anxiety to secure ventilation. But even after the windows had been closed, and heated air was flowing in from the stoves, and in dormitories where patients had retired to bed, the cold was unpleasant. Great risks are sometimes run in the attempt to obtain the operation of one sanitary agent at the expense of others; and health may positively be sacrificed or endangered in the pursuit of fresh air. To the aged, the infirm, those of low vitality and imperfect organization, and those classes constitute a considerable proportion of this community, low temperatures prove either positively fatal, or induce formidable ailments; or where neither of these effects follow, they disturb and depress mentalization. Where, then, the means exist as in this Asylum, the temperature should not be allowed to fall below 50°; and afternoon fires should be

lighted in the corridors and dormitories, and the heating apparatus should be brought into operation; all these means contributing, under due regulation, as much to ventilation as to warmth. A register of the indications of the thermometer should likewise be regularly kept, and this can now be done during the night, as the invaluable practice of night-watching has been instituted on both sides of the Asylum. Since this arrangement was commenced considerable improvement has been effected in the habits of the degraded class. Last night only 4 beds were reported as soiled.

The walls are now ornamented by a number of prints, which add to the clothedness and cheerfulness of the interior. Among the minor comforts or amenities may be mentioned the supply of dry towels every morning, in the proportion of 1 to 4 individuals. From the staff there have been discharged, A. K. for breach of rules, J. M. as unfit, G. G. for intemperance.

The statutory, etc., requirements as to registers, orders, etc., have been complied with.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 6*th September* 1867.

Since the visit of 23d March the following admissions have taken place:—

Private.		Pauper.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	1	14	11	28

The form of the mental malady is registered as having been mania in 18 cases, melancholia in 7, dementia in 2, and idiocy in 1; but it would appear that in a considerable number it had already become incurable. The patients at this date are 134 males and 110 females, of whom only 9 males and 8 females are deemed curable. The patients discharged are as follows:—

Private.		Pauper.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	6	4	13

Of these cases 12 were recoveries, and 1 was transferred to Montrose Asylum. There is no patient absent on probation, and no unrecovered case has been removed. Eight deaths have taken place, 2 of males and 6 of females; all parochial patients. The cause of death was phthisis in one case, and various chronic maladies in the remaining 7. The average age at death was 56 years. The present sanitary condition of the establishment is, on the whole, favourable. Only 4 males and 3 females are confined to bed from sickness; but 14 males and 25 females are kept in the house by medical order, and of these, 9 males and 6 females are under special medical treatment for bodily ailments. A considerable number of the patients present the aspect of depressed vital powers, and the administration of extra articles of diet is deemed necessary in many cases on this account. It is, however, doubtful, whether this necessity arises from the dietary being insufficient in quantity, or from the mode of cooking being defective. The dinner, which was served during the visit, consisted of broth, bread, and dumpling, all in abundant quantity, but the broth was very poor in animal constituents.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order; but its general aspect was bare and unhome-like. There continues to be a great want of objects of decoration and interest, such as prints, statuettes, flowers, birds, books, newspapers, and other periodicals. The papering of the walls of the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors, and supplying the windows with light valanses of gaily coloured calico, would effect a very great improvement in the appearance of the wards, which would react most favourably on the condition of the patients. It is extremely desirable that immediate steps were taken in the direction here indicated, and an appeal to the public for assistance could scarcely fail to meet with a favourable response. There is also great room for an extension of the means of recreation and amusement; which are at present limited almost entirely to the weekly dance. A bowling-green and cricket-ground are, however, being formed; but it is stated that the patients show very little inclination for out-door sports. This fact is so little in accordance with the habits of the people, and with the experience of other asylums, as to lead to the suspicion that some local causes are in operation

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which indispose to active exertion. The preparation of the food has already been alluded to as a possible cause of the low vital tone displayed by many of the patients. Another possible cause may be the water, which is principally collected by surface drainage, and which is again in insufficient quantity for bathing and flushing the drains. Whether its quality is such as to fit it for culinary and drinking purposes, or whether it is dangerously contaminated by organic matter, should be at once ascertained by chemical analysis. Sufficient doubt as to the cause of the epidemic fever which prevailed about a year ago in the establishment, and which is alluded to in last report, exists to make this course desirable. It would be well also to lose no time in thoroughly draining all the ground in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum.

The bedding throughout the house was clean and well kept, but the sheets were generally much worn. Steps are, however, being taken to renew them. Night nursing continues to be attended with excellent results, the number of wet beds on the male and female sides being usually about 3 or 4 respectively. The significance of this fact can only be duly appreciated when the nature of the community is taken into account; and indeed this element must always be considered in forming a judgment of the general results which have been attained. The previous habits of many of the patients have been such that a good deal has been gained when they have been taught to sit on seats.

The day clothing was sufficient, and although frequently much patched, otherwise in good order. In some parts of the establishment considerable excitement was caused by the visit of the Commissioner, and to such a degree as to induce a fear that the irritability of the nervous system is not sufficiently dissipated by exercise in the open air. In the female workroom this was especially the case; and, indeed, it was stated that the occurrence of excitement in one patient is so apt to spread to the rest, that the advantages of a general workroom are thereby in a considerable degree neutralized. This excitability, however, must be regarded as abnormal, and capable of removal, either by improved diet or increased exercise. No patient was in seclusion, but the register contains ten entries of its application since last visit. The longest period was for seven days, and the cause either attacking attendants, using threatening language, or breaking glass. Only one strong dress is in use, and only one bed is furnished with quilted coverings. Personal cleanliness is fairly attended to, but the nails should be more frequently cut.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks, that while great difficulties have been overcome, and the general condition of the establishment is extremely creditable to Dr. Aitken, there is still a great deal to be accomplished in the way of acting on the mental faculties of the patients. Their previous training renders them little amenable to influences which are found very salutary in southern asylums. Few of them, for instance, seem capable of reading anything beyond those portions of the Bible or psalms which they have learned to repeat in a sort of mechanical fashion. Hence the more need to have recourse to pic-nics, excursions, and other amusements, into which they are capable of entering, in order to break the monotony of their existence. It is true few are curable, but many are capable of deriving both benefit and pleasure from sources of this kind. It is extremely desirable that the terraces in front of the house were levelled and fenced, so as to afford increased facilities for air and exercise in its immediate vicinity. Without this aid the walled airing-courts must be regarded as too small for the necessities of the establishment. Several accidents, generally of a slight nature, have occurred since last inspection; but in one the neck of the femur appears to have been broken, and in another some suspicion of maltreatment by two of the female attendants led to their discharge. Another female attendant was discharged for being late, and one left to be married. Only one change took place among the male attendants, and this was due to bad health.

The various registers are carefully kept.

Montrose Asylum.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, *9th April* 1867.

This establishment was found in excellent order. During the inspection made on the 8th and 9th April, the greatest quiet and regularity were observed. Upon one occasion the inmates were visited when busily occupied,

and upon another when assembled for their mid-day meal; and upon both, their deportment afforded proof of judicious discipline and training. In the gallery used as a workroom for the females, 36 were grouped together, and sometimes the number is greater. But in order to secure the perfect ventilation of those portions of the house in which the patients sleep; in order to exercise due and undivided supervision, and in order to obtain the greatest amount of useful work, consistent with health, a separate workroom should be provided. A somewhat similar remark is applicable to serving the food. The meals would be more comfortable, the labour of serving them much less, and the cheerfulness greatly enhanced, were the same articles of diet, which are now carried long distances, and to many different galleries, placed before all those who are trustworthy in a common hall. The experience of almost all modern asylums has demonstrated the correctness of these observations, and the necessity for supplying such desiderata should be now taken into consideration.

The day-rooms and corridors were remarkably clean, the air was generally sweet and of pleasant temperature, and the accommodation for the more affluent classes most satisfactory. In all parts, however, improvements, trivial in themselves it may be, but exercising considerable influence upon the manners, as well as upon the comfort of the insane, were observed. In this category may be enumerated placing pieces of carpet beside the beds, the attachment of handles to the doors, the erection of weather shades in the airing-courts, and the substitution of a better style of dress for certain classes. The same spirit may be traced in the grounds. The front of the house is now laid out in flower parterres and terraces; a curling-pond has been formed, and is all but completed, and it is expected that cricket ground may be available in due season.

The body clothes of certain classes, although clean and well kept, in general, were old and faded; but the bedding left nothing to desire, except that the pillows are of too small a size. It was observed that the attendants had provided themselves with two.

The Asylum now contains 168 males and 188 females; one of each sex is absent on probation. At one point, No. 2, in the department for females, crowding was observed. This day-room contained 69 individuals, but they may have been brought together in order to favour inspection. In other parts, due attention appeared to be paid both to the numbers associated and to classification. Since 13th December 1866, 26 persons have been admitted, 20 of whom were paupers, all belonging to parishes which have acquired the right of accommodation, except one who is chargeable to Kirknewton, in the Edinburgh district. Two of the number were transfers, and 4 had relapsed; 1 of the entrants was a voluntary patient. Two are described as labouring under delirium tremens. In the same period 18 persons were discharged, 12 of whom were restored to health, and 10 have died. In one case death is attributed to apoplexy, following injuries received in a fall on the stairs in the Asylum. The average age at death was 49 years. With the exception of the appearance of diarrhœa (9 cases among the females), coincident with a similar epidemic in the district, the community has enjoyed good health, notwithstanding the severity of the winter. Only four persons were found in bed. Twenty-three persons, however, are reported to be under treatment for bodily ailments.

The only accident which has occurred is the fall followed by death previously alluded to.

There has been no seclusion or restraint.

There has been no change in the staff in consequence of unsuitableness or culpability.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 14*th September* 1867.

The inmates at this date are 168 males and 194 females, being an increase of 6 females since last inspection. The changes have been as follows:—admissions, including 6 re-admissions, 51; discharges 26; deaths 20. Of the discharges, 12 were recoveries, and 9 transfers to other establishments. Of the deaths, 8 were due to phthisis, 3 to inflammatory pulmonary affections, and

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the remaining 9 to diseases of various character. Six of the fatal cases were admitted in 1866 and 1867, and the others in previous years.

The establishment was found in a very satisfactory state. Effect has been given to the recommendations made in last Report: 1. By establishing a general dining-hall. This has been accomplished by converting the corridor of the basement to this purpose. This arrangement enables the food to be served with greater neatness and order, in better season, and with more regard to economy. The hall which has been thus improvised is not such as would have been erected for the purpose, but it answers its end wonderfully well, and will be made more suitable by some contemplated changes. Dinner was served in it during the visit in a very orderly manner to nearly the whole of the patients, with the exception of those of the sick-rooms. The food was of excellent quality. 2. By enlarging the workroom; for this purpose the dormitory at the end of the corridor which constituted the workroom has been converted into a day-room and added to the accommodation. The dormitory which has been thus lost has been regained by taking the day-room of the female private patients, for whom it was not required. 3. By the erection of a verandah extending along the upper wall of the male airing-court.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order, but the day-room and corridors were deficient in furniture from the drain upon them to try the experiment of the general dining-hall The bedding was in good condition.

There was no excitement in any part of the house, no room was locked, and only 1 patient, a female, was in bed. Locked boots are worn by 1 male and 6 females, and quilted bedcoverings are supplied to 1 male and 3 females. Beyond these there are no special contrivances in dress. Much attention continues to be given to industrial occupation, in which 109 males and 117 females take part. Eighty-two men and 21 women are at present employed in the garden and on the farm, and the work of the harvest-field was conducted as quietly, as diligently, and as well as by sane labourers. The land in possession, which amounts to about 100 acres, is gradually being put in a state of high cultivation, and when this is accomplished, which will be in a year or two, a necessity will arise for the acquisition of an additional farm. Land leased at an ordinary rent cannot fail to be profitable, and to add to the resources of the establishment. The ordinary working hours are from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

Exercise in the general grounds and beyond the Asylum property is taken regularly by nearly all the patients. Restriction to the airing-courts is altogether exceptional.

The grounds in front of the house are very tastefully laid out, and contain croquet and cricket grounds, bowling-green, and curling-pond. Books and periodicals and other sources of recreation are abundantly supplied. Nine attendants have left since last inspection, three from having been found unsuitable; the rest voluntarily, or from not being required. Great difficulty will be experienced in retaining the services of good attendants until cottages are provided for them on the Asylum grounds. This point is one which deserves the serious consideration of the managers, as influencing the stay of attendants, fully more, perhaps, than the amount of their wages.

There has been no accident since last Report.

Two patients are absent on probation. Three are at present boarded with attendants.

The registers are carefully kept.

The impression produced by the inspection was most favourable.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, 18*th March* 1867.

Perth Royal Asylum.

The improvements in the grounds, offices, etc., of this establishment are now completed; the house for the head attendant is nearly finished; and the exterior now presents an orderly and pleasing appearance.

The internal arrangements still merit the approbation expressed in last Report; and although the lower galleries require radical changes in order to secure comfort and cheerfulness, and portions of the furniture are old, as much is made of the existing structure as can well be expected. All parts of the house were scrupulously clean, well aired and arranged. The chill experi-

enced in the galleries used at present as sleeping accommodation can be removed at will, and a much higher temperature is invariably secured before the time for retiring to rest. Substantial well-cooked dinners were served in a quiet orderly manner in the presence of the Reporter; and although some of the elegancies and cheap luxuries of a modern meal are still wanting, no complaints were made, nor could with justice be made. Appendix E. Commissioners' Entries.

The house contains 38 males and 24 females, so that the increase in the numbers has not been such as might have been fairly expected from the advantages offered, or such as will take place when these advantages are generally known. Royal and District Asylums.

Seven patients have been admitted; 1 discharged; and 2, aged respectively 80 and 59, have died. The statutory requirements as to registers, orders, etc., have been faithfully complied with. Perth Royal Asylum.

No one was confined to bed by sickness or infirmity, and the health of the community may be regarded as highly satisfactory. An attempt was made to inflict a wound in the throat, with what intent is not known, but no other accident of any moment has occurred. Razors, with which the self-mutilation was inflicted, and all other cutting instruments, have been removed from the galleries and intrusted to the charge of the head attendant.

No seclusion or restraint has been used, but two patients are placed during the night in locked and stuffed beds, in order to protect them from the contusions, abrasions, etc., so often received in the advanced stages of general paralysis.

The quiet, order, contentment, and even cheerfulness, which prevailed, are highly creditable to the judicious course pursued by the staff.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, *24th August* 1867.

Since the visit of 18th March, the changes among the patients have been 12 admissions, 5 discharges, and 3 deaths. Of the discharges, 2 were recoveries. The numbers at present resident are 40 males and 24 females.

On the male side, the accommodation is tolerably fully occupied; but there is room for a considerable number of female patients.

The establishment was found in a very satisfactory condition. The rooms were comfortably furnished and neatly arranged, and perfect tranquillity prevailed in every part.

The bedding was clean and in good order.

The patients of both sexes were clean in person and tidy in dress, and presented every appearance of being well cared for. Fourteen males and 11 females engage in industrial occupation, the former for the most part in the garden and in pumping water.

Books and periodicals are abundantly supplied, and the recent purchase of a billiard table provides a never-failing source of amusement. Walks in the neighbouring country, and pic-nics and excursions to more distant localities, are of constant occurrence. Altogether the house presents great advantages for the educated middle classes.

Locked beds are in use for 2 patients, and are considered to be of essential service in promoting comfort and husbanding strength. The only other special contrivances in dress are locked boots in 2 cases, and quilted blankets in 4. Seclusion has been found necessary only on one occasion, when exercise out of doors was prevented by the state of the weather.

There has been no accident, and the only change among the attendants was the temporary employment of an extra one in a special case. One male and 4 females are of dirty habits, but their personal condition, and that of their bedding and sleeping-rooms were thoroughly satisfactory.

The registers are carefully kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, *21st March* 1867.

This house contains to-day 101 male and 106 female patients. Of these, 42 are registered as curable; 60 are entered as under treatment for mental disease; and 166 as engaged in some industrial occupation. Perth District Asylum.

Notwithstanding the extreme cold of the weather, 25 were busied in trenching, and, occasionally, a larger number of the more robust males are similarly employed. The results of this labour are observable in various parts of the

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grounds, in levelling, planting, and the formation of terrace ground to the north. From 4000 to 5000 trees and shrubs have been planted during the season, and must soon contribute largely to clothe and beautify the grounds. These have been the gift of gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Notwithstanding the freedom involved in these pursuits, the exercise of nearly 200 inmates in the general grounds, and the absence of all seclusion and restraint, and the presence of a considerable proportion of dangerous patients, no accident of any kind has occurred. Anxiety and difficulty, however, attend a case of homicidal mania, in a man of strength and activity, and whose impulses are sudden and violent. On the female side, the number (19) of patients in the room for the refractory appeared too large. The crowding, so far, explained the excitement which prevailed, and the marks of strife which were observable.

The day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors were perfectly clean, and in excellent order. The atmosphere was pure, but painfully cold throughout. In the assistant medical officer's parlour, a thermometer placed upon the mantelpiece, and immediately above a good fire, indicated 49°; in the galleries, generally, it marked 35° and 40°; but at certain points the temperature could not have exceeded that of the external air. Fires are lighted in or near the sleeping-rooms, occasionally, towards evening; but it is doubtful how far this measure can affect the general atmosphere cooled down during the whole of the day, or influence the personal warmth and comfort of the inmates. It should be kept in mind, in reference to this point, that mortality, especially in the aged and feeble, is materially influenced by the temperature, even when *no* specific disease can be traced. The deaths have amounted to 9 since the last visit on 22d November 1866, and 12 persons are registered as confined to bed, 2 of whom, at least, are affected with pulmonary disease. The average age at death appears to have been 48 years.

It is recommended that a register of the temperature should be kept, at least during the winter months.

Twenty-three persons have been admitted, 17 of whom were paupers, and 11 have been discharged, 7 of these being restored to health. Three are absent on probation.

Except the agitation in the refractory ward, the greatest quiet and order were maintained. The dress and personal appearance of the inmates were clean and tidy, although the hair of the females might be more neatly kept; and the general impressions received were of the most satisfactory nature.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 23*d August* 1867.

The patients on the register at this date are 104 males and 117 females; but of the latter 5 are absent on probation. The changes since the visit of 23d March consist of 32 admissions, 10 discharges, and 8 deaths. Of the cases admitted, 8 were private; but as the number of patients is now nearly equal to the capabilities of the house, it will be prudent in future to reserve the accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district. Of the cases discharged, 8 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another Asylum, and 1 remained under the care of friends on the expiry of probation. The average age at death in the fatal cases was 48 years. The cause of death was phthisis in 2 cases, choking in 1, rupture of heart in 1, and disease of brain, or senile and general decay in the remaining 4.

The general condition of the establishment was, on the whole, satisfactory; but the refractory department on the female side has a gloomy and depressing aspect, from the heavy trellises which cover the whole of the windows, and the substitution of sheet-iron for glass in the lower part of the under sashes. The necessity for this arrangement is ascribed to an excitable and destructive patient; but it is of great consequence that all means should be tried, as, for instance, by varied and extended exercise, and by medical and dietetic treatment, to improve her condition, as the present state of the ward cannot fail to exercise a prejudicial influence on the other patients, and has a tendency to lower the general tone of the establishment. Should the destructive propensities of this patient continue unmodified, it might be desirable to try the influence of change by transferring her to another Asylum.

The house was in good order and well ventilated, but the appearance of the

wards would be much improved by an extension of papering, and the introduction of additional objects of interest and decoration. Experience has clearly proved that the condition of the insane is greatly influenced by their surroundings, and progress in the direction indicated would be certainly followed by increased attention to neatness.

The bedding was clean and in good order, but doubt was again felt whether the arrangements for the wet patients are such as to conduce to their comfort. The patients belonging to this category are at present 5 men and 10 women. Their beds are scattered throughout the house, and there is no provision made for raising them through the night. There is every reason to think that the institution of regular night attendants would considerably diminish their numbers, greatly promote their comfort, and exercise a general beneficial influence over the establishment. The day clothing of both sexes was in fair condition and order, and sufficient for the season of the year. Moleskins are still in extensive use by the men.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

With the exception of the female patient already alluded to, all the inmates were remarkably quiet. Only one instance of seclusion is recorded since last inspection, for half a day, for smashing glass. Special appliances in clothing are used in one case only. Two males and 4 females were in bed from sickness, and 8 males and 11 females are under special medical treatment for bodily ailments.

Dinner was served during the visit in a quiet and orderly manner. The numbers present in the hall were 85 males and 96 females. The general aspect of the patients was indicative of an adequate diet. Great attention continues to be given to occupation and exercise. The numbers industrially employed are 83 males and 85 females. Of the former, about 40 are actively engaged in the grounds, and 9 in the workshops. Two changes have taken place among the male; and 3 among the female attendants since last inspection; 2 of the latter under circumstances which rendered their leaving desirable on moral grounds.

The only accidents have been the case of choking referred to among the fatal cases, and a slight scalding of the lips.

The registers are carefully kept.

Roxburgh District Asylum, 10*th June* 1867.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

Dr. and Mrs. Stockwell having carried into effect the intention announced in the preceding entry, Millholm House has passed into the hands of the District Board of Roxburgh, etc., and is held by them on lease until the Asylum for the district be erected. Dr. Grierson, the medical superintendent appointed by them, has been connected with the Asylum as a visitor for some time, but did not assume the management or responsibilities of his office until 15th May last. Since that time, although he found the house and the inmates in a satisfactory and creditable state, he has encountered serious difficulties, first, from the insubordination and desertion of four of the male attendants, and latterly, from the necessity he has felt for a change in the arrangement and appropriation of the apartments in the centre building. The alterations now in progress, with this purpose in view, have occasioned great confusion, which will, however, be of short duration. Other parts of the house presented the same clean and tidy appearance as upon former occasions, and afforded proof of efforts to modify, as much as possible, the structural evils existing, and to utilize every accidental advantage. The great diminution in the number of patients resident will permit of a more liberal allowance of space and air to be secured for each individual. This has already been acted upon; and it is worthy of consideration whether a number of small apartments with low ceilings, and badly situated for ventilation, ought not to be used for other purposes than dormitories. At certain points an offensive smell was detectable, but all parts of the house were sufficiently aired; the bedding was pure; and the patients personally clean and fairly dressed. The arrangements for ablution, as has been noted in former reports, are extremely defective, involving the necessity in the department for females of crossing an open court, and of washing or bathing in an ill-lighted and comfortless cellar-like room; but, under existing circumstances, the only recommendation ventured

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Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

upon is that hand-basins should be introduced wherever practicable, or that one of the rooms, no longer required for sleeping accommodation, should be used as a lavatory.

Since the 8th of October 1866, when the last statutory visit was paid, 37 persons have been admitted, 26 of whom were paupers. Ten of these belonged to the district of Roxburgh, 1 to the parish of Girvan, 1 to that of Carluke, and 14 to that of the city of Edinburgh. The latter were temporarily transferred from the lunatic wards of the poorhouse when these were converted into a cholera hospital. In the same period 71 discharges have taken place, 8 as recovered, 13 as relieved, 49 as not improved, and 1 as incurable. Of those remaining insane, 1 was transferred to Gartnavel, 2 to Campie Lane, 3 to Newbigging, 3 to Haddington, 4 to Gilmer House, 7 to Fife District, 7 to Hallcross, 14 to Lunatic Wards of City of Edinburgh Poorhouse, and 21 to Morningside Asylum.

Four deaths have occurred; 1 from phthisis, 1 from epilepsy, 1 from cerebral congestion, and 1 from abdominal aneurism. The average age at death was 39 years.

The health of the community is satisfactory. Eleven persons are under treatment for bodily diseases, only 5 of whom were found in bed.

There has been no accident.

The population at present consists of 43 men and 48 women. Of these, 24 are under special treatment for mental disease. About 56 are employed in some fashion, and the same number assembles for worship, amusement, and at meals. Small groups go for exercise beyond the walls, but as the reorganization of the community goes on, this privilege will doubtless be extended to large numbers.

Those of degraded habits amount to 12. Last night there were 4 wet beds; but it is proposed to institute night watching immediately, when further improvement may be expected.

Seclusion is very rarely resorted to. Muffs or gloves were found on the premises, but have not been employed.

The registers, orders, etc., were examined and found to be correct.

Professor Laycock visits the Asylum weekly with his class, with the approbation of the District Board.

The anticipations inspired by this inspection are very favourable.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, MUSSELBURGH,
November 26th 1867.

The patients at present on the register of the Asylum are 47 males and 48 females, of whom 1 male and 2 females are absent on probation. The establishment being now limited to the accommodation of the district, the changes among them are comparatively few, consisting, since the visit of 10th June, of 11 admissions, 4 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 2 were transferred from Morningside; the rest were brought directly from their homes. Of those discharged, all had recovered. The cause of death in each of the two fatal cases was consumption, complicated in one case with an abdominal tumour. At present 2 men and 3 women are in bed from bodily ailments, and a considerable number of patients of both sexes are under special treatment for disease. Eight males and 11 females are deemed curable of their mental maladies.

In all parts of the house great tranquillity prevailed, but many of the men were lounging about idly from want of the means of occupation. The land which was held in lease by Dr. Stockwell has not been taken by the District Board; but unless it clearly appears that the occupation of the present premises is to be of very limited duration, immediate steps should be taken to remedy this omission. There is no want of employment for the females, and nearly three-fourths of their number are industrially engaged. Considerable attention is paid to amusement and recreation, but exercise beyond the premises might be fitly extended. During the summer, walking and bathing parties were of tolerably frequent occurrence, but there is no good reason why extended exercise should not be taken in winter also, in favourable weather. Periodicals are stated to be sufficiently supplied, and a brass band is at present under training.

No patient was in seclusion, but occasional use is made of this means of repression. Thirty-two entries occur in the register of restraint and seclusion since last inspection relating to six cases; but the period of seclusion rarely exceeds an hour or two, and 23 of the entries refer to one patient. Appendix E. Commissioners' Entries.

Night-watching has now been introduced with beneficial results, both as regards the sick and those of degraded habits.

Both sexes were clean in person, and comfortably clothed, but the necessity of exhausting an old stock of clothing rather detracts from the general appearance of the males. The house itself was clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order. The bedding was clean, comfortable, and sufficient, and hair matresses are gradually superseding those of cork and other materials. Straw bags are used for the patients of wet habits, but the practice of simply drying these in the laundry and replacing them at night should be abandoned, and fresh bags with clean straw supplied. The changes in the arrangement of the patients alluded to in last Report have been carried out, and considerably facilitate the working of the establishment; and the necessity for resorting to the dark and uncomfortable lavatories has been obviated by supplying washstands to the dormitories. The general appearance of the wards was one of cheerfulness and considerable domestic comfort, especially in the female department. Licensed Houses. Roxburgh District Asylum.

Dinner was served very neatly during the visit, and the food was abundant and of excellent quality.

Divine service is performed on Sundays by a clergyman of the United Presbyterian Church. Thirty-five males and 29 females attend his ministrations, and 3 males and 5 females have the privilege of going to church.

Several changes have taken place among the attendants since last inspection, but owing to Dr. Grierson's absence, particulars of the causes could not be obtained.

There has been no accident of any moment.

The inspection produced a very favourable impression of the management.

CAMPIE LANE ASYLUM, 20*th April* 1867.

This house contains 24 men and 20 women. These numbers are less than those for which the license is granted; but the airing-yard for the men is much crowded when no field-work is going on. The same remark is applicable to the day-room in the department for males, even although this be relieved during meal-hours, by 6 taking their food in the small room serving as shoemakers' shop, etc. Two of the inmates, females, were ailing, and confined to bed in the small single room in the basement. The bedding and persons of the patients were clean, but the air of the apartment was close and offensive. Licensed Houses. Campie Lane Asylum.

Twenty-two admissions have taken place since the last statutory examination, 1st October 1866. All of these were pauper lunatics, 10 having been transferred from other Asylums. Fifteen of the number were chargeable to parishes in Ayrshire, and 6 to parishes in the Stirling district, so that the population is mainly kept up in consequence of the unfinished state of the District Asylums. Of the persons discharged, 3 were recovered, 4 were transferred to Fife, 2 to Haddington, and 4 to Morningside Asylums. It would appear that 2 paupers belonging to Fife are still inmates of this Asylum.

Five deaths have occurred, 1 from general paralysis, 1 from debility and dropsy, 1 from apoplexy, and 1 from cancer of the stomach; of 1 the cause is not entered. The average age at death was 46 years.

The house was, upon the whole, clean and comfortable. This observation applies chiefly to the female department. The linen of the beds for men did

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Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Campie Lane Asylum.

not appear to have been recently changed, and in several instances was positively dirty.

The airing-yard for the females, and several other parts of the establishment, were in an unsatisfactory state, but this is attributed to the expectation of immediate removal.

The industrial class is said to amount to 16, but a larger number were found actually employed, and a considerable amount of freedom is obviously enjoyed by certain of the male patients.

Seclusion has been resorted to 16 times, but upon 2 occasions it was during the night. The discharged lunatic, who is described in last entry as acting as attendant, was succeeded by J. B. upon 11th November 1866, who is still retained.

It would be fruitless, under existing circumstances, to record any further recommendation than that the registers be more carefully kept. These and the orders were examined.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 30*th April* 1867.

Garngad Asylum.

This establishment contains 37 male and 33 female patients, of whom 7 of each sex are considered curable. Since 17th November there have been 33 admissions, 31 discharges, and 3 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 14 were private, and 19 pauper, and 5 were transfers from other establishments. Of those discharged, 12 had recovered, 8 were transferred to other Asylums, 8 were removed by friends, and 3 by minutes of parochial boards. The causes of death were cancer of the womb in 1 case, and general paralysis in 2.

All the patients were seen with the exception of 2, who were absent at the coast. The clothing of both sexes was in fair condition, and personal cleanliness is well attended to. As a rule, the day-rooms and sleeping-rooms were in good order, well ventilated, and comfortably arranged, but in one or two of the rooms on the female side there was a heavy urinous smell, and the bedding was not in a proper state. There is still room for improvement in the general condition of the accommodation and patients of the ground-floor, more especially on the female side. Many of the mattresses throughout both departments require refilling, or the hair to be teased.

No patient is at present under treatment for bodily aliments. On the male side there is only one bed habitually or frequently wet, but 7 females are of wet or dirty habits. As there is no night nurse, the beds of these patients are usually soiled and offensive. The institution of night nursing would greatly improve the condition of the female department, and is strongly urged on Dr. Hill. The present staff of attendants consists of the governor and 4 men, and the matron and 3 women. One of the men is a supernumerary, and is with the patients at the coast.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 29 men and 19 women; as attending prayers, 26 men and 24 women; as going to church, 5 men and 5 women; as confined to the airing-courts, 4 men and 8 women.

The male patients were entirely free from excitement, but one or two of the females were inclined to be noisy, owing in a considerable measure to the inspection. Seclusion does not appear to have been used since last inspection, except in the case of a patient who had fractured the radius by falling from a window in an attempt at escape; but there are six entries of the use of the polka, the longest period being for a day, to prevent the destruction of clothing, or to modify excitement.

The changes among the staff consist in the appointment of a new governor, and the replacing of two attendants who left to be married.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 30*th November* 1867.

Since the 30th April last, there have been admitted to this establishment 36 patients. Of these, 12 were paupers, 5 being chargeable to Greenock, 2 to Row, 2 to Cumbernauld, 1 to Kilsyth, and 1 to Largs. In the same time, 34 persons have been discharged, 12 as recovered, 11 as relieved, 10 as unimproved, and 1 as incurable. Four of the uncured have been transferred to other establishments.

Three deaths have occurred, 1 from diarrhœa, 1 from maniacal exhaustion, and 1 from decay of nature, at the ages, respectively, of 38, 70, and 32. Two of the deceased were admitted during the present year. Appendix E.

The numbers at present on the register are 40 males and 28 females. There is likewise 1 voluntary inmate. Of the patients, 2 are absent on leave, and 1 on probation. Fourteen are regarded as curable, 45 engage in occupation of some kind, 60 participate in social meetings for recreation in the house, and 12 attend amusements ; upwards of 30 take exercise beyond the grounds, and 12 have passed part of the summer at Greenock. These statistics are very satisfactory, and would indicate a greater amount of activity and cheerful amenity than what can be inferred from the general aspect of the house, which is, structurally, open to the same criticisms as upon former occasions. Commissioners' Entries. Licensed Houses. Garngad Asylum.

The visit was made in the afternoon, and the gloom of the different apartments was extremely depressing. The supply of gas and the position of the burners are insufficient to dispel this, or to permit of reading, writing, etc. A strong urinous smell was observed in certain of the day-rooms for females, but in other parts of the house the air was sweet and genial, and the beds are more neatly made and more comfortable.

The dress of the majority of the inmates was substantial ; and although complaints were made as to the food, the aspect even of the complainers bore evidence of a sufficient dietary.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the department for males, but this is, perhaps, attributable to the large proportion of recent, or acute, cases.

Only 1 person was found in bed. The staff at present consists of the governor and 4 attendants for the males, and the matron and 3 attendants for the females. Whenever the necessities of the sick or infirm require night nursing it is provided, but not under ordinary circumstances. Several changes have taken place in the members of the staff, but no one has been discharged for moral delinquency.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

Cuts, contusions, etc., are entered in the accident book, but no serious injury appears to have been sustained.

The proprietor intimated that he will shortly apply for a license for Bellfield, Kirkintilloch, where he proposes to place female boarders. Apart from the project itself, his preparations suggest such a measure as a new starting point in the management of this establishment, from which such structural alterations, classification, etc., might originate as are required to place it on a par with Asylums of the same class.

Gilmour House Asylum, 13*th April* 1867.

This house may fairly be regarded as in an exceptional state. The proprietor has suffered under a long and serious illness. From this circumstance, the season, and other causes, many of those improvements which have been recommended upon former occasions, or which have been contemplated by Dr. Saidler, have not been carried into effect. Accordingly, the bath-room, temporarily used as a washing-house, has undergone no alteration, nor has a substitute been provided, and bathing has, perhaps, necessarily, but unfortunately, been suspended. The ordinary ablutions of the majority of the inmates are performed in dressing-closets adjoining the dormitories in which they sleep. The dining and billiard-rooms are the only parts of the recently erected building in use, and even they were rather bare and uncarpeted, while the upper floor is still regarded as damp, and remains unoccupied, unfurnished, and unpapered. The walls of the dining-room are now covered with a decorative paper, but somewhat greater attention to tidiness on the part of the guardians, of whom there are two, a more liberal supply of even plain furniture, curtains, a few books, etc., would greatly add to comfort and cheerfulness. Nearly all the male patients (9) were partaking quietly of a plain but substantial meal there when visited. The court and privies behind this portion of the house are still unsatisfactory. The parlour for the ladies was rather dull and cheerless, but all parts of the main house were clean, fairly kept, and well aired. The bedding was clean and comfortable, but the pillows should be of larger size. There are 2 dirty patients. Gilmour House Asylum.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Gilmour House Asylum.

Since the statutory visit, 10th September 1866, 5 patients, all being boarders, have been admitted, and 12 have been discharged. Of the latter, 1 was restored to health, and 3 were relieved; 9 were transferred to other Asylums, the majority (5) to the Edinburgh District Asylum. There have been no deaths, no illness, no accidents, no excitement requiring seclusion, and the community, consisting of 10 men and 7 women, appear, with one exception, to belong to the class suited for what is intended to be a domestic asylum. One is a voluntary inmate; 1, now convalescent, was absent on parole, and is about to be discharged. Although the industrial class has been greatly reduced by the transference of the pauper lunatics, the gardens are well advanced in cultivation, and are still frequented; quiet amusements have been encouraged, and it is confidently expected that, with the returning health of Dr. Saidler, the natural and artificial capabilities of the mansion and grounds will be fully taken advantage of, and what is wanting in neatness and amenity will be supplied. The books and orders were examined.

GILMOUR HOUSE ASYLUM, 12*th August* 1867.

The inmates at this date are 12 males and 11 females, who are all, with the exception of 1 male, under the Sheriff's order. Only 1, a female, is a parochial patient, and arrangements have been made for her removal.

Since the visit of 13th April, there have been 9 admissions, 3 discharges, and 1 death. Of the discharges, 2 were recoveries; the death took place after amputation of the mamma for cancer,

Many of the patients are maintained at very low rates of board, scarcely exceeding those paid in District Asylums for paupers, and when an estimate of the accommodation is made from this point of view, it cannot be regarded but as very satisfactory. The sleeping-rooms of the new building are still unoccupied, the delay having arisen from motives of prudence, but they are now nearly furnished, and will soon be taken into use. The privies commented on in last Report have been improved, but the desire to avoid pecuniary embarassment has postponed the provision of a bath-room.

The day-rooms and dormitories are comfortably furnished, and were found in good order. The bedding was clean and sufficient.

The patients were neatly and sufficiently clothed, and free from excitement, with the exception of 1 female, who is periodically noisy. No seclusion is ever required. A considerable number of both sexes are industrially occupied in light work, and several enjoy the freedom of the grounds on parole. No patient was suffering from bodily ailment, only 1 is regarded as curable. Books and periodicals are adequately supplied; 10 males and 9 females attend prayers, and 1 male and 3 females go to church.

The registers are carefully kept.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 5*th May* 1867.

Hallcross Asylum.

There are at present 20 males and 28 female patients resident in this establishment; 2 are absent on probation. Six are entered as curable, but a large majority belong to the chronic and demented class, and are, in this respect, suitably placed. Twenty-three are employed in the garden, or in domestic service, but very few take exercise beyond the walls. Those who were able, and could be trusted to do so, have, it is stated, been removed.

Seventeen persons have been admitted since 17th October 1866; 14 of these were paupers, and 11 were received from other establishments. In the same time 30 persons have been discharged; 1 as recovered, 5 were transferred to Morningside, 14 to Haddington Asylum, and 9 to the Lunatic Wards of the City of Edinburgh Poorhouse, from which they had been removed when these were temporarily used for the reception of patients affected with cholera.

Nine patients have died, 1 of dysentery, and 4 of cholera. Six cases of the latter disease occurred while it prevailed in Musselburgh, but no domestic was affected, nor could its origin be traced either to local circumstances, or to communication with infected parties outside. The average age at death was 53 years.

At present the health of the community is satisfactory. One person was found confined to bed, and only 2 are under treatment for bodily ailments. The accidents which are registered are few in number and of trivial character. No structural, nor indeed any, alteration has taken place in the house, or arrangements, and even with the cheerful influence of bright sunshine many parts, and much, of the furniture looked old, decayed, and ill-cared for. The low day-room for females must still be condemned. The dress of both sexes appeared worn out, and in many cases untidy. The provisions for bathing and personal cleanliness, in combs, brushes, etc., are altogether insufficient; and while there was considerable superficial cleanliness, the air was close at a number of points, and positively offensive in the apartments formerly used as seclusion rooms.

Dinner was served to both sexes during the visit, but greater additional comfort and neatness ought to be attained.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. The entries of acts of seclusion amount to 135, but, except in two instances, the measure was resorted to only during the night, and consisted in the removal of the individual from a dormitory to a single sleeping apartment.

It is again recommended that earth should be daily introduced into and removed from the privies.

The indisposition of Miss Reid still continues, and to an extent that incapacitates her from all active duties and superintendence. To the absence of a judicious matron is to be attributed many of the defects which have been pointed out, and it is accordingly suggested that a person of experience should be appointed to conduct the domestic arrangements, and especially those connected with female inmates.

Three additional female attendants are likewise necessary.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, *5th December* 1867.

Since the visit of 6th May, 24 patients have been admitted, 10 have been discharged, and 3 have died. Of those admitted, 20 were paupers, all chargeable to parishes within the districts of Ayr and Stirling. Of those discharged, 3 had recovered, 5 were transferred to other establishments, and 2 were removed by friends. It would seem, however, that these last were removed without the authority of their respective parochial boards, and one of them even without the knowledge of the medical attendant of the Asylum. Both cases were suicidal, and their removal under such circumstances must be regarded as a very grave irregularity. The causes of death in the 3 fatal cases are registered as valvular disease of the heart in 1 male, and as general paralysis in 2 females.

The numbers at present in the establishment are 23 males and 37 females. The staff consists of 2 male attendants, and 4 females, namely a cook, a laundry-maid, a superintendent of the sewing-room, and a special attendant. Although the laundry-maid and the special attendant of the sewing-room are supposed to take a certain charge of the patients, yet this duty falls chiefly on the one special attendant, who cannot possibly discharge it effectually. Consequently many of the females were very far from being in a creditable condition. They were untidy in their dress, and neglected in their person, and their heads gave evidence of being very imperfectly cleaned. It is absolutely essential that the staff of female attendants should be increased, and that a matron should be appointed to take a general charge of the female department. The condition of the men was less unsatisfactory, but both the male attendants have been again changed. It is quite impossible that efficiency can ever be introduced into the management, unless measures be taken to secure the services of sober and trustworthy men in this capacity; and there is no doubt that, without undertaking any structural alteration, a very great improvement might be effected in the establishment, simply by giving more attention to the selection of attendants, and increasing their number. Several of the rooms were imperfectly ventilated, especially the female day-room. The bedding was in sufficient quantity, but attention should be given to see that the mattresses are always in good condition, and sufficiently thick to protect the body from the pressure of the bars on which they rest. One

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Hallcross Asylum.

of the single rooms on the male side is occupied by a female, from their being no proper accommodation for her in the female department. The means of bathing continue to be insufficient and uncomfortable. The men are stated to be bathed only once in four weeks, and to have only one change of water.

Six men and 14 women are registered as industrially employed, but the want of adequate means of occupation and recreation was painfully manifest. The suggestions made repeatedly on former occasions for extended exercise beyond the premises have met with little attention, and no amusements appear to be provided at home.

Both sexes were free from excitement, but one or two of the women were noisy. No one was in seclusion, and from the register it appears that seclusion during the day is seldom required.

The food served during the visit was of good quality, and appeared to give satisfaction.

One man and 2 females were in bed from bodily debility or disease, but the sanitary condition of the community generally was good.

Only two slight accidents are recorded since last visitation. Seeing the change that is likely to take place in the position of the establishment, as soon as the District Asylums of Stirling and Ayr are ready for the admission of patients, the recommendations are limited to the increase and improvement of the staff, to much greater attention to cleanliness, and to the active development of such simple means of amusement and recreation as are within reach.

HAWKFIELD HOUSE, 12*th March* 1867.

Hawkfield House.

The numbers and condition of this community are the same as when it was last visited. The house has undergone no structural alterations, and the internal arrangements are as satisfactory, homelike, and comfortable. All the inmates are, less or more, demented, but are, in various ways, capable of participating in the occupations, exercise, and amusements provided for them. Several expressed contentment, and no complaints of any kind were made. Three inmates are of dirty, and 2 of destructive, habits ; but all are able to go into the grounds, and many beyond the premises. The books, etc., were examined, and found to be correct. One male attendant has left the establishment of his own accord, and has been succeeded by a person who discharges his duties in a creditable manner.

There appears to be no diminution of the kind and careful attention bestowed upon the patients, which now, as formerly, calls for unqualified approbation.

HAWKFIELD HOUSE, 15*th August* 1867.

The only change amongst the patients since the visit of the 12th March consists in the transfer of one gentleman to Morningside. All the inmates have been many years in the house, and Dr. Chapman is averse to the admission of any new cases.

The general condition of the establishment remains as recorded in former entries. The patients are treated with kindness and forbearance, and restrictive measures are very little resorted to. Both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and no one was in bed, or in seclusion, and the arrangements generally approached very closely to those of a private house. The bedding and clothing were, on the whole, satisfactory, although several patients, from being in a state of dementia, require great care to keep them clean and tidy, both by night and day.

The registers are carefully kept. There has been no change among the attendants since last visit.

LONGDALE'S ASYLUM, 6*th May* 1867.

Longdale's Asylum.

The changes among the inmates since the visit of 21st November consists of 37 admissions, 4 discharges, and 8 deaths, giving an increase of 25 in the

numbers resident, which are at present 53 males and 62 females. This increase is chiefly due to the admission of pauper patients from the counties of Ayr, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Bute. Only 4 patients were transferred from other Asylums. Of the discharges, 1 took place after probation, 2 were transfers to other Asylums, and 1 was a recovery.

Of the deaths, 3 were caused by epilepsy, and 1 by each of the following maladies:—bronchitis, asthma, dysentery, encephalitis, and apoplexy. Although the mortality is above average, the general sanitary condition of the establishment is reported as having been satisfactory. Of the fatal cases, 3 were admitted in 1867, 4 in 1866, and 1 in 1865. At present, 3 males and 4 females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailments, but only 1 patient, a male, was in bed.

Considerable noise and excitement prevailed among both sexes, the cause of which was ascribed to the recent admission of a large number of unmanageable cases. One female was in seclusion, and it appears that the small and close seclusion rooms, 4 in number, are all in use at night. The entries in the register since last visit are 9 in number, and the longest period of seclusion recorded is 48 hours.

As a rule, the women were sufficiently and tidily clothed, but the clothing of the men, although sufficient, was occasionally torn and disorderly.

The general character of the accommodation has undergone no change, nor can any be reasonably expected, as the establishment is kept open only until the District Asylums of Stirling and Ayr are ready for the admission of patients. Under other circumstances, it would be the duty of the Board to urge the introduction of many improvements in the day-rooms and dormitories, the bath-rooms and privies, the airing-courts, and in the bedding.

Dinner, consisting of pea-soup and suet dumpling, was served during the visit, and partaken of in a very orderly manner by all the patients, with the exception of 4 men and 7 women, who were prevented from being present by the following causes:—men, 2 from general paralysis, 1 from a disposition to lay hold of everything, and 1 from sickness; women, all from being refractory.

Thirty men and 35 women are industrially employed. Of the former, about 20 are entirely engaged on the farm. All the patients who are able to join the meals in the dining-hall take exercise twice a week in the general grounds. The numbers attending prayers are 47 males and 54 females. Those of wet and dirty habits are 4 males and 5 females; their bedding was found clean. The amusements and recreations were formerly described, and might be beneficially extended.

Since last visit, 1 attendant has left. There has been no accident.

LONGDALE'S ASYLUM, *4th December* 1867.

This house contains to-day 54 men and 67 women; 18 of these are private patients, being 8 in excess of the number for which the license is granted. Dr. Muirhead directed attention to this discrepancy.

Since the 6th of May last, 42 individuals have been admitted, 24 being paupers belonging to parishes in Ayr, Stirling, Renfrew, and Bute. In the same period there have been discharged 22 persons as recovered, and 7 as relieved. Five have died. The causes of death are entered as apoplexy, disease of brain, disease of heart, continued fever, and phlegmonous erysipelas. The average age at death was 44 years.

Of the population, 11 only are registered as curable. These are recent cases, and are all under treatment. The physical health of the community is satisfactory. Eight are prescribed for as ailing, but only 2 were confined to bed, and 1 of these in consequence of fracture. Sixty-five are in various ways actively employed; 13 able-bodied men act as labourers and gardeners.

The house was clean and well aired, but open to the strictures recorded on former occasions. Many of the inmates were not so clean and tidy as is desirable and practicable, and the arrangements for encouraging and enforcing personal cleanliness are defective. Only 1 brush and comb are allowed for every 10 persons. The lavatories are at a distance from the dormitories, and in bathing, which is resorted to once a week, the water is changed only four times for 54 men.

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Commissioners' Entries.

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Longdale's Asylum.

In certain of the dormitories the bedsteads appeared to be close to each other. The height of the ceiling may secure a sufficient supply of air, but for other reasons such proximity is to be deprecated. It was likewise observed that the pillows generally were too small in size adequately to raise the head; and that in many instances the beds presented an uneven, and what must be an uncomfortable, surface.

It is very doubtful whether the arrangements for heating the sleeping-rooms are sufficient during inclement weather, such as prevails at present, and the supply of gas must prove defective. It is stated that the females do not sew in the evening, but this affords an additional reason for increasing the means of cheerfulness. Considerable excitement was observed among the women; and it appears that 2 seclusion rooms were used last night.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. Various portions of the foregoing Report suggest recommendations of alterations which are refrained from in consequence of the following announcement:—Dr. Muirhead intends to leave the establishment in the month of January next. He is to reside in future in the village of Cambuslang, at no great distance. Unless some new arrangement be entered into, he does not intend to apply for a renewal of his license, but should it meet the views of the Board of Lunacy, as founded on the existing wants of the districts of Ayr and Stirling, and from which he believes he has at present a hundred patients, he is willing to keep the Asylum open until these are provided for; to appoint a resident qualified medical officer, to visit and superintend the establishment personally, and to hold himself responsible for its efficiency.

One serious accident, fracture of neck of thigh bone, is recorded; it resulted from one patient pushing another down. No change has taken place in the attendants.

MELVILLE HOUSE, MUSSELBURGH, 8*th August* 1867.

Melville House.

Since last visit of 20th April in Campie Lane Asylum, the patients have been removed to this house. The accommodation, although in several respects superior to that of Campie Lane House, is not in others well adapted for an Asylum, and great care must be exercised in the selection of patients to guard against accidents. The patients at this date are 23 males and 15 females. The former are considerably in excess of the numbers for which the house has been licensed; difficulties, it is said, having been experienced in getting inspectors to remove them. Mr. Chalmers is of opinion that there is accommodation for a greater number of females than that to which he is restricted, and in support of this view, points to several rooms which are unoccupied; but the patients are not properly divided, and empty rooms are got by overcrowding others.

The location of the male patients at present is as follows:—

	Beds.	Patients.
In back room of first floor,	4	4
In east attic,	6	6
In west attic,	8	8
In room above kitchen,	5	5

In all of these rooms the cubic space per head must be considerably under 500 feet. The females are accommodated as follows:—

	Beds.	Patients.
In first attic,	2	0
In second attic,	3	5
In third attic,	4	4
In fourth attic,	4	0
In fifth attic,	2	2
In sixth attic,	2	1 and an attendant.
	17	12

The amount of cubic space in each room should be accurately ascertained, and the patients located so as to give to each at least 500 cubic feet. Every door should be numbered, and the capacity of the room marked on the door.

The 3 remaining female patients sleep in a room above the laundry. This room contains 3 beds, one of which is occupied by 2 patients; a patient and an attendant occupy the two others. This room does not appear to have been taken into consideration when the house was licensed; a portion of it is divided off, evidently for the purpose of serving as a seclusion room. A closet at the top of the stair of the male department is occupied at present by a supernumerary attendant, but is intended for a seclusion room, should occasion arise. The sleeping-place of the attendant is between the two attics. The principal rooms in both departments are either occupied by Mr. Chalmers' family, or are standing empty. There is an urgent necessity for clearly defining what portions of the house are to be reserved for patients, and in what manner they are to be appropriated.

Both departments were clean and in good order, and the bedding was in good condition. The patients were clean in person and comfortably clothed; no one was in bed, with the exception of a female, who was recovering from an epileptic attack, and all were quiet and free from excitement. Improved means of air and exercise are afforded by the garden, and there is easy access to the links and sea-shore. Nine males and 7 females are registered as industrially employed, and 6 males and 4 females are stated to take exercise on parole. All dine together in the hall, and their physical aspect is indicative of an adequate diet. There is no entry of seclusion, but the appearance of the small room above the laundry showed signs of having been recently occupied. Since last visit there have been 5 admissions, 10 discharges, and 1 death; the death was caused by valvular disease of the heart.

Mr. Chalmers has given notice to inspectors that the rate of board for pauper patients will in future be £28.

The male attendant is absent on sick leave, and the place of the female attendant is at present vacant.

The whole establishment is at present in an ill-defined and ill-regulated condition.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, 13*th March* 1867.

The Asylum at this date contains 22 male and 35 female patients. The changes since the visit of 4th December consist of 6 admissions, 20 discharges, and 1 death. Of the admissions, 2 were transferred from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, 2 from the Lunatic Wards of Dunfermline Poorhouse, and 2 were recent cases. Of the discharges, 6 were transferred to Haddington District Asylum, and 14 to the Lunatic Wards of Edinburgh Poorhouse, on their ceasing to be used as a cholera hospital. The cause of the single death is registered as influenza and congestion of the liver.

Since last visit some structural improvements have been effected, the chief of which are the furnishing of new window frames to one of the male dormitories, the repair of an outside gangway, the provision of a new passage of communication between the two houses, and some fresh papering. The general condition of the establishment, however, is open to the censures which have been repeatedly made on former occasions. On the male side there are still constant changes among the attendants; the clothing of the patients is dirty, ragged, and neglected; and personal cleanliness is by no means properly attended to. There are no adequate means of occupation, exercise, or recreation, and the patients lounge through the day as they best can. The Commissioner is unable to see how any improvement can be effected unless by a complete change of management—by Mr. Moffat consenting to place the direction of the male department in the hands of a superintendent or governor who has been accustomed to the treatment of the insane.

The female department is under more efficient management, and the condition of the patients was consequently less unsatisfactory.

The bedding in both departments was in sufficient quantity, but was occasionally neglected, and frequently shabby.

The diet appeared to be sufficient. Dinner, consisting of broth, bread, potatoes, and pork, was served during the visit in a tolerably creditable manner.

No patient was in seclusion, nor does seclusion appear to have been used since last visit. Two females were somewhat excited, but otherwise the

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inmates were tranquil. One male and 2 females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailments, but only 1 patient was in bed.

A missionary continues to attend once a week: 20 male and 22 female patients join in the service.

There has been one accident since last inspection—dislocation and fracture of elbow joint. Anchylosis seems to have taken place.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, 21*st November* 1867.

There are at present 23 males and 37 female patients in this house. Since 13th March there have been 28 admissions, 20 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of those received, 9 were paupers, but they belonged to parishes not included in the Edinburgh district. Of those who left the house, 11 are registered as recovered, 7 as relieved, and 2 as not improved. The deaths are attributed to general paralysis, disease of heart, chronic bronchitis, and extreme debility. The average age at death was 38 years. The health of the inmates is at present satisfactory; the sick-room is unoccupied, and only one person was found in bed.

It would appear that, notwithstanding the good health and tranquillity, only 6 men and 11 women are employed in any way; but the imperfect state of the registers renders it difficult to give any trustworthy statistics of the proceedings of the community. The rooms were, in a sense, clean, but in many the atmosphere was musty and oppressive; all, or nearly all, were dark and gloomy, and some of them must, at this season, be extremely cold.

The dress, especially of the men, was slovenly and neglected. This remark is chiefly directed to that of H., B., W., W., and S.

The bedding was sufficient, in some cases it had evidently been long used, and was untidily arranged. Certain of these defects may obviously be traced to the inexperience and insufficient staff employed, and to the incessant changes of its members. Intemperance and cruel treatment of patients have, in some instances, necessitated such changes.

Seclusion, chiefly during the night, has been resorted to upon several occasions in two cases. No serious accident has occurred, but the face of one man was observed to be scarred, and that of another to be extensively bruised. The ecchymosis was described as the consequence of successive falls during epileptic attacks. Little or no excitement was observed, and few complaints were made of detention, etc.; and this is the more remarkable, seeing that there have been no pic-nics, no amusements, and that there are so few of those recourses accessible which render seclusion bearable. Three or 4 are said to go beyond the walls.

No visitors have been refused admission. The dietary is abundant. At present the proprietor pays 9d. per lb. for beef, and 8½d. for the 4 lb. loaf.

This Asylum is certainly not in a satisfactory condition. It has been called, in a former Report, a place of detention; but unless something more be done to lighten, and dissipate, and cheer the misery and lassitude of those whom it contains, it will deserve the epithet of penal detention. It might be difficult, without extensive structural alterations, to bring up the accommodation and internal arrangements to the standard prescribed in new establishments; but something *must* be done to improve it as it is, and to justify the continuance of the license. *Inter alia*, it is urged upon the proprietor,—

1. To secure the co-operation of a trained superintendent and two attendants on the male side.

2. Immediately to repair the steps leading to the lavatory, to reconstruct the privy in the airing-yard on the same side, and to provide suitable baths on both sides.

3. To introduce an abundant supply of gas throughout the house, but especially in the day-rooms for females, and to see that the jets be lighted whenever darkness sets in, whether during the day or evening. Such a provision is required for cheerfulness and for safety, and to encourage industry.

4. To place epileptics on beds from which they cannot fall.

5. To remove the beds in the attics of the building, approached by the outside staircase, which are cold and comfortless, and difficult of access, either to the unoccupied sick-room, or to the central house. The registers, orders, etc., were examined.

SAUGHTON HALL, 13*th May* 1867.

The two houses of which this Asylum consists, there being at present no occupants of the succursal cottages, were found in excellent order. They were clean, comfortably, in many parts elegantly furnished, and presented much of the appearance of a private residence. In the upper apartments of Saughton Hall the temperature was low, but where the heating apparatus is in operation, it is understood that the warmth is satisfactory, and can be duly regulated.

With a few exceptions the inmates were free from excitement, made no reasonable complaints or appeals as to their treatment or detention, were dressed in a manner suitable to their mental condition, or their position in society, and were generally occupied in in-door pursuits.

There are at present 22 males and 27 females resident in the Asylum; of whom 12 are regarded as curable. Four persons were found in bed, and this appears to be the number who are under treatment for bodily disease or ailments. The sanitary condition of the community is satisfactory, and has continued to be so since the disappearance of cholera. It is probable that this disease was introduced from without; the first case occurred on the 4th of November 1866, when immediate steps were taken for the removal of the unaffected patients to houses at a distance, temporarily prepared for their reception, or their own homes, and all other necessary arrangements made to check the progress of the epidemic. These were in a great measure successful.

Since last official visit 14 persons have been admitted; 6 have been discharged, but amongst these is included a case of elopement whilst the individual was improving; and 10 have died. Death is attributed in 4 cases to cholera, in 1 to diarrhœa, complicated with general paralysis, in 1 to exhaustion from refusal of food, and in the others to disease of the kidneys and of the nervous system.

There have been no accidents.

Seclusion has very rarely been had recourse to, and only where personal safety and decency required.

Several changes in the staff have taken place, but in no case from the culpability of the officer.

A large number of the inmates take exercise in the extensive and beautiful grounds; but this privilege might be greatly extended and enhanced, by having an omnibus in connexion with the establishment, which could convey even large parties to the surrounding country.

Social re-unions are now of frequent occurrence.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 21*st November* 1867.

The patients of this date are 21 males and 27 females. The changes since the visit of 13th May are 6 admissions, 5 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of the discharges, 3 were recoveries, and 2 were transfers to other asylums. Of the deaths, 1 was caused by pulmonary congestion, 1 by gradual decay, 1 by general paralysis, and 1 by severe burns.

The establishment was found in a very satisfactory state. The day-rooms and the sleeping-rooms were in excellent order, and the beds clean and comfortable. Heating and ventilation are well attended to. The personal appearance of the patients was satisfactory. Several groups were seen at dinner, which was neatly and comfortably served, while the food was abundant and of excellent quality. No patient was in bed, but 3 are registered as under treatment for bodily ailments. Great tranquillity prevailed in every department. No patient was in seclusion, and in no case has compulsory seclusion been resorted to since last inspection. Increased attention has been given to walks and drives beyond the grounds, and several excursions to more distant localities, in which nearly all the patients joined, have been under-

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Saughton Hall Asylum.

Somerside Asylum.

taken during the summer. Considerable exertions are made to furnish varied means of amusement and recreation. The numbers attending prayers are 14 males and 16 females.

The only accident recorded since last inspection is the death by burning above mentioned.

One male attendant has been discharged for drunkenness; 1 female attendant left from ill health, 2 for their services not being required, and 1 was discharged for rudeness.

SOMERSIDE ASYLUM, 10*th May* 1867.

The number of patients is now reduced to 10, and there is an immediate prospect of a still further decrease, by the removal of 2 cases chargeable to parishes in the Edinburgh district. The admissions have amounted to 7; the discharges to 15, 9 having been transferred to Morningside Asylum, 4 to Edinburgh City Poorhouse, and 2 to private dwellings, where they continued after the expiry of the period of probation. One person has died of old age and debility at the age of 74. All the inmates are at present healthy, and there have been neither attacks of illness nor accidents. The establishment was found somewhat in confusion, as this is the period for the customary cleaning. The process was chiefly conducted by 5 patients, who constitute the industrial class. Notwithstanding this circumstance, considerable tidiness and order prevailed, and all the apartments were well aired, except the dining-room, where the patients had just partaken of a meal of broth, bread, and cheese, and where the smell was consequently heavy. Various indications exist that the inmates enjoy great freedom within the grounds, that they are secured homely comfort, and are treated with care and consideration. Their dress was suitable and the bedding clean.

The books and orders were seen.

At present the only recommendations made are :—1. That the pillows should be made larger so as to afford sufficient support to the head. 2. That water be accessible to the patients during the night; and 3. That great care should be taken during summer to ventilate, and during winter to heat the sleeping apartments efficiently.

Thirty-nine applications of the gloves, in the same case, are recorded; but their use has been discontinued for several months, and the destructive tendencies of the patient are now much less pronounced. These gloves and a camisole are the only means of restraint in the house.

SOMERSIDE HOUSE, 22*d November* 1867.

The Asylum contains at present 14 patients. The changes since the visit of 10th May consist of 8 admissions and 4 discharges. Of the admissions, 5 were transfers from Campie Lane Asylum; and of the discharges, 2 were transfers to St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse. There has been no death in the Asylum, but one of the patients admitted since last inspection was taken home in a dying state. This patient was suicidal, and habitually refused food. Compulsory feeding is stated to have been necessary during the whole time she was in the Asylum, which extended from 19th June to 13th September. The registered visits of the medical attendant during this period were on June 25th and 30th; July 4th, 9th, 14th, 19th, 24th, and 29th; August 3d, 8th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 24th, and 26th; September 2d, 8th, and 12th. It appears to the Commissioner that, under the circumstances, these visits were insufficient to secure the proper treatment of the patient; and, indeed, it is difficult to see how such a case could be properly attended to without a resident medical officer.

Two of the patients brought from Campie Lane Asylum are of dirty habits. Both are very helpless, the one from contracted limbs, and the other from hemiplegia. They occupy the room adjoining the kitchen, and are chiefly attended to by another patient, whose exertions, however, are quite insufficient to keep them free from vermin.

The general condition of these two patients was very far from being satisfactory, but it is capable of considerable improvement through the services of an efficient attendant.

The staff at present consists of Mrs. Moffat and a servant; two daughters who reside in the house lending occasional assistance when the former is absent.

The condition of the other patients was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The bedding and clothing were sufficient and in good order, and the diet appears to be adequate. The establishment, however, is not calculated for the treatment of recent cases, or for chronic cases of dirty or refractory habits, and every endeavour should be made to have all such removed.

All the pauper patients recently admitted are chargeable to districts still unprovided with asylum accommodation; but M. S., admitted in 1865, is stated to be chargeable to a Fife parish.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, *27th April* 1867.

The number of patients is at present 47, of whom 12 are deemed curable, and 5 are under treatment for the mental affection under which they labour. With perhaps one exception, all appear to be in that state, or in that stage of derangement, which renders them suitable cases for the domestication and the amount of freedom and confidence which are extended to them in this establishment.

Since last report, October 1, 1866, 5 patients have been admitted, and 5 discharged. Of the latter, 3 were restored to health. Two deaths have occurred in aged persons, 1 from erysipelas and 1 from disease of the heart. Several inmates were found reclining upon beds or sofas, but none of them was regarded as ill; and the health of the community has been most satisfactory. No accidents have taken place; and, although there has been protracted excitement in one case, neither seclusion nor restraint has been used, nor any special arrangement except vigilant supervision.

While all the inmates who are able have access to the grounds, 8 take exercise, and 5 attend church beyond the walls; and 19 are described as engaging in useful occupation of some kind. It is still matter for regret that the garden at Whitehouse, inviting as it is in summer, is so limited in extent; and the only mode of lessening this otherwise insuperable evil is to promote and encourage walks and excursions in the surrounding country, and by means of an efficient staff to render this safe and practicable.

Both houses were in admirable order; clean, comfortable, well furnished, and generally well lighted. The staircase giving access to the east upper gallery in Whitehouse is dark and steep. The sacrifice of a room might render it less so.

Dinner was going on in Pinkie House when it was visited, and appeared substantial and well served. Seven ladies reside there, the establishment being under the management of the Sub-matron, Mrs. M'Intosh.

No change has taken place in the staff.

The books, registers, orders, etc., were examined.

The state of the establishment is most creditable to the proprietors.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, *5th August* 1867.

The patients on the register at this date are 13 males and 36 females; but several were not seen, being absent at Manorhead House, Stow, which has been taken for three months for summer quarters.

The changes since the visit of 27th April are 3 admissions and 1 discharge. There has been no death.

Both houses were found, as usual, clean, well ventilated, in good order, and presenting a pleasing appearance of domestic comfort. The bedding was in good condition. The day-clothing of both sexes was clean and tidy.

In consequence of offensive emanations from the drains, all communication with them has been cut off, and water-closets have been done away with. Within doors, close stools are now exclusively used.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Great tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment. No patient was in bed from sickness, but one or two from caprice or debility. One patient is much emaciated from long continued refusal of food, necessitating compulsory feeding by the stomach-tube.

Two males and 11 females are regarded as curable. Several patients of both sexes continue to take exercise on parole beyond the premises, and the restrictions of an asylum are made to press as lightly as possible.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 13*th April* 1867.

The patients on the register at this date are 33 males and 42 females, but 1 male is absent on probation. Since the visit of 23d November, there have been 8 admissions, 9 discharges, and 1 death. Of the admissions, 3 have been from the Abbey parish, 2 from Lochwinnoch, 1 from Eastwood, 1 from Campbeltown, and 1 from Neilston. Of the discharges, 4 were recoveries, 4 transfers to other establishments, and 1 a removal by friends. The single death was caused by apoplexy, at the age of 71. Of the present inmates, a considerable proportion is chargeable to Ayrshire parishes. The house was in excellent order, and presented many indications of liberal and careful management. The general aspect is one of cheerfulness and comfort. The bedding was clean and in good condition, and the day-clothing of both sexes neat and tidy. Personal cleanliness is well attended to, and each patient is supplied with a brush and comb. The serving of the meals has been greatly improved, and knives and forks of a safe pattern have been provided. The privy in the female airing-court has been converted into a water-closet, which is kept clean by a constant flow of water, and glass pannels have been fitted into the doors of the in-door closets. Indeed, a strong desire is shown to carry out all the recommendations made by the Commissioners. Proper attention is given to warmth and ventilation.

Both males and females were calm and tranquil. No special contrivances of dress are in use, and no one has been secluded since last visit.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been very favourable, notwithstanding the severity of the winter. At present, 2 males and 2 females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailment. Industrial occupation is engaged in by about 25 men and 26 women, and extended exercise is taken by all the patients physically able, to whom out-door labour does not prove a substitute. No patient is restricted to the airing-courts. Amusement and recreation are provided by dances, concerts, lectures, excursions, and a liberal supply of daily and weekly periodicals and books, which are within reach in the day-room. The staff of attendants consists of 4 males and 3 females, who are liberally paid. There has been no change among them since last visit. The patients attending divine service on Sunday are 24 males and 28 females. All dine in association, with the exception of 1 male and 1 female, who are confined to bed. Eleven males and 3 females have the liberty of the general grounds on parole. The registers are carefully kept, and steps are being taken to place the detention of all the patients of more than three years' standing on a legal footing. No accident has occurred since last visit.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 21*st December* 1867.

The state of this establishment was very satisfactory. It at present contains 27 male and 41 female lunatics. Of these, 5 of each sex are regarded as curable, but only 1 is registered as under medical treatment for mental disease. Five labour under bodily ailments, but the inmates are generally very healthy and are apparently well nourished and cared for.

Thirty-five persons have been admitted since 10th April, all of whom belonged to parishes in connexion with this Asylum.

Thirty-nine have been discharged ; 14 as recovered, 19 as relieved, and 5 as unimproved. Of those who remained insane, 4 were sent to Ireland, 5 to Mon-

trose Asylum, 4 to that of the Burgh Parish, 4 to Longdale's Asylum, 2 to Greenock, 1 to Inverness and to Haddington Asylum, and 1 was placed in a private dwelling. Appendix E.

Four died; 2 of apoplexy, 1 of cirrhosis, and 1 from the entrance of a foreign body into the larynx. The average age at death was 52 years. Two of the deceased entered the house during the present year. Commissioners' Entries.

The different apartments were clean, well arranged, and ventilated; but in certain of the dormitories the temperature must fall very low during the night. A register of the heat, as indicated by the thermometer, has been kept, but it does not supply the minimum. The bedding and dress of the patients were sufficient and suitable. Parochial Asylums.

The dinner was seen. The meal was abundant, and was neatly placed on the tables. All the men were present, and nearly all the women. The refectory of the latter was, however, crowded; and this must be kept in mind when the proposed increase of numbers is under consideration. There was considerable excitement in this division, which may fairly be attributed to the close contact of incompatible and excitable natures. Abbey Parochial Asylum.

Of 22 industrial men, 17 act as labourers, 1 as a tailor, 1 as a carpenter, 1 as a domestic servant, and 2 drive the mangle; 26 females are engaged in sewing, knitting, washing, or housework.

About 20 of each sex take exercise beyond the walls, and no one is confined to the airing-courts.

In addition to working and walking, mental exercise and activity are promoted by the circulation of periodicals (5), papers (4); by weekly lectures or readings; and meetings for dancing and amusement.

No night watching has as yet been instituted, but a patient is represented as caring for two companions of dirty habits. Four individuals are stated to be raised during the night.

The accidents have been somewhat numerous. Death has followed the passing of a portion of food into the larynx; there have been contusions, laceration from broken glass, fracture of femur, and dislocation of right elbow-joint in an attempt to escape, and the loss of vision of one eye, in consequence of a blow inflicted by a patient.

There have been only two acts of seclusion, and, with these exceptions, no recourse to such a measure for two years.

The supply of water is abundant, and the bath is renewed for every patient.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

The attention of the Parochial Board is directed to the following matters:—

1. That fires should be lighted in all the dormitories, so as to raise the temperature sufficiently previously to the retirement of the patients to bed, when they may be extinguished.

2. That an engine, hose, and fire-plugs be provided to meet adequately the occurrence of conflagration.

3. That, provided the measurement of the rooms pointed out should show a sufficient cubic space, the Asylum may be licensed to receive 6 additional inmates; but, in the event of any increase of the numbers, it will become necessary to construct a general refectory, or to use both public rooms in the department for females as such.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum, 1*st May* 1867. Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

The changes since the visit of 16th November are 10 admissions, 15 discharges, and 10 deaths; giving a decrease of 15 in the numbers resident, which are at present 70 males and 72 females. No patient is absent on probation, but 4 were out for the day, and were consequently not seen.

All the patients discharged had recovered. Of the 15, 3 were admitted in 1865, and 12 in 1866.

The registered causes of death were phthisis in 3 cases, debility and exhaustion in 3, epilepsy in 2, cerebral softening in 1, and fatty degeneration of heart in 1. Three of the fatal cases were admitted in 1866 and 1867; most of the others had been resident for considerable periods.

The general condition of the establishment has undergone no change since last report. The dormitories were clean and well ventilated, but the bedding is still

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Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

in many cases open to the objection that the mattresses are hard and unevenly filled, and that the pillows do not afford a comfortable support to the head. There is a great want of wardrobe accommodation, which, however, is to some extent about to be supplied; and the absence of blinds and valances affects the comfort of the patients as well as the general appearance of the wards.

An alteration has been made in the position of the female sickroom, which is to a certain extent an improvement, but the epileptic wards are still at the top of the house; on the female side, on the fourth storey. Since last visit, an epileptic female cut her head severely by a fall in a fit, while descending from her dormitory: the wonder is, that such accidents are not of more frequent occurrence. The water-closets, both in the house and in the airing-courts, were undergoing repair. Loch Katrine water is being introduced, and it is expected that a considerable improvement will be effected in this department.

Both sexes were neatly and comfortably clothed, and were, on the whole, tidy in person and dress. One female was clothed in canvas, and 2 wear locked boots.

The food which was served during the visit was ample in quantity and of good quality, but the meat was very fat, and no improvement has taken place in the manner of serving it, beyond supplying knives and forks.

The male patients were entirely free from excitement, but several of the females were noisy and demonstrative. No patients were in seclusion, but the register contains 8 entries of this character since last inspection, referable to 1 male and 6 female patients. The longest period of seclusion was three days, and the causes assigned were assault, maniacal excitement, and dangerous and destructive tendencies. Forty-three males and 65 females are registered as industrially occupied. The chief occupations for the men are in the grounds, but 1 is employed as a tailor, 1 as a joiner, 1 as a baker, and 7 as shoemakers. Those for the women are sewing, knitting, etc., and picking cotton. Few of either sex are entirely confined to the airing-courts, but extended exercise in the general grounds, or beyond them, does not meet with that attention which is desirable.

Regular daily exercise should be an imperative duty, and the staff of attendants should be increased, to remove all difficulties in carrying this recommendation into effect. Should any difficulty be experienced in sending excitable patients beyond the Asylum bounds, walks should be formed in the grounds, which, at present, are nearly useless for the purpose of exercise. The intention of erecting a separate building for the accommodation of the insane has, it is reported, been abandoned, and it is proposed to provide additional accommodation by extending the existing wards. It will be, however, extremely difficult to produce a satisfactory result in this manner. There is every reason to think that the demand for accommodation will go on increasing with the growth of the population; and, accordingly, that any practicable enlargement of the present buildings will meet this demand not only imperfectly, but for a very few years. Even at the best, the present accommodation is but a make-shift, and very far from satisfactory, and would require extensive modifications were it to become part of an enlarged and permanent establishment. Instead of undertaking any work of this kind, and spending money in a manner of such doubtful expediency, it is strongly pressed on the consideration of the Parochial Board, that they should unite with the City Parish to erect a joint Borough Asylum for the accommodation and treatment of the whole insane poor of the two parishes. Of the present inmates, 8 males and 6 females are considered curable; 6 males and 7 females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailment. Four of each sex were in bed from sickness or debility. The means of amusement and recreation are the same as noted in former reports. There are no classes of any kind. The staff of attendants consists of 4 paid and 3 unpaid in each division. No change has taken place among them since last report. Three accidents are reported; 1 from an assault by another patient, and 2 from epileptic seizures.

Three visitors have been refused admission to patients for medical reasons.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *7th December* 1867.

The present population of this establishment amounts to 67 men and 79 women, being 4 more than when it was last visited. Since that inspection, there have been 24 admissions, 10 discharges, and 9 deaths; all the cases were, when

received, chargeable to the Barony Parish. Of those discharged, 6 had been restored to health. Of the deaths, 2 were due to phthisis, 3 to general paralysis, 3 to cerebral affections, and 1 to exhaustion. The average age at death was 45 years. While not more than 10 of the present inmates are regarded as curable, their physical health is good, only 2 being under treatment, only 4 confined to bed, and 110 able to engage in occupation of some description. The house was exceedingly clean and well kept; the air genial, and, except at one place, sweet. Decided improvements have been made in the water-closets, both in the airing-yards and on the landing-places of the staircase. The latter are now better lighted and more comfortable, although still somewhat inaccessible and unfortunately placed. The clothing and bedding were suitable and substantial. The dress of the females is, however, susceptible of improvement in neatness. With them, attention to tidiness is an indication of health as well as a natural tendency, and ought to be encouraged as a means of training and treatment. Hair mattresses are now in general use; a brush and comb are allotted to every 4 patients; water is accessible during the night in every sleeping-place; and bathing is resorted to every fortnight, the same water being used for 2 patients only. While the latter arrangement cannot be commended, it must be admitted that the labour in accomplishing even this much must be considerable, as there are but two baths for 146 patients. In addition to these changes, valances and blinds have been put up, and lavatories of a better construction substituted. It is understood that knives and forks are now supplied to every one who can use them. A wardrobe has been placed in one dormitory, which, as well as a book-case, is the work of a patient, and does much credit to his dexterity. It is proposed to add to this means of accommodation. The state of the weather permitting of occupation and exercise in the open air, the day-rooms in the department for males were less crowded than upon former visits. But although a few individuals were engaged in the library, the lack of employment is very marked and much to be deplored, and contrasts painfully with the animated but quiet scene presented in the workroom for females. Twenty-eight patients were there engaged in sewing, and about 20 men were in the grounds or workshops; but the beneficial influence of cotton-teasing, in which the remainder pass their time, is very doubtful. Upwards of 100 patients participate in the balls, concerts, excursions to the country, visits to the cathedral, etc., which are available. There are now two pianos in the female side, but, unfortunately, no player.

The books, registers, etc., were examined. Where an individual, admitted as an ordinary inmate, is discovered to be insane, and is transferred to the Asylum, the medical certificates are generally granted by the medical officer and his assistant. Seclusion is registered as having been resorted to upon 9 occasions for a few hours. Two seclusion-rooms were occupied last night. Only 1 individual wore a strong dress. Several slight contusions are recorded, and a fracture of the radius. The latter accident occurred during an altercation with an attendant, but whether a blow was wilfully inflicted remains doubtful.

The impressions received to-day, especially of the disposition manifested to give due attention to the recommendation of the Commissioners, and to modify the inherent defects of the house, have been favourable. But, while the tendency of these remarks has been commendatory, the writer is as sensible as ever of the radical defects to be contended with; of the evils of having no suitable infirmary; of placing the epileptics in the upper storey; of the defective provisions for bathing; of the impracticability of extending the present building, or even engrafting upon it those parts necessary to constitute a well-constructed and workable asylum. The suggestion made in last entry as to negotiations with the Parochial Board of the City Parish seems to have been promptly adopted; but it does not appear that, as yet, any combined action has resulted. The same grounds for dissatisfaction with present arrangements still exists. All new comments and criticism, and even the efforts made to meet these, point in the direction of a new parochial or combination asylum; and the increasing pressure for additional accommodation gives great force to the suggestion.

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Paisley Parochial Asylum.

Burgh Asylum, Paisley, 10*th April* 1867.

The patients at this date are 20 males and 28 females, of whom 5 males and 7 females are considered curable. Since the visit of 19th November there have been 17 admissions, 15 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 7 were chargeable to Paisley and 10 to other parishes; of those discharged, 10 were recovered, 4 were transferred to other establishments, and 1 was taken home relieved. The causes of death are registered as diarrhœa and mania. The house was in excellent order, scrupulously clean, and the general aspect gave indications of kindly and enlightened treatment, so far as the capabilities of the house would permit. There can be no doubt, however, that it is not well adapted for the purposes of an asylum. The day-rooms are dull and cheerless, and the opportunities of daily exercise are restricted, in a large proportion of the cases, to those afforded by the small and confined airing-courts. Praiseworthy attempts are made to overcome these drawbacks by walks, excursions, and various amusements, but no such resources can make up for the want of cheerful prospects and the facilities for daily recreation which contiguous grounds would afford to almost every patient.

The bedding was in sufficient quantity and in good condition. The day-clothing of the men was frequently soiled, and on the whole, shabby, but it was explained that new clothing was about to be issued. Personal cleanliness meets with great attention, and every patient is bathed once a week.

Both sexes were perfectly free from excitement; no one was in seclusion; and it appears from the register that this mode of repression has been used on only five occasions since last visit in the cases of 4 patients, the longest period being for two days. Two males and 2 females are registered as under special treatment for their mental maladies, but no one is suffering from bodily ailment; 1 male and 2 females are of wet habits, but the state of their bedding was unexceptionable. The patients registered as industrially employed are 13 males and 12 females, but the amount of work which many of these perform is very limited.

To the trustworthy patients a considerable amount of individual liberty is allowed.

The various registers were found carefully kept, but it does not appear that there is any regular case-book.

Several of the patients are at present illegally detained, from failure to comply with the statutory directions for continuing in force the Sheriff's order. This omission should be rectified without delay.

Burgh Asylum, Paisley, 21*st December* 1867.

There have been admitted to these wards since 10th April, 20 male and 13 female patients; of these, 18 were chargeable to parishes in Ayrshire, and only 9 to the Burgh. Four were transferred from other establishments.

In the same period 30 persons have been discharged; 18 as recovered, 10 as relieved, and 2 as unimproved. Several of the unrecovered patients were removed by the authority of the Board of the parish to which they belonged. In all these cases the required order was produced.

Four deaths have occurred, 2 of which were due to debility, 1 to mania, and 1 to dropsy. The average age at death was 46 years. The register shows that there are at present 22 men and 26 women resident; of these only 9 are regarded as curable, but none of this class appear to be under medical treatment for mental disease. There was a considerable amount of excitement among the men, originating with an epileptic maniac, but probably aggravated by the small size and darkness of the apartment to which, in consequence of the bad weather, the patients were confined.

There have been only eight acts of seclusion. One patient confined to bed, and 1 to his room, were all who labour under bodily ailment; and although the aspect of a number, especially of the females, indicated exhausted or feeble vitality, the community is described as healthy. It still furnishes 12 field labourers and 14 industrious females.

The different parts of the house were clean and comfortable. The internal arrangements continue unchanged, except that an additional mattress of sea-grass and in some instances of hair and feathers, has been provided for some beds.

By the removal of a wall, the airing-yard for the females has been increased in size, and the floors of the *lieux d'aisance* have been relaid.

Great exertions are made to secure a suitable amount of amusement for the inmates ; about 8 attend weekly the public concerts, and the ordinary musical and dancing reunions in the house are open to all the tranquil patients. One general excursion took place during summer ; and, through the kindness of the benevolent lady who has so long aided the efforts of the staff, visits are frequently paid to the country by smaller parties.

There have been no accidents. No noteworthy change has taken place in the staff. The books, registers, and orders are kept with care and regularity.

The establishment is open to the same favourable and unfavourable criticisms as upon former occasions.

FALKIRK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 21*st March* 1867.

The patients at this date are 11 men and 10 women, of whom 3 of each sex are considered curable. The changes since the visit of 30th October consist of 4 admissions and 2 discharges. There has been no death.

The wards were clean and comfortably warmed, but in several of the rooms the ventilation was defective, and the air felt close and impure. The furniture, bedding, and general arrangements are very far behind modern requirements, and can be tolerated only until the opening of the District Asylum.

One patient, an old man, was confined to bed with serious illness ; all the others were in fair health, but 3 males and 1 female are epileptic. Personal cleanliness calls for more attention ; the heads of the men were far from being in a satisfactory state. The day-clothing was, on the whole, in pretty fair condition.

The diet is sufficient, but the manner of serving the meals is not calculated to improve the habits of the patients. Both sexes were free from excitement, and neither restraint nor seclusion appear to be used.

In industrial occupation, and in exercise and recreation, there is great room for development ; there are no excursions, dances, or entertainments of any kind.

As it is impossible to place this establishment on a satisfactory footing, there is no alternative but to wait until the opening of the District Asylum affords the opportunity of closing it.

FALKIRK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 27*th December* 1867.

The wards contain 10 male and 12 female patients, of whom 7 are considered curable, and subjected to medical treatment. Since the 21st March there have been 9 persons admitted, 6 discharged, all as cured, and 2 have died, 1 of cerebral disease, and 1 of senile gangrene, aged respectively 86 and 36. Among those registered as recovered is J. M'B. who escaped while at work, and, it is affirmed, while in a convalescent state. Eight individuals of each sex are described as of industrial habits, and the males have reclaimed about two acres of the field upon which they have been engaged.

There was a signal want of ventilation in the dormitories ; for although the windows were open, the atmosphere was musty and impure ; this stagnation is probably owing to the structure of the house, and its circumvallation.

The rooms were clean, though dark and gloomy. The beds were, however, hard and over-packed. The bedding was sufficient in quantity ; but notwithstanding this precaution the temperature must be low during the night. A substantial dinner of broth, bread, and fruit dumpling was served in the presence of the reporter. The quality was excellent, but the fashion clumsy and coarse. One patient was found in bed, but the others were healthy. There has been no accident in the house ; but one patient was admitted with fracture of the bones of the nose, contusions, etc., the origin of which could not be satisfactorily traced.

Although visited at noon, and notwithstanding that the gas was lit, the wards were gloomy and prison-like ; but in consideration of the early opening of the Stirlingshire District Asylum, where suitable accommodation may be obtained, no further change is suggested, except that for the hard straw mattresses there should be substituted those of hair or wool.

The books, registers, orders, etc., were examined.

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Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *30th April* 1867.

The inmates at this date are 57 males and 90 females, of whom 6 males and 9 females are deemed curable. The changes since the visit of 17th November are—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, ...	11	27	38
Discharges, ...	6	14	20
Deaths, ...	4	6	10

giving an increase of 8 in the numbers resident. No patient is absent on probation.

Of the discharges, 14 were recoveries, 2 transfers to other establishments, 1 a removal to the hospital, and 3 removals by minute of the parochial board.

The registered causes of death were phthisis in 3 cases, in 1 complicated with secondary syphilis, disease of brain in 3, and disease of brain and epilepsy, epilepsy, softening of brain, and cardiac disease, in 1 case each.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is reported as having been favourable during the winter. Of the patients who died, 5 were admitted in 1866 and 1867; the years of admission of the others were 1849, 1859, 1860, 1862, and 1863. Only 1 male was in bed, from ulcer of the leg, but the numbers registered as under treatment for bodily ailments are 4 males and 5 females. Of the latter, 2 or 3 are in a very debilitated state. Nine males and 3 females are epileptic.

The wards were in good order, clean, and well ventilated. The bedding was throughout in good condition, with sufficient coverings. Hair pillows are now in general use, and hair mattresses have replaced a considerable proportion of the straw bags. Water caraffes and tumblers have been liberally supplied in all the associated dormitories, but it should be borne in mind that broken glass may afford the means of inflicting serious injuries, and that vessels of some other material would answer the same purpose without incurring such risk.

No structural alterations have taken place since last inspection, and the defects pointed out in former reports, more especially on the ground floor of the female department, are accordingly still in existence. These defects, however, are acknowledged; but their removal has been delayed in contemplation of extensive alterations and improvements when the adjoining property recently purchased comes into possession. It would, however, be well before making any considerable expenditure, seriously to consider whether it would not, in the long-run, be a more satisfactory arrangement to remove the lunatic department to the country, and to provide for the accommodation of all the pauper lunatics of the parish. A combination with the other Glasgow parishes for a Borough Asylum would offer many advantages.

Considerable attention is given to industrial occupation, and the numbers registered as so employed are 39 males and 69 females. In unfavourable weather the men are chiefly occupied in picking cotton; 37 were found engaged in this manner. The same attention as formerly noted, continues to be given to amusement and recreation, and walks beyond the premises. The supply of entertaining books has been largely increased. Classes for reading, writing, etc., are conducted in both departments on three days of the week.

The clothing of both sexes was in good order, and sufficient. The appearance of that of the males has been much improved, and is now very satisfactory. Since last inspection, seclusion has been used in the cases of 6 patients for altogether 83 hours, to calm excitement and check destructive propensities. Three females at present wear dresses of strong material, and 1 male and 1 female locked boots. Almost perfect tranquillity prevailed in both departments, and a very large proportion of the females were engaged in sewing.

Eight males and 9 females are raised by the night attendants; the number of wet beds is generally 2 or 3 on each side.

The numbers attending chapel are about 38 males and 56 females; the chaplain makes constant visits to the wards, and the Roman Catholic priest attends once a fortnight. Several patients go to church in rotation beyond the precincts.

One male attendant has resigned since last inspection, and another has been appointed in his stead. There has been no change among the females.

The only accident was fracture of the right radius, it is supposed from an epileptic fit.

Two visitors have been refused admission on medical grounds.

In consequence of the remarks in last Report, the supply of gas has been increased.

GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *5th December* 1867.

There are at present 60 male and 88 female lunatics resident in this establishment; of these, 14 are regarded as curable, 12 of whom are under medical treatment.

The total number of inmates is nearly the same as at last statutory visit. Since that event, 34 individuals have been admitted, all belonging to the parish of Glasgow, 33 have been discharged, 15 as recovered, and 10 have died. Death is attributed to phthisis in 2, to general paralysis in 3, and in 1 to the consequences of a wound of the throat inflicted previous to admission. Seven of the deceased were admitted during the current year, and 3 of the number survived less than a month subsequent to admission. The average age at death was 42 years. Of the unrecovered patients dismissed, 4 were placed in private dwellings in the country.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, comfortable, well aired, and in the evening well lighted. The dress on the male side was substantial and in good order; that of the females, or of certain of them, was poor and untidy. Hair mattresses have now been provided for a large proportion of the beds, and the supply is going on. The bed-coverings were pure and sufficient; at certain parts, on previous occasions condemned as cold, 4 pair of blankets are allowed, and a fire is lighted in the adjoining corridors. An abundant supply of water is accessible in every dormitory, is frequently used, and is regarded as a boon by the inmates. Delf caraffes have in some places been substituted for glass; but they are open to nearly the same objections. Brushes and combs are given in the proportion of 1 to 2 patients.

About 40 men are employed in trenching, field labour, and domestic services. Three act as tailors; 58 women sew, scrub, or act as housemaids. Although many looked pallid, and of feeble vitality, the health of the community is satisfactory; only 1 person was found in bed, and only 3 are under treatment for bodily ailments. These results are most creditable to the medical officers and general staff, when the many local disadvantages and adverse circumstances with which they have to contend are considered. Fifty-nine men and 87 women dine in association; or rather, in different groups or classes. It must be observed, however, that from the distance of the wards from the kitchen, and from the mode in which the meals are served, the food must generally be cold and unpalatable.

This observation is less applicable to the department for males, and will be considerably modified when the contemplated arrangements are carried into effect; but it is not very obvious how a general refectory, or any great change, could be secured for the females. It would, however, be practicable to obviate the discomfort of the inmates in the basement ward, where the food is partaken of while they are crowded and cramped in the pews, where they constantly sit, and from the narrow ledges before them. It is understood that knives and forks, of some pattern, are provided for all.

Seclusion has been used on eight occasions for short periods. But while great tranquillity generally prevailed, there was considerable excitement among the females in the refractory ward. This is mainly to be attributed to the gloom, small size, and unsuitableness of the apartment.

Six patients were busily engaged in the laundry, which is, however, most vicious in construction, awkward in position, and is damp, insufficiently built, and cannot be favourable to health. It is understood that an excellent laundry is available in the recently acquired buildings, which adjoin the lunatic wards for females, and might be used until more permanent arrangements could be made.

Besides the small party (8) sent to the country to prepare gravel, considerable numbers have enjoyed carriage exercise. There has been one monster excursion of 90 inmates, and 25 carriage drives. This most laudable provision is a tacit admission of the necessity for removing the Asylum where a sufficient extent of land can be obtained, and where exercise can be taken, less expensively, more easily, and in a manner more in accordance with the previous habits of the patients. Twenty-seven individuals are confined to the airing-courts. It is

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understood that no combined action has resulted among the Glasgow parishes from the suggestion made in last Report. It will be observed that the following recommendations are either in harmony with that suggestion, or point to a change in the site, structure, and surroundings of this parochial asylum :—

1. It is necessary that a general dining-hall be erected near to the kitchen, or that a suitable apartment and furniture be provided for the females in the lower gallery.

2. It is necessary that a day-room of larger dimensions, more cheerful aspect and out-look, and at a greater distance from the ward for the quiet and convalescent, be provided for the excitable females.

3. It is necessary that a suitable laundry be erected, or obtained.

The books, registers, etc., are very lucidly kept.

The proposed alterations in the department for males were considered and approved of. It is, however, suggested that the food, in place of being carried through the dining-hall, should be handed through a window in the wall facing the kitchen, to the attendants, to be divided and apportioned.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. NICHOLAS POORHOUSE, ABERDEEN,
28*th March* 1867.

Aberdeen Poorhouse.

Since the statutory visit—25th July 1866—12 persons have been admitted, 8 belonging to the parish of St. Nicholas ; 2 have been transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, as unfit for this establishment ; and 7 have died ; 2 of cerebral disease, but in 5 cases death is attributed to some form of debility. The mortality is considerable, but it is noteworthy that the average age at death was 62 years. Eight persons were found in bed, but the community has been, and is, upon the whole, healthy. It consists at present of 23 males and 25 females, and 1 on probation. Twenty-eight of the number are occupied, the men as gardeners ; 17, however, are constantly confined to the airing-courts.

The house was clean, well aired, and arranged, but the temperature was rather low. The bedding and body-clothes were satisfactory. A somewhat improved basin-stand has been placed in the passage to the day-room for females, and although the arrangements for bathing are still imperfect, a more abundant supply of water is expected.

The privies are still privies, but the greater accessibility now secured is an advantage.

The day-rooms have been greatly improved by painting, the introduction of a few pictures, stuffed seats, etc.

The amenity in these apartments and the dormitories would be greatly increased by reducing the fire-guards to the size and form of nursery-fenders, such a precaution being unnecessary for the class of patients admissible to such wards.

It is suggested that the pillows should be increased in depth.

Eleven of each sex take exercise beyond the walls, and dancing is now encouraged, and there is evidently a growing conviction that monotony does not contribute to order or tranquillity.

No change has taken place in the attendants. The assistant of the male attendant was formerly an ordinary inmate, and receives about 25s. a year and his board. He is said to be useful in the temporary absence of his superior officer.

No accidents have occurred.

The registers, orders, etc., were examined.

It is proposed that, with the consent of the Board of Lunacy, instead of the lower dormitory for females, there should be substituted an apartment immediately above, of the same size and accommodation with the present upper dormitory. An additional window would be opened in the west wall of this room, which would be connected with a bath-room and water-closet on the same floor. A change is likewise intended to be made in the position of the airing-court on the same side, which would be of somewhat larger size, and be entered from the present door. Except that the stairs by which the dormitory must be reached would prove an impediment, and perhaps a source of danger to the aged and

infirm, there is no very obvious objection to such an alteration; but as plans are to be in due time submitted to the Board, a better estimate may then be formed of its nature and bearing. These alterations are confessedly contemplated in reference to the accommodation and classification of the ordinary paupers.

This establishment has not upon any former occasion been found in so satisfactory a condition.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE, 11*th September* 1867.

The wards contain at this date 24 patients of each sex. The changes since the inspection of 28th March consist of 3 admissions and 3 deaths. The causes of death in two of the cases were heart disease and epilepsy; in the third case the register contains no entry.

The day-rooms on both sides presented a more cheerful and comfortable aspect than on any previous occasion, and it would now be well to extend some of the care bestowed on them to the dormitories, which would be greatly improved by papering, light valances to the windows, and the introduction of a few simple ornaments.

The wards were clean and well ventilated, and the bedding was in good condition. Two pillows are now provided for the females, and are being supplied to the males.

The patients were clean in person, comfortably clothed, and free from excitement. Only 1, a female, was confined to bed. The supply of water is said to be abundant for all purposes.

Considerable endeavours have been made to furnish sources of amusement and recreation. The airing-courts are neatly laid out with flower-plots; and poultry, a peacock, parrots, etc., have been provided. Walks are regularly taken beyond the premises, and an annual excursion is made by railway. There is still, however, a serious omission, and that is the want of books and of amusing periodicals, such as *Chambers's Journal*, *The Leisure Hour*, etc.

On the female side there are now 2 efficient paid attendants. On the male side the assistant attendant entered the house as an ordinary inmate, and although he is entered in the register as receiving £20 a year, he stated that he had not as yet received any remuneration, and was not aware what (if anything), would be paid him. It is very desirable that the assistant should be an efficient and responsible person, on the male as well as on the female side. Were this the case, facilities would be afforded for extending the means of occupation, which are at present restricted to the land, to the making of nets, mats, etc.

More attention to the nails of the male patients is still required.

A wooden grating on the floor of the water-closet or privy would protect the feet of the patients from the stone pavement.

Alterations in the accommodation is still contemplated, and it is probable that plans for this purpose will soon be submitted to the Board of Lunacy.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAME COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 17*th May* 1867.

The patients at this date are 17 males and 18 females. Since the visit of 27th September there have been 2 admissions; a transfer to an Asylum—that of the patient whose case is commented on in last report; and a death from old age and debility, at the age of 83. The house was clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order. The proposed enlargements have not yet been begun, and it is desirable that the committee of management should, before entering upon them, thoroughly realize the fact that the present number cannot be exceeded without additional paid attendants. Attention is likewise directed to the necessity of some improvement being effected in the so-called seclusion cells. These cells were sanctioned by the Lunacy Board for merely temporary purposes. They are now however, habitually used as bed-rooms, for which, from their excessive dampness, they are not properly adapted. The present buildings should be taken down, and appropriately constructed single rooms erected. Patients who cannot, as a rule, be placed in associated dormitories, should not be retained in the house.

At the visit all the patients were free from excitement. They were all clean in person, and sufficiently clothed, but the general aspect of the male clothing

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would be greatly improved by a change of material. On the female side there is nothing to be desired in this respect.

Proper attention continues to be given to exercise and occupation. The sanitary condition of both sexes is good. No one was in bed. Fourteen of each sex are registered as attending chapel. The airing-courts are very neatly kept. The deafness of the male attendant seems to be increasing, and may soon amount to a disqualification for his business.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAME COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 23*d December* 1867.

Cunninghame Combination Poorhouse.

One patient, a male, has been admitted since the statutory visit on 17th May last, making the numbers 18 on each side. All appear to belong to the demented class (although 1 female was somewhat, but, it is said, temporarily excited), and were tranquil, contented, clean in person, and suitably dressed.

The house was scrupulously clean and well arranged. The woodwork was painted during summer; but indications of damp may be detected even on the partition walls.

To the objection urged in last entry to the seclusion rooms (4) which are still occupied as bedrooms, there is at present to be added that of low temperature. Indeed, while the bedding is ample and no complaints are made, the form and narrowness of the dormitories must render them cold during the night.

All the inmates are in good health, and appear to be carefully kept, and well nourished. Due attention is paid to exercise; and it was stated that the men had just returned from their daily walk. Four of the patients labour under epilepsy, and 2 are of dirty habits.

No change has taken place in the attendants, both of whom, notwithstanding the infirmity previously adverted to, continue to give satisfaction.

It is understood that the proposed enlargement of these wards, at least according to the plans submitted to the Board of Lunacy, has been abandoned, but that other and more extensive alterations are in contemplation.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

It is recommended that the temperature in the dormitories and seclusion-rooms should be regularly ascertained during the night and recorded.

The state of the wards was satisfactory.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE, 16*th May* 1867.

The patients at this date are 13 males and 15 females; but of the former 1 has not yet been certified.

The changes recorded in the register since the visit of 24th November, are 9 admissions, 2 discharges, and 1 death. Of the admissions, 4 were transferred from asylums. Both the patients discharged were still insane, and were confided to the care of relatives; but on what authority this was done does not clearly appear, and no intimation of their discharge seems to have been given to the General Board of Lunacy. The cause of death, in the only fatal case, is registered as consumption, at the age of 32.

The house was found in very much the same condition as that described at last visit, but precise information of details of past management could not be obtained, owing to the change of governor and male attendant. The late governor appears to have been deficient in energy and business habits, and the conduct of the male attendant was, in several respects, unsatisfactory. The new governor is expected to enter on his duties to-morrow, and the attendant as soon as he has acquired some experience. He is present under training in the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum, and his place here is temporarily filled by one of the staff of that establishment.

The bareness in the wards, noticed at last report, still continues, but it was stated that additional furniture is about to be supplied, that the walls are to be papered, and articles of simple decoration introduced; attention is directed to the mattresses, which have already become thin, uneven, and hard, and hair is suggested as more likely in the long-run to be found a better material for filling

them than cocoa-nut fibre. The rest of the bedding was in a satisfactory state. The wards were light and cheerful, but ventilation would be improved by the windows being made to open at both top and bottom. The airing-courts, especially that for the males, are still unfinished. The patients of both sexes were quite and orderly, and appeared to be judiciously selected for the wards.

One male was in bed from debility. The clothing was warm and comfortable, and generally in good condition, and personal cleanliness is fairly attended to.

Eight of the men are reported as efficient workers on the ground, and several of the females were occupied in sewing.

No precise information could be obtained as to exercise, but an impression was received that the females are seldom beyond their airing-courts, and not much in them.

The Committee of Management are evidently very desirous that the establishment should be efficiently managed, and although the first appointment has been unfortunate, there is every reason to hope that the new staff will give satisfaction.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
9th December 1867.

These wards were found remarkably clean and in good order, and afford evidence of the disposition of the Committee of Management to act in conformity with the suggestions of the Commissioners in promoting the comfort of the inmates. These at present consist of 13 men and 16 women; of whom only 1 is in feeble health. There are generally 8 men employed in garden and field labour, and 6 women perform various domestic services. Seven of the total number are not permitted to go beyond the airing-yards, but the others have been taken frequently for exercise, and in harvest time for recreation, to the adjoining country. The yards are of ample size, as, besides the spot specially alloted to the lunatics, they embrace portions of the kitchen garden.

The changes in the community since the statutory visit in May, have consisted in the admission of 2 males and 4 females; in the discharge of 1 female in a somewhat improved mental condition; and in the death of 1 male and of 1 female, aged respectively 49 and 9. Death is attributed to phthisis, and softening of the brain.

There has been no accident, and seclusion is rarely had recourse to, but the precise number of occasions cannot well be determined, from the absence of the usual register. Whenever seclusion is frequently called for, the patient should be regarded as unsuitable for such an establishment. The day-rooms, etc., have been lined with wood to the height of five feet, which, when painted, will add greatly to the appearance of comfort which at present prevails. Easy-chairs (2) have been provided for each department; water caraffes are placed in every dormitory; brushes and combs are issued in proportion of 1 to 4 inmates; basin-stands have been supplied, but from the state of the ewers, it is supposed that the patients actually wash in the lavatories. General bathing is practised once a fortnight, but 4 individuals use the same water. One towel per week is allowed for 3 persons.

The bedding was clean, well arranged, sufficient, and so made up as to permit of thorough inspection, and to expose a large surface to the air. Fires are lighted in the dormitories in cold weather. The dress of both sexes was suitable, and very tidy.

The airing-yards are now laid down in sward, and are to be ornamented with flowers and shrubs. The proposed bowling-green has not been completed. It appears that a change in the approach to the poorhouse may eventually become necessary, and that a small portion may be taken from the airing-grounds for females. There does not seem to be any objection to such an arrangement, provided the yard be separated from the road by a wall of the same height as that at present existing. A very abundant meal of good broth, beef, and bread was served to the females during the visit.

The books, orders, etc., were examined. A separate register for discharges, deaths, and seclusions is required.

While much confidence is reposed in the inclination of the staff and committee

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of management in completing the good work begun, and in their judgment as to the mode of doing it, the following suggestions are made :—

1. That in bathing each person should be supplied with fresh water.
2. That water for washing should be provided in the dormitories, and the patients encouraged to wash, dress, etc., under the supervision of the attendants.
3. That blunt knives, forks, etc., be used at dinner, and every exertion made to render the service neat and efficient.
4. That the wood-work and walls should be painted where this has not already been done.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE, *4th April* 1867.

This establishment appears to be very much in the same state as when last visited, and open to the same observations.

Dundee Poorhouse.

With one exception, the changes contemplated, or then suggested, have not as yet been carried into effect, and accordingly crowding in both day-rooms, low temperature, and excitement among the females have still to be adverted to. The agitation observed may be traced in part to the absence of classification, and partly to the presence of two unsuitable cases, which should be removed.

The wards were clean, sweet, and neatly arranged ; those for the females being especially cheerful from the presence of fires in the corridors. These are, however, insufficient, and the introduction of some general mode of heating is indispensable.

The bed and body-clothes were good and well kept. So far as experience goes, the substitution of "army cloth" for the former clothing of the men has proved satisfactory.

The supply of water is abundant, and every inmate is bathed once a week, the same water not being used more than twice.

The numbers are at present 30 men and 38 women. Ten of the former occupy themselves in some manner. When visited, 4 were found in the garden, 1 acting as a tailor, 1 as a joiner, and 1 as a mason. Steps should immediately be taken to provide indoor employment of some kind, such as mat, or basket, or net working for those who are unwilling or unable to undertake more active work. From dements and chronic maniacs are generally drawn the most useful and trustworthy labourers in such establishments. The changes in the community since 10th December 1866 have consisted in 3 admissions and 2 deaths ; 1 from bronchitis, and 1 from dysentery, at the ages of 32 and 37. Only 1 very aged female was confined to bed, but several infirm persons were assembled around the sick-room fire. There has been no accident, and the health of the great majority is regarded as good.

The attendants are the same, and it is again necessary to recommend much greater gentleness and forbearance to those intrusted with the females. These qualities are of greater value than any others which these officers may possess, and evidently do possess.

The register, etc., were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE, *12th November* 1867.

The only changes among the patients since the visit of 4th April consist of 1 admission and 1 death ; the latter from disease of heart, at the age of 59. The health of the community has been, and continues, favourable, and at present only 2 females are confined to bed, the one from old age and debility, and the other in consequence of epileptic attacks. These facts speak favourably for the general treatment of the patients, but attention is again directed to the propriety of promoting the comfort and ease of the aged and infirm, by the provision of cushioned seats and appropriate sick-room furniture.

No provision has yet been made for raising the temperature of the wards, but it was stated that it is intended immediately to introduce steam-pipes into the corridors. It is suggested a hot-air chamber behind one or more of the fire-places would greatly contribute to a comfortable temperature, by throwing in hot, instead of cold, air to meet the suction caused by the open fires. With the introduction of steam, it is expected that the supply of hot water to the

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baths will be greatly increased, and the process of bathing the patients much facilitated and shortened.

The basement rooms, under the female wards, have now been fitted up as a day-room, and placed in communication with the main corridor by means of a covered stair. This arrangement will greatly relieve the wards, and facilitate the exercise of the infirm. The comfort of the industrial patients will likewise be promoted, and more work accomplished in the sewing-room. No changes have been undertaken in the male wards, and the day-room, when all the patients are present, is insufficient for their proper accommodation.

The general state of the wards was very satisfactory, and the bedding was in excellent order. The substitution of hair mattresses for those of straw, at present in use, is in contemplation, and would be an improvement. The introduction of some more objects of interest and decoration, such as birds, chimney-piece ornaments, etc., would give more of a domestic aspect; and the supply of reading might fitly include one or two illustrated periodicals, such as the *Illustrated Times*, and more books of an amusing character. There is still a deficiency of occupation for the men, especially for that class which could be employed in rough country work, such as trenching, wheeling barrows, etc., but it is difficult to see how this want can be supplied under existing circumstances. Something will, however, be done to furnish additional sources of occupation when the land lately acquired behind the Poorhouse is taken into possession. An additional burner in the female day-room is wanted to furnish sufficient light for sewing at night.

Both sexes were very fully and comfortably clothed, were clean in person, and tidy in dress, and presented in their physical appearance every indication of an adequate diet. In both departments the patients were free from excitement. Walks beyond the premises continue to be regularly taken, and afford a break which is greatly appreciated.

One of the male attendants has left of his own accord since last visit. The two female attendants are the same, and nothing was observed to indicate harshness in their treatment of the patients.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

Lunatic Wards, Edinburgh City Poorhouse, 18*th April* 1867.

Contain at present 59 inmates. Six of these are epileptics, 2 paralytics, and a large number feeble and infirm. Six were confined to bed; one of these (D.), an occupant of the sick-ward, although perfectly quiet when visited, is complained of by her companions as vociferous during the night. She should be removed to a single room in the ward below. The great mass of the patients appear to be well selected cases; but it is observed that seclusion has been resorted to upon nine occasions, and it would be well that when such a measure requires to be adopted repeatedly in the same case, whether the agitation arise from epilepsy or not, the individual should be removed to Morningside. On inquiry it was found that there is one strait-waistcoat on the premises, but it has not been used in the knowledge of the officers.

Since 11th September 1866, 64 persons have been admitted, and 21 discharged. These numbers, however, refer to nearly the same individuals, their temporary absence from the house having been occasioned by its conversion into an hospital during the prevalence of cholera in the city. This arrangement received the sanction of the Board of Lunacy, as preferable to the proposed erection of a cholera hospital within the grounds, and at no great distance from the lunatic wards. When removed, 24 of the patients were transferred to St. Cuthbert's Wards, 14 to Newbigging, 14 to Millholme, 9 to Hallcross, 4 to Tranent, 4 to Somerside, and 1 to Morningside Asylums. One was discharged as recovered.

Four deaths have occurred in the same period, and are attributed to paralysis, dropsy, and apoplexy. The average age at death was 59 years.

The dormitories, day-rooms, etc., were perfectly clean, comfortable, and well arranged, and, with the exception of the lower portions of the Darien House, well aired and lighted.

The dress and bedding were good and suitable,—the linen remarkably pure. There is now an efficient and fairly remunerated staff, consisting of a matron and three subordinates, of whom one has charge of the patients inhabiting the principal

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building and assembling in the workroom, another is resident in the Darien House, while the third acts as cook. All are assisted by patients, and likewise by ordinary inmates. Thirty of the former engage in sewing.

The books, registers, orders for re-admissions, etc., were examined.

The impressions received upon this occasion were favourable. Keeping in mind the unworkable structure of a part of the establishment, and the proposal for its reorganization elsewhere, the only alterations recommended are—

1. That the pillows should be made of a larger size. It is understood that hair is about to be substituted for the straw pillows now in use.

2. The only means of bathing now accessible is a slipper bath, which is carried to each gallery, etc., as it may be required. Four use the same water. A more liberal and efficient arrangement should forthwith be attempted.

3. There is a great lack of easy-chairs for the invalids in the sick-room, which should be supplied.

4. The conduct of the attendant intrusted with the Darien House is described as satisfactory, but she would require an assistant.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
16*th August* 1867.

The changes among the inmates since the visit of 18th April consist of 5 admissions, 3 discharges, and 5 deaths. All the admissions were from private dwellings; but considering the overcrowded state of Morningside Asylum, and the number of vacant beds in this establishment, it appears desirable to make the experiment of transferring some patients from the Asylum. Of the patients discharged, 2 were confided to the care of friends, and 1 was sent to Morningside. The causes of death in the 5 fatal cases are registered as gradual decay in 3, at the ages of 70, 52, and 81; senile delirium at the age of 67; and injuries to the head at the age of 67. These injuries were caused by the patient falling from a window, there was reason to think, with suicidal intentions. This window has since been secured by bars.

The number of the inmates is at present 57.

The establishment was found in a very satisfactory condition. The house was clean, well ventilated, and in good order; the bedding thoroughly clean, and the day-clothing neat and appropriate. Additional sick-room furniture has been provided, and has proved a great boon to the feeble and the debilitated. Hair pillows have likewise been supplied to the beds, but the hair with which they are filled is scarcely sufficient to give proper support to the head. There has been no change among the attendants since last inspection, and the staff is reported as efficient. The present assistant in the sick-room was recently a nurse in the infirmary, where she was attacked with fever.

No patient was noisy or excited. Two were in bed from sickness or debility, and several from old age or inclination. As usual, a considerable number was engaged in sewing and other female occupations. Parties continue to take exercise beyond the premises, generally twice a week. The registers are carefully kept. Four accidents are reported since last visit, three slight, the fourth the fatal one already referred to.

Govan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 13*th April* 1867.

The patients at this date are 41 males and 47 females, being a reduction of 6 males and 5 females since the visit of 15th November.

The establishment was found in a very creditable condition. The wards were clean and well ventilated. The bedding was ample and in good order, and hair mattresses are fast replacing those of straw. The patients were well clothed, and clean in person, although the objectionable practice still continues of bathing several in the same water. In both departments perfect tranquillity prevailed, and a very large proportion of the females was industrially engaged in sewing, darning, etc. A considerable number of the men is taken to work on the site for the new Poorhouse, but the industrial arrangements for them will be more or less unsatisfactory until the new house is completed. The sources of amusement and recreation, noticed in former reports, continue in operation.

The mortality since last visit has been considerable, the deaths amounting to 7.

The causes of death are registered as erysipelas and diarrhœa at the age of 30, chronic bronchitis in 2 cases at the respective ages of 78 and 64, gradual decay at the age of 63, general debility and diarrhœa at the age of 12, phthisis at the age of 24, and softening of the brain at the age of 27. Two males and 2 females were in bed from sickness. The means of heating the wards are insufficient to secure a comfortable temperature in severe weather, and it is not improbable that the high mortality of last winter was at least partially due to this cause.

The former head attendant having been appointed barrack sergeant, his place has been supplied by an officer who is reported as efficient. There has been no other change. The supply of gas now seems ample for all purposes.

Govan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 2*d December* 1867.

These wards contain at present 42 men and 44 women, all being, so far as could be judged, well selected cases. Eleven individuals have been admitted; 9 discharged unrecovered and transferred to other establishments; and 2 have died since 1st May.

Death occurred at the ages of 42 and 49; and from suppuration of knee joint, and from chronic bronchitis respectively.

The industrial classes amount to 18 men and 33 women. For the former, there is little or no indoor employment; and, in order to procure field labour, they must go to Merryflats, the site of the proposed Poorhouse and Asylum. The distance (3 miles) renders such an arrangement during winter almost illusory. The females find occupation in sewing and knitting, and so large a number are capable of engaging in one or other, that their public hall resembles rather a general workroom than an assemblage of dements. Large parties of both classes go beyond the walls for exercise. Great quiet, order, and, upon the whole, contentment prevailed on both sides of the house. All parts of it were scrupulously clean and well kept. The walls have been repapered, additional gas-burners have been supplied, and these things have been done in a manner at once useful and ornamental. Brushes, etc., are now accessible to every inmate.

Boilers have been connected with the baths, so as to afford an immediate and independent supply of hot water; and only two persons now use the same water. A piano has been added to the harmonium for the use of the females, but as yet there is only one player. The amusements have been of the usual kind and frequency; but it was observed that no periodicals are circulated among the patients, nor is there any collection of books available for them. Four persons were found in bed, but all the others appear robust, as well as sufficiently fed and clothed, and are able to dine in association. There has been no seclusion or restraint; and the only accidents registered are fractured rib and contusions, which do not appear to involve negligence or culpability. No change has taken place in the staff.

The impression conveyed by the spirit and manner in which these wards are conducted was most favourable. In fact, everything has been done to render what must be regarded as a temporary make-shift—premises in themselves very unsuitable for the purpose to which they have been applied—as comfortable and cheerful as possible. Criticism has, however, been most leniently applied hitherto; but the inappropriateness of such a retreat, even for the incurable insane, is so great, and the difficulty of obtaining accommodation for all classes of lunatics is increasing so rapidly in this district, that it becomes necessary now to inquire whether any, and what action has been taken in carrying out the plans as to which the Board of Lunacy was consulted many months ago. In addition to such inquiry, it is recommended—1. That an additional female attendant be engaged for the females; 2. That periodicals and illustrated papers be provided, and that a collection of books be formed.

The books, registers, etc., are kept in most lucid manner.

Greenock Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, GREENOCK POORHOUSE, 10*th April* 1867.

The patients in the Asylum at this date are 27 males and 40 females, of whom 2 males and 1 female are reckoned as curable. The changes since the visit of 19th November consist of 11 admissions, 2 discharges, and 5 deaths. The patients admitted were, with three exceptions, chargeable to Greenock. Both

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the discharges were recoveries. The causes of death are registered as exhaustion after apoplexy, exhaustion from senile dementia, phthisis, epileptic fit, and typhus.

The house was clean, comfortably warmed, and well ventilated, and is at present being repainted in a somewhat more ornamental style. Articles of decoration and interest, such as flowers, birds, etc., are likewise being introduced, and some indication is shown of a better understanding of the wants of the insane; but no measures of this kind can overcome the defects of situation and structure, which confer on the establishment a prison-like character.

The patients were well clothed, and clean and tidy in person, although the objectionable practice is still continued of bathing a number in the same water.

Both sexes were free from excitement, and no one was in seclusion. One male and 3 females were in bed from bodily ailments.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 11 males and 13 females, but the occupation for the men still principally consists of oakum-teasing. Exercise beyond the premises has been almost completely interrupted during the winter, and very little appears to be done in any other way to break the monotony of the daily routine. There are no dances, concerts, or amusements of like character, except on rare occasions, and at long intervals.

The numbers registered as attending prayers are 12 males and 13 females.

Five males and 7 females are registered as of wet or dirty habits. The bedding of these cases, as well as that of all the other patients, was scrupulously clean. The supply of bed-coverings was sufficient.

A urinal in the privy, or other convenient locality, would be useful on the male side.

LUNATIC WARDS, GREENOCK POORHOUSE, 10*th December* 1867.

The wards contain to-day 25 male and 40 female patients. That these come within the category for which such accommodation is licensed, may be gathered from the fact that only 3 are regarded as curable.

Eight admissions have taken place since 10th April, 2 from the parish of Ardrossan, 3 from that of Port-Glasgow, and 3 from Greenock. Three persons have been discharged, 1 as cured, 1 as relieved, and 1 as incurable. The mortality still continues considerable; but, except in the frequent occurrence of phthisis, presents no suggestive characteristic. Of 7 deaths, 1 is referred to exhaustion from epilepsy, 1 to cancer of the breast, 1 to softening of the brain, 1 to bronchitis with jaundice, and 3 to phthisis. The cases were of old standing, and the average age at death was 39 years.

The health of the community is at present satisfactory; only 3 are under treatment for bodily ailment, and only 1 patient was in bed. The aspect of all betokens sufficient nourishment and judicious management. Fourteen men are employed; 5 work in the garden, 1 as a joiner, 1 as a stoker; but the majority are limited to the monotonous drudgery of teasing oakum. The occupations of 18 industrial women consist in sewing, knitting, and scrubbing.

All parts of the house were clean and well aired. No exception could be taken to the bed or body clothes, which were all in good condition. The majority wear flannels. Each inmate is bathed once a week, but 4 use the same water.

Although knives and forks have not been provided, considerable additions have been made to the furniture and to the ornaments, and the wood-work of the passage, in the upper gallery for females, has been painted in oak. These improvements are intended to serve as indications or specimens of a design which it is proposed to carry into effect throughout the establishment.

They have been resolved upon at a very late period in the history of the Institution. They cannot, as has been before observed, remove or modify the irremediable defects in structure and arrangement, which they do not even conceal; and it becomes a matter of regret that the resources of the parish should be expended upon details, the state of which cannot prevent or postpone the erection of suitable accommodation for the insane in this part of the country.

A urinal has been placed in the corner of the airing-yard.

The books, registers, etc., were examined. Restraint has been used upon one occasion. There has been no accident.

For obvious reasons, no recommendations are made.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
6th March 1867.

No change has taken place in this small community, except that 1 female has been transferred to the District Asylum at Morningside, in consequence of excitement. A similar course was necessary upon three former occasions. These facts render it doubtful whether the case be suitable for such wards.

The inmates were clean, well dressed, perfectly quiet, and the majority of them robust, and all in good health. The only interruption to this state of matters consisted in the fracture of two ribs of a male patient, caused by an accidental fall. He is now quite well.

Except that no daily register has been instituted, the statutory requirements are complied with as to books, entries, etc.

A bath is now accessible, and such of the inmates as are so disposed are bathed once a fortnight. It is recommended that the practice should be persevered in.

It is suggested that, considering the class of patients received, the fire-guards should be reduced to the size and form of nursery fenders.

The conduct of the attendants has continued to be satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
14th August 1867.

The wards at this date contain 10 male and 10 female patients. The changes since the visit of 6th March consist of 3 admissions, 1 discharge, and 1 death. All the admissions were transfers from Morningside, but one of the patients transferred, J. C., is melancholic, and probably suicidal, and on this account not a proper inmate of the wards. The case discharged is that commented on at last inspection. The cause of death in the fatal case was congestion of left lung with pleuritic effusion.

The wards were in good order, and the bedding clean.

The patients were all quiet, clean in person, and comfortably clothed.

Several take exercise beyond the grounds. There has been no change of attendants.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
6th April 1867.

This establishment was found in considerable confusion. The patients occupied portions of the ordinary wards, the day-rooms licensed for their reception being at present papered and painted. This temporary derangement will eventuate in the provision of much more cheerful apartments. The lunatics did not appear to be disturbed by the change, and were all either occupied in the usual manner, or were quiet and orderly.

One female wore ticking-gloves to prevent her picking and injuring her skin. It is doubtful whether, with a practice which is supposed to necessitate such a precaution, the case be a suitable one for these wards. Moreover, it is worthy of consideration whether another and easier egress to the airing-yard from the ward for the females could be devised, as two of them are affected with epilepsy, and are, unquestionably, exposed to danger in going up or down the staircase, which is at present the only means of reaching the yard. A similar risk might arise to the males, were it not intended to give the mound, which is to be retained in the garden, and in forming which they are at present busied, so gentle an inclination as to avoid this.

Hair is about to be substituted for the straw beds at present in use, and it is recommended that, at the same time, the pillows should be increased in size, and made of a more comfortable shape.

The class of inmates for which these wards are intended does not require the protection of fire-guards. Those in use should be converted into nursery fenders.

The dormitories were clean and well arranged, and have been recently sized.

The patients were comfortably dressed, but the hair of the females should be more closely cut.

There are at present resident 10 men and 14 women; 2 of the number are

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regarded as curable; 4 are affected with epilepsy. Since the visit, 18th October 1866, 3 persons have been admitted; 2 are epileptic, and 1 of the epileptics is phthisical.

There have been 5 deaths, and 1 female appears to be in an advanced stage of phthisis. The causes of death are given as disease of kidneys, disease of heart, diarrhœa, and dysentery, tuberculosis, and inflammation of lungs. The average age at death was 52 years. Since the wards opened, 9 deaths have occurred; 2 from diarrhœa or dysentery, and 3 from phthisis or disease of the respiratory organs.

There have been no accidents.

The attendants are the same.

The books, etc., were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
13*th November* 1867.

The wards were found in excellent order, and presenting every indication of careful supervision. The day-rooms are neatly papered, and, when supplied with a few chairs, will have a cheerful, domestic appearance. The dormitories were in good order, and the bedding was scrupulously clean. Hair mattresses and pillows have replaced those of straw. The day-clothing was in good condition, ample in quantity, and neatly kept. Personal cleanliness is well seen to, and the supply of water, both hot and cold, is abundant. Water-closets have been provided in both airing-courts, and every disposition is shown to meet the requirements of the Commissioners. It is therefore disappointing to find that the sanitary condition of the patients has not been favourable. Thirteen deaths have occurred since the opening of the wards; 4 since last inspection, among a community which is at present composed of 8 males and 13 females. The mortality has been greatest among the males, the deaths being 8 of males and 5 of females. Five of the total number were caused by phthisis, and the rest by various affections, which afford no particular indication. The causes most likely to produce a large mortality are imperfect ventilation, cold, over-work, and a poor diet. There does not, however, seem any reason to apprehend that any of these causes are in operation, but attention is directed to them; and the Governor is requested to ascertain the temperature of the wards by the thermometer by day and by night, and to judge of the atmosphere of the dormitories by early morning visits. Walks in the country are taken once a week, and are much enjoyed by the patients, but it is desirable that the monotony of their life should be interrupted by a little more amusement, and by little treats on such occasions as Hallowe'en, Hogmanay; and a dance once a fortnight or so, in which both sexes would join, would be both a pleasure and a source of health. It is recommended that the dormitories be supplied with blinds, which would add considerably to their comfort.

Both attendants give satisfaction in the discharge of their duties, and their remuneration is liberal. The female attendant came in May.

Both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and all the patients appear proper inmates of the wards, with the exception of a female, who refuses her food, and who, on this account, is about to be sent back to the Asylum.

The changes since last inspection are 3 admissions from the Asylum, 2 discharges, and 4 deaths.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
21*st March* 1867.

The wards contain their complement of patients, namely 16 males and 16 females. No change has taken place in their numbers since last inspection.

The sanitary state of the patients has for a considerable period been very favourable, and no death has taken place since June 1863.

The wards were in good order, well ventilated, and comfortably warmed. The bedding was sufficient, clean, and in good condition. The day-clothing was ample, but more variety is desirable in the dress of the women. It was stated that a new general supply would shortly be issued.

All the patients seemed properly selected for the wards, and no repressive measures are necessary for any of the present inmates. Personal cleanliness meets with due attention. Appendix E.

In fine weather extended exercise in the country continues to be taken; and it is recommended that during the summer a few more distant excursions should be undertaken. Commissioners' Entries.

The airing-courts are now the most defective parts of the establishment, and if their enlargement be impracticable, some endeavour might be made to render them more cheerful, especially that of the female side, by substituting a railing for a portion of the western boundary wall. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The male attendant has been changed since last visit, by the appointment of the former one to be governor of Garngad Asylum. Linlithgow Poorhouse.

There has been no accident.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
27*th December* 1867.

These wards contain to-day 13 male and 14 female patients. The same person has been admitted and discharged. Neither death, nor serious illness, nor accident has occurred, and the health of the inmates is at present satisfactory.

The community furnishes 9 industrial men and 11 industrial women, the former being engaged in pumping water or gardening. Two only are confined, or confine themselves to the courts; and occasionally, but rarely, parties of 12 men and 11 women walk beyond the grounds.

The house, although seen under the disadvantages of a periodical cleaning and scrubbing, and the consequent dispersion of females to various points, was clean and comfortable, and except in the day-room for females, well aired. That apartment is gloomy, close, and of too small dimensions for the proper accommodation of the occupants. The dress and bedding were good and sufficient, but the beds, which are of straw, were hard, apparently from over-stuffing. The pillows are likewise too small.

The seclusion rooms are used at present as store-rooms, and have only once been resorted to as a means of protection for a very long period. Considering the class of patients that ought to be received, and, without exception, by which the wards are now occupied, the propriety of removing the fire-guards in the day-rooms should be considered.

A new attendant has recently entered upon her duties, in consequence of the dismissal of A. V. for insubordination.

The exception alluded to above is W. M., who was excited and vociferating loudly. Should this condition, which has been observed for several weeks, continue, his removal will become expedient.

The imbeciles mentioned in the entry of 2d September were seen. M. B. evidently remains because she conceives that she is compelled to remain in the house. She is not allowed leave days.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

It is suggested—

1. That gardening, or employments requiring a certain amount of skill, be substituted for pumping.
2. That exercise beyond the walls be more frequently taken.
3. That the day-room for females be enlarged, and the ventilation improved.
4. That the fire-gratings be removed, and nursery fenders substituted.
5. That hair or wool mattresses be supplied in place of the straw bags now in use, and that the pillows be made larger.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
28*th March* 1867. Old Machar Poorhouse.

One female has been admitted since 25th July 1866, and this constitutes the only change in the establishment. There have been no discharges, no deaths, no accidents, and no alteration in the appointments or arrangements. There is ground for regret in recording that the privies and lavatories are unchanged.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

The enlargement of the Poorhouse, however, and an alteration in the accommodation for the fatuous lunatics have been under consideration, and may necessitate the improvements, in these respects, so often suggested. The number of patients now resident are 10 of each sex. The bedsteads in the dormitories appear to be somewhat crowded, and it might be well accurately to determine the cubic feet of air contained in these apartments, and to report to the Board.

The rooms, bed, and body clothing were scrupulously clean. The inmates were healthy, with the exception of one aged woman, who has long been confined to bed by infirmity, and had the appearance of receiving suitable diet and exercise.

The conduct of the attendants has been satisfactory.

The books, etc., were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
11*th September* 1867.

The only change among the patients since the visit of 28th March is the death of a female, of general decay, at the age of 77. The wards on both sides were in good order, and presented an appearance of considerable domestic comfort. The bedding was clean and in good condition. The patients were clean in person and comfortably clothed. No one was in bed, and all were tranquil. The industrial patients on the male side were engaged in lifting potatoes, those on the female side in sewing and knitting. A good deal of work is done for the shops in town, and from the proceeds the cost of visits to the circus, and of other occasional treats, is defrayed. The annual excursion was made this year to Stonehaven, and was much enjoyed by the whole of the patients, with the exception of one who was too frail to go. Walks into the country continue to be taken once a week.

Plans by Mr. Matthews for the erection of new lunatic wards in the ground to the west of the house are before the Parochial Board, and will probably, before long, be submitted to the General Board of Lunacy. There is also some expectation that additional land will be procured, if not by purchase, at all events on lease. This will be absolutely necessary if, as it is proposed, the number of patients be increased to 29 on each side.

No accident has taken place, and there has been no change among the attendants. The general condition of the wards and patients was very satisfactory. The food was of excellent quality, and well cooked.

Perth Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, 21*st March* 1867.

These wards contain 16 males and 19 females. The only changes in the community since 14th November 1866 have consisted in the admission of 1 male, by transference from Gartnaval Asylum, and the discharge of 1 female as cured. There have been no deaths, no serious illness, nor accident; and although 1 individual is at present ailing and confined to bed, the health of the inmates may be regarded as satisfactory. The house was visited in the evening, and seen under unusual and somewhat trying circumstances, but was found clean, comfortable, well heated, and although the men had retired to bed, well ventilated. It would conduce to the orderly appearance of the dormitories were the wearing clothes of the occupants removed during the night. It is likewise recommended that all the existing fire-guards should be reduced to the size and form of nursery fenders.

Exercise and occupation are still encouraged. The appearance of the patients, many of whom are aged, indicated good diet and judicious sanitary arrangements. They were clean and tidy in dress.

Except from a song, given at the suggestion of the Commissioner, perfect quiet and silence obtained. A greater amount of cheerfulness and healthy activity might be encouraged by reading, games, music, etc.

The books and registers were examined.

The management appears to be conducted in a gentle and very judicious manner.

The introduction of a urinal is again suggested.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, 22*d August* 1867.

The only change since the visit of 21st March is 1 death from phthisis, at the age of 67. The inmates are accordingly 16 males and 18 females. Both the male and female departments were well ventilated and in good order, but it would be a decided improvement to substitute chairs for the benches at present in use in the male day-room. The bedding was clean and in adequate quantity, but the matresses were occasionally hard and uneven from the matting of the sea-grass, with which they are now for the most part filled. Hair matresses with straw palliasses would make a more comfortable bed, and one in the long-run not more expensive.

The patients were tranquil, and seemed all properly selected for the wards. Seclusion for one night has been used since last visit in the case of a female for indecency. One patient was in bed for slight bodily ailment, all the others had the appearance of health, were comfortably and neatly dressed, and clean in person. Dinner was served during the visit in a neat and orderly manner, and the food was of good quality, and abundant.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 9 males and 13 females, but the limited extent of ground is an impediment to the adequate occupation of the men. This was experimentally proved by the readiness with which they recently worked in laying out the airing-courts in plots for shrubs and flowers. Exercise beyond the premises continues to be regularly taken, and the men have enjoyed a day's excursion to the country. This indulgence will be extended to the women when the weather permits. Newspapers and periodicals are supplied in sufficient quantity, and the means of reading have recently been further extended, by the presentation of a book-case filled with books by the chairman of the house committee.

One accident of a slight nature is recorded since last visit. There has been no change among the attendants.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE, 11*th April* 1867.

The recommendations made in last Report as to more rigorous attention to personal cleanliness have so far been attended to, but there still is much wanting in neatness and tidiness. The dress of many of the women was shabby, and that of the men, although more substantial, might be better kept. The bedding was clean, but the single pillow in each bed was of insufficient size. It was observed that the attendant is provided with two. The apartments and dormitories were fairly ventilated, but cheerless and gloomy. The atmosphere of the latter must be improved by the removal of the loiterers, formerly tolerated there, to the work-room. The inmates are bathed about once a week, and not above two use the same water. The bath-room for the men is cold and comfortless, and altogether unsuited by position, etc., for the purpose ; but under existing circumstances it would be inexpedient to call for any alteration.

With the exception of 3 cases, which should unquestionably be removed to an asylum (M., L., and Mrs. M.), the patients were, although unemployed, tranquil. Thirteen men have been engaged in digging the flower-plots, the same number of women sew, and the same numbers, and nearly the same individuals, go for exercise beyond the walls about once a week. Visits have likewise been paid to the Industrial Museum, etc.

There are at present 20 men and 22 women in the house. Since the 12th September 1866, 25 persons have been admitted, 24 of whom were transferred from the Lunatic Wards, City Poorhouse, when these were set apart for the reception of patients affected with cholera, and 1 from a private dwelling. In the same period 24 persons have been dismissed, all without improvement. They were disposed of as follows:—16 were transferred to the Lunatic Wards, City Poorhouse, 1 to Morningside, 1 to Haddington Asylum, 1 to special Licensed House in Kennoway, 2 to a similar house in Corstorphine, 1 to Royal Infirmary, and 2, named S. M'T. and M. R., chargeable to St. Cuthbert's, to Somerside Asylum.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

One person, aged 64, died suddenly of disease of heart. There have been no accidents, and seclusion is virtually abandoned. Five females were in bed, but only 3 are regarded as ailing, and the health of the community is satisfactory.

The present attendants should be impressed, not merely with the necessity for active supervision, but for extreme gentleness and forbearance in the management of their charges. The conduct of the lately appointed attendant has hitherto been praiseworthy.

The books, registers, and orders, were found to be correct.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE, 27*th August* 1867.

A certain degree of improvement has been effected in the management of these Wards. On the whole, the patients were comfortably and neatly dressed, and clean in person. The bedding was in a satisfactory state, and the day-rooms and dormitories were well ventilated. The attendants in both departments are reported as well conducted and efficient, but the unpopularity of the female attendant with several of her patients inspires doubts as to the kindliness of her disposition. Extended exercise beyond the premises is frequently taken by both sexes, and a pic-nic to Lord Roseberry's grounds, in which 36 patients took part, was greatly enjoyed, and is still talked of with much pleasure.

Since the visit of 11th April the only change among the inmates have been the removal of 1 to Morningside, and the death of another from heart disease. There has been no admission; and as the house becomes the property of the Caledonian Railway Company on the 1st August 1868, there seems to be no intention of adding to the present numbers.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed in both the male and female wards.

Stirling Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE, 26*th March* 1867.

There has been no change among the patients since the visit of 29th October, but the attendants whose conduct was then noticed as not being satisfactory to the Governor, have been replaced by others.

The present numbers are 4 males and 6 females, who all belong to the category for which the wards are licensed, but their treatment seems limited to the supply of their daily wants. The inexperience of the attendants and the deficiency of the means of occupation and recreation are the chief causes of this state of matters.

The bedding and day-clothing were sufficient, and in pretty fair condition, but more attention to cleanliness and tidiness in person and dress is occasionally desirable.

The general aspect of the accommodation continues to be bare and depressing; and nothing has been done to increase cheerfulness at night by a larger supply of gas.

Judging from the physical appearance of the patients, the food is ample. One female was found in bed from what was reported a merely temporary ailment.

There was no excitement, and no repressive measures have been necessary since last visit.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE, 6*th December* 1867.

Two admissions have taken place since 26th March 1867, and the residents now amount to 6 of each sex. There have been no discharges or deaths, and the community is, in most respects, stationary.

The inmates of both departments are quiet and orderly; but 2 men only can be depended upon for useful industry.

The rooms, clothing, and bedding, were clean and fairly kept. One brush and

comb are provided for each six, and bathing is resorted to once a week, 3 individuals using the same water.

The attendants, man and wife, have now been on duty for six months, and are regarded as humane and faithful.

All the inmates are of cleanly habits, can wash and dress themselves, and appear to belong, with one exception, to the imbecile or fatuous class.

They are healthy and robust, and make no complaints as to diet or detention.

The house may be described, notwithstanding its general unsuitableness, as well kept.

Keeping in view the near approach of the opening of the District Asylum, it is superfluous to repeat the recommendations formerly made, or to suggest others.

The registers were examined.

BALDOVAN ASYLUM, 4*th April* 1867.

Four pupils, 2 of whom are paupers, have been added to the community since last inspection. There have been no discharges, no deaths, and although several of the inmates are affected with strumous sores, epilepsy, etc., as part of their constitutional disturbance, there is stated to have been no sickness.

Many of the inmates were scattered in the grounds, day-rooms, etc., but the majority of the boys were found assembled in the play-room. Here, although the apartment is spacious, the air was not pure. It is proposed that the water-closet adjoining should be enlarged ; but the purification of the atmosphere would be better secured by the construction of a ventilator in the roof.

The construction of the bath-room might be improved ; but bathing is had recourse to once a week, when fresh, and in winter, tepid water is used in every case.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, well aired, and fairly arranged. It was observed that the pillows are flat and insufficient in size, and that the beds, which are of sea-grass, have become hollow from use. This may be remedied by restuffing and restitching.

Homely comfort prevailed throughout the establishment. A change of Governesses has taken place. The male attendant acts as shoemaker.

As instructed by the Board of Lunacy, the practicability of a proposal for an increase of five in the numbers for which the Institution should be licensed, was inquired into. The only mode by which sleeping accommodation can be obtained is by placing additional beds in the west wing, or other dormitories, which are already overcrowded. The application, therefore, cannot be entertained unless an additional room be set apart, and of sufficient dimensions to afford 500 cubic feet of air to each inmate.

The books and orders were examined.

BALDOVAN ASYLUM, 13*th November* 1867.

The inmates at this date are 25 boys and 11 girls, being the greatest number which the institution has yet contained. For their proper accommodation, one of the dormitories of the orphanage has been taken into occupation, and it is in contemplation to transfer the orphanage to other premises, so that the whole building may be at the disposal of the imbeciles, for whose admission numerous demands continue to be made.

The changes since the visit of 4th April are 7 admissions and 5 discharges. Three of the removals were at the suggestion of the directors, the lads having passed into puberty, and having ceased to be proper inmates of the Institution ; 1 was sent to Montrose Asylum, and 2 were taken home. There has been no death, and the sanitary state of the household is at present favourable, none of the pupils being in bed from any cause.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Baldovan Institution.

The house was clean and comfortably warmed. The bedding was in good condition, and hair mattresses are being substituted for those of sea-grass. The amount of bed-coverings was ample. The day-clothing was in good order, and the children were clean in person.

A new water-closet and a tailor's shop have been fitted up in connexion with the main day-room, and are found improvements. The latter is without the means of being warmed, but a stove is to be introduced.

The Institution provides a comfortable home for the children, but there is a large proportion not amenable to any training, save, perhaps, that of attention to the calls of nature. Of the present pupils, 12 are without language, 7 do not indicate the calls of nature, and 4 require to be fed. With 16 no scholastic training is attempted ; 13 are under muscular training ; 10 are able to wash and dress themselves. With those who are capable of education great pains seem to be taken by the Governess. Two boys work as tailors, and the garden and house afford the means of industrial training to a few children of both sexes.

An addition of about an acre of ground in front of the house has lately been made to the possessions of the Institution, and will increase the means of occupation and recreation.

Since last visit the assistant male attendant has been discharged, and in his stead 2 female attendants or servants have been added to the staff.

The inquiries made as to the diet were satisfactory, both as to the quantity and quality of the food.

Larbert Institution.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 26*th March* 1867.

The inmates at this date are 27 males and 21 females, and the demands for admission are so pressing that the Directors have resolved to proceed immediately to provide additional accommodation.

The house was found in a very satisfactory condition. The wards were clean, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished, and the general aspect was one of cheerfulness and comfort. It was, however, stated that, notwithstanding the permanent shutting up of many of the superfluous windows, a difficulty was experienced during the winter of maintaining a comfortable temperature in several of the rooms, and it is therefore again suggested that advantage should be taken of the alterations which are about to be made, to introduce heating by water.

The bedding was ample and in excellent order ; the day-clothing was clean and in good condition, and the pupils tidy in person and dress. Their general appearance indicated an appropriate diet and kind treatment. A few of the pupils gave indication of considerable scholastic progress, but as a rule their mental type is too low to permit any great development in this respect ; and besides, the resources of the Institution are unequal to the steady and continuous efforts necessary for the training of weak-minded children. The present staff consists of 2 female teachers, a shoemaker, who is likewise the special attendant of one of the boys, and the house porter. This staff is altogether inadequate for both scholastic and industrial training, and an extension of the means of occupation is urgently required. There can be no doubt of the great benefits rendered by the Institution, in providing a home for mentally deficient children, but these benefits would be of tenfold value were the training to exercise a permanent influence on their future after discharge.

The physical health of the community was good, only 1 child was confined to bed, and no death has taken place since last visit. There have been, however, 8 admissions and 1 discharge. There are no rules for the discharge of inmates on attaining a certain age, and it is probable, therefore, that many of them will be left after they have become adults. There are several of this class already, and as the Sheriff's order has not been applied for in any case, there are grave doubts as to the legality of their detention or residence.

The highest rate of board is £150. The high class boarders are placed in the house occupied by Dr. Brodie, but from want of day-room accommodation they take their meals in their bedrooms. It is to be hoped that a remedy will be provided by the proposed additions for this state of matters. In the summer there is a vacation of a month, during which the pupils are as much as possible

removed. It is easy to foresee that there will be always an increasing difficulty in accomplishing this result.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, *6th December* 1867.

Five admissions and 3 discharges have taken place since 26th March. There have been no deaths, no accidents, and little illness; and a few cases of catarrh, which at present confine children to the infirmary, need not qualify the highly favourable report of the health of the community during the summer and autumn. The establishment was clean, and although it was scrubbing-day, in good order; but the temperature was low. The precautions formerly suggested have been adopted, but with only partial success. Alterations are now in progress in the water-closets in the house, and the *lieux d'aisance* in the back court, in which earth is substituted for water, are nearly completed. The inmates were found engaged in the schoolroom and workshop. In the latter, 5 shoemakers plied their trade, and so effectually, that the work of three is estimated by the guardian as equal to that of a trained workman. It is, moreover, well done. The pupils were quiet, orderly, and happy; but as their teachers have been recently appointed, their progress was not put to the test.

In fact, the present inspection was regarded as perfunctory. The Institution is in a state of transition, and seen at a disadvantage. Workmen are now busily engaged in the erection of the additional buildings adverted to in the last Report; the medical superintendent's services terminate in a few weeks; with him there leave the Institution 6 or more of the inmates, the matron, and 4 of the subordinate officers; so that, although no confusion was observable, the preparation for so great and immediate a change must disturb the ordinary course of the community.

This may, however, be a suitable occasion to direct the attention of the Directors to the necessity for providing a sufficient supply of good water, to secure the heating and ventilation of the new buildings, and to the erection of workshops, the one at present in use being crowded, dark, and altogether unsuitable.

The books and register were examined.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, 21*st March* 1867.

I this day visited the lunatic wards in the General Prison. They contain 34 men and 13 women, including 1 female, M. D., who is now associated with the epileptics in the ordinary wards, as she belongs to that class.

Since 3d November 1866, when the last inspection was made, 5 men and 2 women have been admitted, and 2 men and 1 woman discharged. There have been no deaths or accidents, and the health of the inmates of these wards, and of those of the prison generally, has been uninterruptedly good. Several of the suggestions made in last Report have been carried into effect; but the chief alterations have consisted in the introduction of ventilators in the roof of the building, the covering of the cistern, the opening of a part of the glazed door, by which the general dormitory is entered, and of the window opposite, and the provision that every alternate window in the day-room should open, to a certain extent, so that the admission of a greater amount of fresh air may be secured. To these may be added the removal of the partitions from the smaller sleeping-rooms for males, and the conversion of an offshoot, int he centre of the back court, into a strong or seclusion room. It is intended chiefly for noisy patients. It contains 600 cubic feet of air, is not heated, but is intended to be used during the day, and mild weather only.

The only restraint now in use is a modification of the camisole.

Perfect order and quiet prevailed. One female, however, had been secluded in her bedroom. The men partook of a substantial meal of beef, bread, and potatoes, served on earthenware, and in which forks and spoons were used by the majority.

The apartments, and all parts of the house, were scrupulously clean, well lighted and aired, and cheerful in appearance. A change has recently taken place in the staff, and a person of some experience in the management of the insane has been appointed superintendent or chief warder.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

General Prison, Perth.

More frequent bathing, and the use of fresh water for each individual is recommended.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, 22*d August* 1867.

I beg to report, for the information of the Board, that I have this day inspected the lunatic wards of the Central Prison.

The inmates are 32 males and 14 females. Of the insanity of the greater number of these patients there cannot be any doubt, but there are three or four who, under their present circumstances, show no symptoms of mental disease, and who fret under their protracted confinement. Whether, if restored to liberty, they would continue of sound mind, is a question which cannot easily be answered; but it certainly appears desirable that the Prison Managers should take steps to obtain powers for the probationary discharge of such cases.

The condition of the establishment was in many respects extremely satisfactory. Personal restraint has been greatly diminished, and was found restricted to one case, that of a female, one of whose hands was fastened to a chain round the waist. Ventilation has been much improved, and cleanliness meets with great attention. The wards are, on the whole, cheerful and comfortably furnished, but the structure of the male department makes it difficult to isolate noisy patients, and to ensure quiet to the sick and excitable. The present accommodation, though greatly superior to that formerly in use, is nevertheless of a make-shift character; and in the event of any great increase in the number of patients, it would be advisable to forsake altogether the present buildings, and to provide a new asylum in a more suitable locality. The greatest evil under which the establishment labours is the want of occupation for the men, and this can only be supplied by the possession of land. Should the present house be retained in permanent operation, its efficiency as an asylum would be greatly increased by the acquisition of the adjoining field, which would afford a certain measure of employment to the males, and extended means of exercise and recreation to both sexes.

Both males and females were comfortably and neatly clothed, but improvement is still desirable in the bedding. The straw in the pillows should be replaced by hair, and two sheets supplied to each bed. In several of the smaller rooms, the number of occupants is too great for the cubic space. The patients have access to books of an amusing and instructive character, but it was stated that the only periodical with which they are supplied is the *Illustrated London News*. Regarded as patients, they should be provided with newspapers and serials such as *Chambers's Journal*, the *Leisure Hour*, etc., as they are published.

APPENDIX F.

GENERAL REPORTS ON SINGLE PATIENTS BY THE DEPUTY-COMMISSIONERS.

I.—REPORT BY DR. MITCHELL.

During the year 1867 I visited the patients out of Asylums in the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Inverness, Nairn, Moray, Banff, Clackmannan, Kinross, Fife, Renfrew, Bute, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. With the consent of the Board, the inspection of Orkney and Shetland was postponed for a year.

The whole number of patients seen was 677, and of these 559 were in receipt of parochial relief. With the exception of J. M'T., every patient in these counties, for whose condition the Board is responsible, was seen and reported on.

The number of visits amounted to 766, 41 patients having been twice visited, 28 three times, and 20 four times.

Thirty-seven patients were seen in houses with special licences, of whom 31 were paupers.

Four private patients under the order of the Sheriff were seen, and 10 patients on probation. Of these last, 6 were paupers, and 4 non-paupers.

Thirteen rural Poorhouses without Lunatic Wards were visited, and in these 45 lunatics were found associated with the ordinary inmates.

The number of Inspectors of Poor seen was 203, and the number of Parochial Medical Officers 85. In addition to these, I had official interviews in connexion with the state of single patients, with 77 Procurators-fiscal, Superintendents of Police, Chairmen of Parochial Boards, or Clergymen.

In addition to the reports sent to the Board, 243 letters were written to Inspectors of Poor, Medical Men, the Secretary of the Board, and others, having reference to the condition of certain patients about whose proper disposal there were peculiarities or difficulties.

General Remarks on the Condition of Single Patients.

I have to report, as a general statement, that this year's experience again enables me to say that the condition of registered single patients is undergoing a progressive improvement. As regards a large number of them, indeed, the state in which they are now found may be regarded as satisfactory.

The change for the better consists sometimes in things which might appear of trifling value if a description of them were attempted. It is certain, however, that, in many instances, when effect is given to suggestions, which at first sight appear unimportant, the result is seen in the improvement of the patient's whole condition; and experience is showing more and more clearly, from year to year, what those little things are which are of most importance. This, of course, is only what might be expected, being, indeed, what usually happens when new fields of work and observation are cultivated with a desire to make the best of them.

Such minor recommendations as are here referred to differ in different cases; the opposite of what is recommended in one case may be recommended in another; and these differences may arise out of the circumstances of the patient, or of his guardian, or of the locality in which he is found. They may have reference to the kind as well as to the sufficiency of the clothing given; to the position as well as to the comfort of his bed; to small points of indulgent humouring in the management, as well as to large ones of solid kindliness; to the inculcation of correct views as to peculiar requirements; to changes either in the amount or in the mode of giving the allowance; to the supply of special things in kind and not in money; or to the stoppage of certain freedoms injudiciously accorded, because they are known to have a tendency to grow into evils. By attention to these, and many other things of a like character, much may be done to promote the comfort and wellbeing of the insane in private dwellings. One

Appendix F.

General Reports on Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

patient, for instance, may do well in one locality and not in another, or one person may be an excellent guardian for one class of patients and may not be suitable for another. To arrange and adjust such matters requires consideration and care, but the difficulties which at one time arose from opposition on the part of the local authorities are rarely experienced now, and when suggestions are made, a readiness to carry them at once into effect is generally manifest, making it often unnecessary to embody them in the reports which are sent to the Board. As regards clothing, for example, I have endeavoured to make it *the rule* that all single patients shall be fully clothed by the parish, whatever may be the allowance, and in this I have succeeded in a very large number of cases. But, even where this is understood to be part of the provision made for the patient, and where the arrangement is carried out in a fair and liberal spirit, it still frequently happens that the presence of the visiting Commissioner is made the occasion of a careful inquiry into present wants, when the suggestions and recommendations made are recorded by the Inspector, who understands himself, however, to be acting voluntarily and not at the instance of the Board, though he may take advantage of official advice. I have encouraged this feeling and mode of action, on the ground that it is better that a patient's condition should be made satisfactory by a parochial board of its own accord, than under any pressure from the General Board, since a spontaneous and practical acknowledgment of the requirements of one patient is sure to exercise a good influence when the requirements of another come under consideration. In this way correct views grow naturally, and nothing better could be desired than that the local authorities would themselves hold and act on the views of the General Board. A considerable number of minor recommendations, in this way, do not appear in the reports. They are, in fact, adopted, and the need of recommending is thus at an end. The reports, however, show every suggested change which requires the approval of the Board, even though it is known that there is no opposition made to it. Removals to asylums, changes of guardians, changes of residence, increase of allowance, etc., come under this head, and last year these had relation to about 6 per cent. of the pauper patients visited, a somewhat larger proportion than occurred in other parts of the country. Whatever the recommendation may be, and however trifling it may appear, it is always embodied in the Report when there is any uncertainty about its being carried out, or if it would be an advantage to the Inspector, as sometimes happens, to have a written authority. In many parishes the clothing of patients is now accepted as part of medical treatment, and the order of the parochial surgeon is deemed sufficient authority. It would be desirable, perhaps, that this should eventually be the rule, and that everything should be done to give medical men a closer relation to, and a greater interest in this class of the insane poor.

We may safely calculate on always having a considerable number of the pauper insane in private dwellings, and it therefore becomes a duty to endeavour to make their condition as satisfactory as possible, and to accept with pleasure every indication of success.

Details of Work done in special Counties.

A general idea of the nature of the work of the Visiting Commissioner will be best given by detailing, more or less minutely, what has been brought under notice in particular counties—in one or two of them going over the whole work done, and in others alluding only to special points. While doing this, such general remarks will be made as the cases alluded to may suggest.

(*a.*) *Renfrew.*

In a mining, manufacturing, and densely peopled county like Renfrew, it is not so easy to make a satisfactory provision for patients in private dwellings, as it is in counties where there is more elbow-room and less hurry and bustle in the lives of its inhabitants. In consequence of this the proportion of patients left in their homes is smaller in Renfrew than it is in many counties, a result which must be regarded as a proper product of the circumstances. Of those who are left out of asylums, I have pleasure in being able to state that a considerable majority are satisfactorily provided for, and that, where the arrangements are faulty, no blame attaches to the parochial authorities, who show a readiness to act

on the suggestions of the Board, and a desire to make the condition of their patients such as will obtain approval.

I visited 23 registered pauper lunatics in the county, 1 pauper lunatic discharged on probation, 5 pauper lunatics not yet intimated, and 4 private patients, making 33 patients in all.

(1.) Of the registered pauper lunatics, 2 are in the ordinary wards of the poor-house, where they have been for a very long time, and where I believe them to be treated with much kindness. Their presence there is illegal, as they are certified and intimated lunatics, but I saw no reason to report unfavourably of their condition or management. I think it probable that the Governor will act on a suggestion to make an improvement in their clothing.

In the cases of 14 of the registered paupers, I have recommended no change. In the remaining 9, 3 of whom were seen for the first time, the changes recommended have been of more than usual importance. Thus—

In the case of M. S., *seen for the first time*, a patient formerly in an asylum as a non-pauper, I have recommended withdrawal of dispensation and return to the asylum, on the ground that she labours under active disease, and that she exhibits a marked tendency to suicide.

In the cases of J. C. and M. M'C., I have recommended a change of guardians, because their present ones are not regarded as trustworthy. For several years the condition of these patients has been reported on unfavourably, and J. C. was removed from a large town to a country village in the hope of improvement, but the mistake was made of allowing his guardian to accompany him. She keeps lodgers, to whose comfort that of the patient is often sacrificed. In the other case, there is reason to suspect that the guardian is intemperate, but whether this be the case or not, there is a neglect of the patient's comfort which should not be allowed to continue.

In the case of R. C., *seen for the first time*, a considerable increase of allowance is recommended. He has become a pauper in consequence of the death of his father, and is wholly dependant on his brother-in-law, and the present arrangement cannot be expected to continue, because of the inadequacy of the allowance. This suggests the remark that in every case in which an important change is recommended, it does not follow that the patient's *actual* condition is unsatisfactory. In the present case, for instance, it is quite otherwise, for I found the patient in all respects comfortably provided for—the only thing wanting in the arrangement being the element of permanency.

In the case of J. G., *also seen for the first time*, a change of residence is recommended, on the ground that as her mother keeps a whisky-shop, she is not properly protected against the risk of pregnancy. The parochial authorities admit this, and are ready to make a safer arrangement on the recommendation of the Board.

More liberal supplies of clothing, an improvement of the sleeping accommodation, greater attention to cleanliness, or more judicious management, were recommended in the cases of C. R., J. S., W. B., and M. N.

I have had occasion to direct the attention of the Board to the good effects of removing C. R. from the care of her mother to that of a more suitable person. I have also pointed out the extraordinary improvement in the condition and management of J. L. and Mrs. U. The last case may possibly eventuate in a cure, and the first is well known as one of those in which restraint was practised.

The recommendation to provide some suitable occupation for M. R. has borne good fruits, for last year she knitted 150 pairs of stockings for the parish, for which she was paid £4, 4s. in addition to her allowance.

New and better houses have at length been provided for H. W. and E. A. The first of these, a dwarf idiot, and very infirm, will thus be able to be more frequently in the open air, and E. A. will have a room and bed exclusively for himself.

In various and gratifying ways, the condition of many other patients has been improved, and further improvement, I hope, will yet be attained. The opinions I have formerly expressed to the Board, as to what appears possible, are not weakened by greater experience.

As a concluding remark on the *registered pauper single patients* in this county,

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I may observe that their number is slightly increasing. One death has occurred since the visit in 1866, and 1 patient has been certified sane, but 4 new patients have been added. Of the 23 registered pauper patients, 6 had been previously under treatment in asylums ; and of the whole number of patients seen, 8 had been in asylums. There were peculiar circumstances in the case of the patient referred to as certified sane, and to these the attention of the Board has been drawn, and further inquiry suggested.

(2.) The arrangements made for the lunatic on probation were found satisfactory, and such as will tend to confirm the cure, which is almost complete.

(3.) Of the 5 pauper patients not intimated, one was found in the ordinary wards of a poorhouse, and a recommendation was made to the Governor that she should be sent to a private dwelling, for which she would be well suited.

Of the other 4, it is probable that one will continue unintimated, being a doubtful case, but the three remaining will eventually be intimated, and one will be removed to the Institution at Larbert, the other will be placed in Baldovan, while the third, a helpless idiot, will be left under the care of its grandmother, for whom a residence will be found in a country village. These five cases are not yet under the jurisdiction of the Board.

(4.) Of the 4 private patients seen, one case presents features of unusual interest, and the attention of the Board has been drawn to the case in a full report. It is that of a patient possessed of means, living with her father and stepmother, and believed to be treated with harshness and neglect. It is probable that this report will lead to a judicial inquiry.

Another of the private patients was at one time a pauper, and I visited her in Wigtownshire. She is an illegitimate child, and the man who married her mother becoming bound to support her, she was removed from the roll, and came to reside in this county. I regret to say that the change is not likely to better her condition. She is 17 years old, pleasant looking, erotic, and in danger of pregnancy. Though no longer under the jurisdiction of the Board, and though no longer a pauper, I visited her with the Inspector of Poor of the parish in which she now lives, so that he should know of her existence and antecedents.

A third of the 4 private patients seen is a young imbecile lad, who is often teased by the boys of the place, and who, under provocation, may do some act which will bring him under the cognizance of the police, though he is naturally inoffensive and good-humoured. I spoke to the Superintendent of Police regarding this patient, and requested him to do what he could to prevent his being teased. In like circumstances this step has often been productive of great benefit. In comparison with what existed before 1858, the begging, ragged, *kenspeckle* village fool is now rarely seen in Scotland. I hear this change often remarked on, and it has been effected without placing in asylums inoffensive imbeciles, who were capable of enjoying family life and freedom, and to whom the discipline of an asylum would have proved irksome and a form of unnecessary restraint. When such patients are provided with judicious guardianship, plenty of plain wholesome food, a comfortable bed, and warm well-made clothing, they are often so changed as no longer to attract attention either by their appearance or their habits. But besides this, the consideration which is seen to be bestowed on them by persons in authority is not without its good influence on the general community, who are thus led to reflect on the nature of the claims which the infirm in mind have on our sympathies. And thus arises a healthful change of feeling and conduct, which must be ultimately an advantage to the insane generally.

The fourth and last case is a more important one, being that of an idiot who is kept more or less naked for the purpose of preventing his leaving the house. This lad is on the confines of pauperism, but no relief will be asked or taken for some time. In order to keep him at home, it is quite possible that other means of restraint may eventually be resorted to, and these may be of a still more objectionable character. But, in the meantime, it is unfortunately not in the power of the Board, under the Lunacy Acts, to interfere.

These four patients are not under the Board's jurisdiction.

From what has been said it will be apparent that the work done in this small

county has been considerable, as well as varied in its character, and of value to the insane of all classes.

(*b.*) *Clackmannan.*

Few changes have occurred in this small county since last visit. No death has taken place, and no removal from the roll. Two new patients, however, have been added—1 a private patient in a house with a special license, and 1 a pauper removed from the asylum on probation. At last visit 7 registered pauper single patients were seen, and 1 private patient, under a Sheriff's order, being 8 in all. At this visit I saw 7 registered pauper single patients, 1 pauper on probation, 1 private patient under a Sheriff's order, and 1 private patient in a house with a special license—being 10 in all.

Changes among the old patients, however, have occurred. For instance, J. R.'s guardian is dead, and I had to make careful inquiry into the nature of the new arrangement proposed by the Parochial Board, so as to secure the continued well-being of the patient. A great change has taken place in the bodily health of C. W., who has hitherto been permitted to live alone, but whose feeble and suffering state makes it questionable whether she should be allowed longer to do so. The state of the case, and the possible remedies, were accordingly fully reported on to the Board, and on their deliverance the parish will act.

I have continued to give attention to the clothing of the patients, which I have endeavoured to make respectable in appearance, as well as sufficient and warm. I have urged that everything should be done to make them as like sane people of their class as possible, so as to render their infirmity little noticeable. This can only be accomplished slowly, but every year something is gained. Among other things, I have, on this visit, pointed out that two imbecile women, who have not hitherto done so, should accompany their guardians to church, and suitable clothing is to be given by the parish so that this may be decently done. I have recommended this, not because of any benefit expected from pulpit instruction, but on the general principle that the patients should do what their guardians do, whenever that is possible.

The girl on probation is doing well. Her cure is being confirmed, and at the end of the period it is almost certain that she will be removed from the roll of lunatics. I found her well clothed, clean, and tidy. She was busily engaged in household work, and was happy and contented.

The two private patients whom I visited reside with medical men, and their condition was found to be in all respects satisfactory. This has nearly always been found to be the case with those private patients who are under the Board's jurisdiction, but it is not probable that so favourable a report could be given of those who have not been, but who should be brought under the jurisdiction of the Board, and whose number is not inconsiderable.

(*c.*) *Fife District.*

What will be said regarding the work in this district, will serve to illustrate the varieties in the *status* of those patients who are found in private dwellings. It is thought that it may be of advantage to make it well understood that these patients do not belong to one but to several classes, and that some are, and others are not, under the jurisdiction of the Board, who are therefore only responsible for the condition of a certain number of them. It is, of course, with reference to the condition of that selected number that this report speaks generally in favourable terms.

The number of *Registered Pauper Lunatics* seen at last visit was 75 ; and of these, 74 were seen again this year, only one death having ocurred in the interval between the two visits, which gives the very unusually low mortality of 1.13 per cent. per annum.

The total number of *Registered Pauper Lunatics*, however, who were seen this year, was 81, being an increase of 6. This increase involved 8 new patients, but one of these is already removed from the roll under a certificate of sanity, and has been for several months a soldier at Aldershott.

The total number of *Lunatics in receipt of relief* seen this year was as follows :—

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(1.) *Registered pauper lunatics,* 81
(2.) *Insane persons receiving relief, but not yet intimated to the Board,* 6
(3.) *Pauper lunatics out of Asylums on probation,* . . . 2
(4.) *Pauper lunatics in the ordinary wards of Poorhouses,* . . 18

Total number of *Lunatics in receipt of relief,* 107

The total number of *Lunatics not in receipt of relief* seen this year was as follows :—

(1.) *Non-pauper lunatics under the order of the Sheriff, or in houses with a special license,* 5
(2.) *Non-pauper lunatics out of asylums on probation,* . . 3
(3.) *Non-pauper lunatics not under the jurisdiction of the Board,* 17

Total number of *lunatics not in receipt of relief,* 25

This makes the whole number of lunatics seen 132, of whom 107 were paupers and 25 non-paupers. Of the whole number there were 91 more or less completely under the jurisdiction of the Board, and these consisted of the following classes :—

(1.) *Pauper lunatics registered,* 81
(2.) *Pauper lunatics on probation,* 2
(3.) *Non-pauper lunatics under the order of the Sheriff or in special licensed houses,* 5
(4.) *Non-pauper lunatics on probation,* 3

Total number of *lunatics, pauper and non-pauper, under the jurisdiction of the Board,* 91

(*d.*) *Banff and Moray.*

This district again may be used in illustration of that part of the work which relates to patients who are not at the time of the visit under the jurisdiction of the Board. Among these, I find that important changes were suggested in eleven instances. These do not necessarily become known to the Board at all, and when they do become known, it is not in connexion with the work of the Visiting Commissioner, but only by such notices or intimations as apply to, and are usual in the cases of patients who have not been seen by any officer of the Board. In other words, when these notices, intimations, etc., reach the Board, it is not known that they have done so as a consequence of the work of the Visiting Commissioner. Yet if a small district like this can furnish in one year eleven cases like those which follow, it is evident that this part of the work, though it makes no appearance, is still of much importance. The number of patients removed to asylums in this way during the last ten years must be very considerable, and still more considerable must the number of patients be who have thus come to be intimated as single patients.

The eleven cases referred to are as follows :—

1. Mrs. R.—A private patient reported to be living with strangers, and therefore visited ; her guardian, however, found to be a relative ; patient labouring under melancholia, and manifesting suicidal tendencies in a strong degree. Removal to an asylum recommended, and immediately carried into effect.

2. Mrs. S.—A woman in receipt of relief, but not intimated ; found labouring under acute melancholia, and refusing food ; doubts as to the real nature o her malady had been entertained ; these were removed and treatment in an asylum recommended ; placed in an asylum a few days after the visit.

3. E. M.—An able-bodied epileptic idiot, not in receipt of relief, but the son of very poor people ; poorly clothed, ill-cared for, and sometimes offensive to public decency ; attention of parochial board called to case as a proper one for relief, and asylum care recommended ; placed in an asylum a short time ago.

4. M. K.—A young and erotic imbecile girl, living with her mother, whose reputation was not good ; indirectly in receipt of relief ; attention of parochial board called to case, and need of good guardianship pointed out ; patient placed soon after the visit in a poorhouse, and afterwards removed to an Asylum.

5. J. A.—An idiotic child living with mother, and indirectly in receipt of relief ;

necessity for intimating the case and applying for dispensation pointed out; this accordingly done. The child's condition will be greatly improved by this step.

6. E. C.—A young woman of unsound mind, living under the care of strangers, and well-cared for; maintained by parish; the necessity of intimating and applying for dispensation pointed out; intimation made accordingly.

7. M. C.—An imbecile in receipt of relief, and living with a stranger; tolerably well cared for; the omission to intimate case and apply for dispensation pointed out, and after a short time repaired.

8. B. H.—A young erotic imbecile girl, boarded with a very unsuitable guardian not related to her, and supported in part by the parish; the need of a more trustworthy surveillance pointed out, and intimation recommended to be made; this has been done accordingly.

9. M. J.—A recent and curable case of lunacy, occurring in the case of a woman whose friends were wholly unable to meet the cost of placing her in an asylum. The great advantage and economy of early treatment were pointed out, and removal at once to an asylum was recommended. This patient, however, recovered without leaving home. She was placed under medical care after the visit, and certificates of sanity have now been sent to the Board.

10. P. M. } Two patients found in the ordinary wards of a poorhouse, who
11. J. M. } were not happy there, and who were well suited for management in private dwellings. Their transference will probably result from the correspondence following the visit to these patients.

(*e.*) *Special Parishes.*

I have, as on former occasions, reported in most unfavourable terms of the condition of the single patients in the parish of Dysart. In the fourteen counties I am now reporting on, there are no patients so ill-provided for, and I have urged the Board to leave no possible thing undone that might lead to an improvement of their state. Of the six patients presently in this parish, there are only two whose condition can be regarded as satisfactory, and even with regard to these, there is a want of liberality, which cannot be justified by the fact that under good management their capacity for useful and profitable occupation has been turned to the best account. They each earn 3s. 6d. weekly as weavers, but this should not be made a reason for giving an allowance which is complained of, and which, in the special circumstances, is clearly inadequate. The other four cases are very badly kept, and no effort has been made by the parish to better their condition, though time and advice have both been given. I have therefore recommended withdrawal of dispensation and removal to an asylum or to the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, even though the patients are all in such a state of mind as would make them suitable for treatment in private dwellings.

Sir James Coxe visited these six patients with me in December last, and in his report he describes the condition of two as "satisfactory," of one as "moderately satisfactory," and of three as "very unsatisfactory." Some time afterwards Dr. Browne also visited them with me, active measures on the part of the Board being in contemplation. In his report he describes three as "well kept and cared for," but "parsimoniously dealt with," and in these cases he speaks of the management of the guardians as "judicious." The other three cases he describes as "in different respects and degrees in an unsatisfactory condition," and as appearing to him to call "for the interference of the Board," and with reference to two of them he points out that "it is possible that certain medical men may experience some difficulty in detecting the amount of insanity supposed to be necessary to justify certification," unless on a very full consideration of the history, and all the circumstances of the cases. This difficulty, I fear, is likely to be encountered.

There is no reason, in my opinion, why the patients in this parish should not be in as comfortable a state as those in adjoining parishes. All that is needed to bring this about is a liberal and sensible management. The state of matters in parishes quite as bad has undergone a satisfactory change. From the parish of R., for instance, the reports which reached the Board were for many years most unfavourable, but for the last three or four years it has been quite otherwise, and the remedy, when it was fairly attempted to apply it, proved neither difficult nor costly. The parishes of W. and L., again, though still showing

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much that is objectionable, are exhibiting a manifest improvement in the condition of their single patients. Even if nothing had been done there but the removal to asylums of such faulty cases as M. S., E. S., W. G., etc., and the providing of guardians for J. B., A. D., D. S., etc., it is quite clear that, the worst cases being gone or radically changed, the condition of those who remain must, *as a whole*, be more satisfactory. I need not point out, however, that in various other ways, known to the Board, much has been accomplished tending to improve the condition of the single patients in these parishes.

Patients in Odinary Wards of Poorhouses.

Thirteen rural poorhouses were visited, and 45 lunatics were found in them. I have again to report generally of their condition in favourable terms. They were in good health, and apparently happy and contented. They were well clothed and clean, and I have every reason to believe that they are treated with kindness, and that all indulgences and advantages are accorded to them which the rules of the establishments allow. In no house was there any large number, so that they always bore a small proportion to the other inmates, which appeared to me an advantage. They were all incurable and harmless, and none of them were in such a state of mind as to require the appliances of a fully appointed asylum for their proper care. Only in three instances has any change been suggested, and that change was removal to the care of their friends, and was suggested because it was thought it would promote the happiness of the patients.

Patients on Probation.

Of the 4 private probationary patients whom I saw, it was quite clear that 2 would soon require to return to an asylum. One of these would then become a pauper.

Of the 6 pauper probationary patients visited, 1 certainly and 1 probably would require to return to the asylum, 2 would end in cure, and 2 would pass to the list of single patients.

For all these 10 patients every reasonable comfort had been provided, and they were found under circumstances which could not be regarded as otherwise than favourable. Liberal allowances had been given to the paupers, and they were placed under the care of suitable guardians.

A patient in Banffshire, discharged last year on probation, and thereafter a single patient, has done so well that certificates of sanity have, I think, been properly given, and she now occupies her own house.

Private Patients.

From year to year I have had occasion to direct the attention of the Board to the fact that there are many private patients in Scotland residing with strangers, and kept for profit without the sanction of the Board or the order of the Sheriff. In the great majority of instances, this arises from ignorance of the requirements of the law. Every such case, however, ought to be brought under the jurisdiction of the Board, as is contemplated by the Lunacy Act. The advantage of this is evident from the reports sent to the Board this year regarding the private patients in Arran.

It is hoped that the measures now under the Board's consideration may lead to many of these patients being placed in a legal position, and thus, perhaps, obviate the risk of unpleasant disclosures.

Movement of Registered Single Patients.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings on the 14th of May 1855, the last accessible return from the Board of Supervision, is given as 1366. In the first return to the Board of Lunacy on the 1st of January 1858, the number was 1784, showing an increase of 418. The anticipated operation of the Lunacy Law led to this sudden increase.

Since that time 1972 new cases have been intimated, the whole number on the registers up to 1st January 1868 being 3720.

If we go back to the number in May 1855, and include the increase between that date and January 1858, we have 2354 as the number of new cases.

This would give 112 per cent. of new cases on the original number in January 1858, and 162 per cent. on the number in May 1855, representing in either case a very considerable movement.

The present number of single patients is considerably below that in January 1858, and it may be useful to show what has become of the number of the new cases—*plus* the difference between the present and the original number.

All the changes, however, in the number and distribution of single patients during 1867 are not yet available, and the inquiry must, therefore, be limited to the end of 1866.

At that time (the end of 1866), the whole number of single patients entered in the registers was 3533, or as calculated from the tables, 3442. At the same date the existing number of single patients was 1543, showing 1899 as the number to be accounted for, which is done as follows :—

1. Removed to Asylums,	450
2. Dead,	827
3. Certified sane,	189
4. Removed from Poor Roll,	433
	1899

(1.) *Removals to Asylums.*

The number of removals to asylums is larger, I think, than may generally be expected. By the end of last year it will be little short of 500.

Judging from my own experience, if 450 *registered* single patients have been removed to asylums, an equal number of patients *not registered as single patients* must have gone to asylums during the same nine years as the result of the inspections of the visiting Commissioners. What has been said in this Report regarding Banff and Moray is referred to as showing how these removals occur. We should thus have about 900 patients drafted in this manner from private dwellings into asylums during the period in question.

The number of those who have, during the same time, passed directly from Asylums to the list of registered single patients is 282, so that the exchange has been in favour of Asylum populations. It is possible, however, that the exchange has not been quite so much in their favour as these figures show, because there are some pauper patients who leave asylums and eventually become single patients, but do not do so *immediately* on removal ; and there are also some patients removed from Asylums as non-paupers who become pauper single patients some time after removal. Of the 559 pauper patients visited by me this year, 103, or 18 per cent., were ascertained to have been under asylum care ; while of the last 581 patients registered as *single* during the years 1863-4-5, and 6, 137, or 23·4 per cent., were direct transferences from Asylums to private dwellings.

(2.) *Deaths.*

The average number of registered single patients for the nine years was 1725, and the average annual mortality 92, being at the rate of 5·3 per cent. The rate of mortality for each of the nine years was as follows :—

1858	5·4 per cent.	1863	5·2 per cent.
1859	4·6 „	1864	6·4 „
1860	5·0 „	1865	5·3 „
1861	4·5 „	1866	5·6 „
1862	5·6 „		

The low mortality among single patients has often been the subject of remark, and must be regarded as evidence that their condition is not unfavourable.

(3.) *New Cases.*

The new intimations since 1860, when the Lunacy Law may be looked on as having acquired something like a settled operation, have been from year to year as follows :—

During 1860	158	During 1864	141
„ 1861	164	„ 1865	131
„ 1862	109	„ 1866	152
„ 1863	157	„ 1867	187

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Effects of Removal to an Asylum of Patients long Secluded, Restrained, or Grossly Neglected.

The attention of the Board has been directed, from time to time, by the Visiting Commissioners to a considerable number of instances in which patients have been subjected to prolonged and cruel restraint, or to very great misery and neglect.

The great majority of such patients have been removed to asylums at the instance of the Board, and it so happens that several of them have died soon after admission. This has occurred with a frequency sufficient to attract official attention, and to become the subject of remark when a new case is brought under the notice of the Board, and when the propriety of insisting on removal to an asylum is under consideration.

The death of such patients soon after entering an asylum has also been observed by the public, and has sometimes been brought forward as a reason for opposing the Board's order to remove a patient.

The subject, therefore, appears to be one which merits examination. An opinion that the removal of such patients to asylums is *generally* followed by their death, may, on inquiry, be found to be the product of a few strongly-marked cases in which that result did follow removal, but may not be borne out by the facts as a whole, which may point to the substitution of *occasionally* for *generally* in the statement of the opinion, and thus fundamentally change its character.

Having lately had frequent occasion to discuss this point in connexion with the removal of J. C. last year, and the proposed removal of Mrs. D. this year, I was led to examine the facts, as far as my own notes and memory enabled me. As seven-tenths of the whole number of these extraordinary cases of restraint and misery, which have called for the active interference of the Board, have occurred in the district on which I am reporting, I was able, from the data thus at command, to arrive at certain, though necessarily indefinite, conclusions. But since my return to Edinburgh, I have made the examination with more care, and with the aid of the necessary official documents, and it may be of advantage to embody the results in this Report, as the point in question bears directly on the disposal of patients who are found under certain conditions in private dwellings.

There has been some difficulty, of course, in determining what cases should be included, and what cases should be excluded from such an inquiry, and on this point I have sought the assistance of those able to advise in the matter. The most startling cases of restraint, neglect, and misery, which have been brought under the notice of the Board, and which have led to much correspondence and to active interference, amount to 21 in number. In all of these, when they became known to the Board, the disease was confirmed and incurable, and of all them it was a feature that the cruel treatment had been prolonged over a considerable number of years. In many times that number of cases the Board has interfered and insisted on removal to asylums, but these 21 cases stand out apart from the others, and are marked by special features relating to restraint or seclusion, or by something very unusual in the degree or character of the wretchedness of their condition. They are, in short, the cases which have been most discussed and spoken of by the Board, by parochial authorities, and by the public, and it is thus easy to understand how the occurrence of the death of any of them, soon after removal to an asylum, would attract attention, and become the subject of remark. And it is easy, also, to see how it may have happened, as in like circumstances it often happens, that where no prominent event followed the removal, the case would be overlooked and forgotten, and how an impression might thus be formed from occurrences which were really selected, though insensibly so and without acknowledgment. How far this has, or has not, been the case in the matter now under investigation, will be seen from what follows.

Of the 21 cases, 11 are dead and 10 are still living.

Of the deaths, 4 occurred within six months, 4 within eleven months, 1 about eighteen months, 1 twenty-seven months, and 1 seven years after admission. Of those living, 1 has been about two years under asylum care, 2 have been about three and a half years, 1 has been about four years, 1 has been about seven years, 2 have been about seven and a half years, and 1 has been about nine years, while the remaining 2 are recent admissions, and perhaps on that ground should be excluded from this inquiry. If that were done, we should have eight out of nineteen of such patients dying within a year after their admis-

sion into asylums. None of these eight were spoken of as being in a state of active disease at the time of their removal. With reference to the majority, indeed, it was quite otherwise, for the information before the Board as to the bodily condition of the patients was, on the whole, satisfactory, and was certainly not such as to make them hesitate on that account about urging removal. Nevertheless, it appears that not a few of these patients were regarded by the asylum authorities as being in a state of very infirm health at the time of their admission, and were so described in the notices sent to the Board. In several of them, again, the insanity was complicated with epilepsy, which in these cases was the cause of death. The facts, however, will be best stated by a short note in reference to each patient, dealing, in the first instance, with those whose death occurred within a year after removal to an asylum.

Case 1.—*J. C.—Dementia—Prolonged seclusion and misery.*—This woman was found in a room with the window built up, lying naked on a bed which was in an extraordinary state of rottenness and filth. She had not been in the open air, and had not seen daylight for ten or twelve years.

She was first visited by myself, and afterwards by Dr. Browne, and we did not observe about her any decided sign of bodily disease. Though pale, she was in tolerably good flesh.

She was received into the Asylum in February 1867, and her state of bodily health on admission is described as "feeble," but though there is no further remark, I have reason to believe that the existence of a tuberculous deposit in her lungs was then strongly suspected.

She died in March, after a residence in the Asylum of about six weeks. Her age was under 30, and the cause of death, as ascertained by *post-mortem* examination, was phthisis.

Case 2.—*J. P.—Dementia—Prolonged seclusion.*—This patient was found occupying a small windowless and fireless cell, built for the purpose. He had been secluded for many years continuously. He was generally in a state of nakedness.

At the instance of the Board, his removal to an asylum was carried out on the 20th September 1864, and his bodily state is described on admission as "moderately good." He appeared to be a strong, well-nourished man; and in view of the treatment he had so long endured, his good condition was often commented on.

He died of phthisis on the 28th April 1865, in the 37th year of his age, and after a residence in the Asylum of about seven months.

Case 3.—*A. M'M.—Idiocy—Misery, mismanagement, and seclusion.*—I have never seen a case of greater misery, neglect, and mismanagement, than this one. No description could convey a correct notion of the dirt and discomfort of the windowless, wretched, and fireless hole in which she slept, and to which she was almost constantly confined, and this state of matters had lasted for upwards of 20 years.

Dispensation was withdrawn, and she was placed in an asylum in June 1863, when she was described as "feeble and reduced."

She died, at the age of 38, in May 1864, of chronic diarrhœa, after a residence in the asylum of about 10 months.

Case 4.—*E. G.—Idiocy and epilepsy—Neglect, misery and seclusion.*—A stronger case of neglect and mismanagement has seldom been brought under the notice of the Board. Some efforts were made to improve her condition at home, but without success. She had lived for a quarter of a century in the wretched state in which she was found.

The patient was removed to an asylum in March 1865, and on admission her "bodily health and condition" are described as "good," but it is added that she was "labouring under catarrh."

In January 1866, she died at the age of 48, and after a residence of 10 months.

This patient was subject to epilepsy, and her death was due to that complication.

Case 5.—*D. H.—Idiocy and epilepsy—Restraint.*—This patient was for a great part of his life kept more or less constantly under restraint, being frequently chained to the wall.

His removal to an asylum took place in November 1866, and in regard to his "bodily health and condition," nothing is noted in the report from the asylum but that he was "thin."

He died in March 1867, at the age of 15, after a residence of four months.

He was subject to epilepsy, and his death appears to have been due to that complication.

Case 6.—*T. S.—Idiocy—Restraint and mismanagement.*—This man was found in a sort of cage, where he had been for many years, and his condition otherwise was most objectionable. Some efforts, however, were made to better it, without removal to an asylum, but no success followed, and he was placed in an asylum in October 1861.

His bodily health and condition on admission are described as "moderate."

He died at the age of 34 of phthisis, in May 1862, after a residence of about six months.

Case 7.—*B. W.—Dementia—Misery, mismanagement, and seclusion.*—It would not be easy to imagine a state of greater discomfort, and dirt, and misery than that in which this patient lived for 15 or 20 years.

Dispensation was withdrawn, and removal to an asylum carried into effect in October 1865.

On admission her bodily health and condition are described as "weakly," and it is added, "there is some slight lesion of the left lung, otherwise she is healthy."

She died in September 1866, at the age of 35, after a residence in the asylum of 11 months. The cause of death, as ascertained by *post-mortem* examination, was cardiac disease.

Case 8.—*A. M'C.—Dementia and epilepsy—Misery, mismanagement, and seclusion.*—This woman lived for many years in great misery. For a very long period she never had an article of clothing on. She was grossly neglected, but was not under restraint.

The Board interfered, withdrew dispensation, and the patient was placed in an asylum in November 1863.

Her bodily state on admission is not remarked on, but she was stout and well-nourished.

She died at the age of 51, in May 1864, after a residence in the asylum of 6 months. She was an epileptic, and to this her death was due.

The Board has not had more important or extensive dealings with any eight cases than with these. In all of them removal to an asylum was regarded as the proper and only remedy for the gross mismanagement they displayed, but the exposure of the abuse, and the application of the remedy (generally in the face of opposition), made the cases widely known and much spoken of, and when death soon followed, it is easy to see how readily it would be accepted as in some way the effect of the removal, and how much difficulty such a view might originate in other cases,—a result, indeed, which has already been experienced. I think it can be shown, however, that nothing has occurred with reference to this class of patients to raise a misgiving as to whether the course adopted by the Board in dealing with them was the proper and humane one. The details of the cases in which death did not follow removal, will, I think, establish this. But even if it could be shown that the sudden transference of patients who have been long restrained or secluded, and who have lived in extreme wretchedness, to the comforts and care which an asylum affords, had in some way or other a tendency, in the first instance, to disturb the health, and beget disease or make it active, this would only point to the adoption of a special treatment of such patients in the early months after their admission. It is not easy to see how such a change should have any injurious effect, or anything, indeed, but an immediately beneficial effect; nor if we did see how it might do harm, would it be easy to say by what special treatment the injury could be prevented, unless, indeed, it were by a treatment, as I have heard suggested, more or less influenced by the principles which direct the treatment of persons long exposed to cold and hunger, and involving among other things some restriction of the dietary for a time after admission. It might be well in future, therefore, when such a patient is sent to an asylum, to furnish the superintending physician with all the facts possessed by the Board as to the patient's previous condition, regarding which he may receive by the ordinary channels comparatively imperfect information. The eight cases which I have briefly detailed, are sufficient to indicate the propriety of what I suggest, though they cannot be regarded as proving anything.

Before leaving them to discuss the remaining thirteen cases, it may be well

to observe that the cause of death in 3 of the 8 cases was epilepsy, in other 3 it was phthisis, in 1 disease of the heart, and in 1 chronic diarrhœa.

I have hitherto spoken only of the 8 deaths which occurred within the first year after admission, because I think these only can be held as relevant to the question. The other 3 deaths occurred respectively after 18, 27, and 84 months stay in the Asylum—all considerable periods. No one, I think, could have ventured to predict that these three patients would have lived so long under the conditions in which they were found by the Visiting Commissioner. Of these cases, also, I shall briefly note the particulars.

Case 9.—*S. N.—Chronic mania—Misery and voluntary seclusion.*—This patient lived for 20 years alone in a room crowded with dogs, cats, poultry, old furniture, filthy rags, and rubbish of all sorts. She was under no guardianship or care of any sort, and was in a state of great wretchedness.

At the instance of the Board she was removed to an asylum in June 1864, and died there at the age of 67, in February 1866, after a residence of 18 months.

She was described as "thin and infirm" on admission, and the cause of death was influenza.

Case 10.—*D. M'I.—Idiocy—Great neglect and hardship.*—This was the case of a homeless and friendless wanderer, who often slept on the hill-side in the very depth of winter. So friendless and neglected was this aged and infirm man, that there was some difficulty in discovering his name.

He was placed in the Asylum in October 1858, and died in January 1861, being more than 70 years old, and having been under asylum care for 27 months. His bodily health on admission is described as "pretty well."

Case 11.—*M. D.—Chronic mania—Extraordinary restraint and misery.*—This young woman, in a state of absolute nudity, was for 5 or 6 years confined in a small cage, was almost deprived of light, was never washed, was fed on coarse uncooked food, and slept on loose straw saturated with her own increments.

The case became known to the Board in 1858, and the patient was forthwith removed to an asylum. She is described as "pale and flabby" on admission, and as having "a leprous eruption on various parts of her body."

She remained under asylum care till 1866, when, at the age of 37, and after an illness of 6 months, she died of phthisis, as was ascertained by *post-mortem* examination.

A worse case than this has never been known to the Board, yet she lived for more than 7 years under asylum care, and for a great part of that time was in good bodily health, and in a much improved mental state.

These three cases were instances of mismanagement, misery, and restraint quite as pronounced and prolonged as any of the first eight; yet, considering the age of two of them and the life of hardship they had endured, they lived a reasonable time, and the worst of them lived for a considerable number of years.

As regards restraint, neglect, and misery, the remaining 10 patients, who are still in asylums, and many of whom have been there for a considerable period, were in an equally pitiable condition, and had been so for an equally long time, as the following short note of each case will show:—

Case 12.—*J. S.—Idiot—Seclusion and great misery.*—This is the case of a young girl, 25 years old, who for many years had been constantly kept in bed in a state of absolute nudity. Her habits were filthy, and her person and bed were in a state of extraordinary dirt. Besides being an offence to decency, her whole condition was one of extreme wretchedness, but no mechanical restraint was resorted to.

After some delay, removal to an Asylum was effected in 1864, and her state of bodily health on admission is described as "apparently good."

She is still living, and is seemingly in the enjoyment of good health.

Case 13.—*M. or M. D.—Chronic mania—Great misery and neglect.*—This young woman was allowed to wander about the woods, during the depth of winter, in a state approaching nudity, and she was often without food for days on end. This treatment had lasted for years, when the circumstances became known to the Board, through whose instrumentality she was placed in an asylum.

She is described as "pale and emaciated" on her admission in 1858, but she is now living, and is in a greatly improved state of health, both mental and bodily.

Case 14.—*A. M'K.—Idiocy and epilepsy—Restraint.*—This girl was for a great many years habitually tethered or chained.

On the ground of the restraint resorted to, she was removed to an asylum in April 1866, and she remains there. Her bodily condition and health on admission are described as good.

Case 15.—*P. F.—Restraint.*—This girl was found chained to a stone. The case was peculiar and interesting. She was 16 years old, and had been only a year insane, and there was then not much intellectual disturbance, but her character had undergone such a change as made it impossible to keep her at home without restraint. She was not, however, confined to her room or to the house, but was allowed to move about as freely as she could with a chain round her waist, fastened to a stone weighing about 20lbs.

Removal to an asylum was therefore ordered, and the patient has been more or less constantly under asylum care since 1860. She is now in a state of dementia.

In this and the last case the restraint was not associated with very great wretchedness of condition.

Case 16.—*J. L.—Chronic mania—Utter neglect and great wretchedness.*—This was the case of a homeless, houseless wanderer utterly neglected, and altogether without guardianship, but under no restraint. There was a little hollow on a bleak hill-top in which she often slept even in the depth of winter.

She was removed to an asylum in October 1861, and is still there.

Case 17.—*M. M.—Dementia—Restraint and misery.*—This woman was, for many years, confined in a cage.

She was removed to an asylum in June 1860, and her bodily condition is then described as weak. She is still alive.

Cases 18 *and* 19.—*C. S. and M. S.—Chronic mania—Voluntary seclusion—Misery.*—This was a case of voluntary seclusion. The two sisters lived alone and saw no one for years. The state in which they were found was one of extreme filth and misery, and it is believed that they must often have been in want of food.

They were placed in an asylum in August 1864, and are still alive.

Cases 20 *and* 21.—*J. T. and J. T.—Restraint—Seclusion—Great misery.*—These two patients were found in an extraordinary state of misery. The one was under mechanical restraint, and the other was constantly secluded. It would not be easy to imagine a condition exhibiting greater cruelty, mismanagement, and neglect.

The one entered an asylum in June and the other in November last, and both are believed to be doing well.

It follows, I think, from the details of the last 10 cases that, whether or not the reverse be true of some or of many, the majority of patients who exchange suddenly a state of prolonged restraint and of great misery and neglect for the comforts and nursing of an asylum, give no evidence of consequent injury to their bodily health. And I think the history of the cases, taken as a whole, leaves no doubt as to the propriety of insisting on the immediate removal to asylums of all patients long subjected to restraint or cruel neglect, when there is no clear and certain prospect of a quick and complete remedy at home. It is not possible to over-estimate the importance of having it widely and strongly felt that seclusion and restraint in all forms meet with such disapproval from the Board that everything will be done to accomplish their instant disuse, and that it will be assumed, in the first instance, that every patient under restraint at home should not be there, the fact being held as showing that he needs the appliances of an asylum for his proper care. The active interference of the Board in such a case does great good, and influences public opinion over a wide district in a way which tells beneficially on the condition of all the insane in it, and this, I believe, will be the result whatever be the fate of the patient after removal.

It would be unreasonable, however, in every case of restraint to urge removal to an asylum, for many cases have become known to the Board in which restraint was applied when it was quite unnecessary, its use having been commenced in the early and active stage of disease, and continued after the patient had

become incurable, harmless, and easily managed. This change of state, however, is sometimes not recognised, and the mistaken notion is entertained that the old state of violence may return if the restraint be removed. When such a case is met with, if there is a security that all restraint will be at once discontinued, if the patient's mental state does not need asylum treatment, and if a proper provision for his comfort is made, then he may properly be left at home. Frequently this will involve a change of residence and guardian, but not always, for in such matters there is no unbending rule. Should it happen, though the patient be in the state described, that there is no prospect of a speedy and effectual remedy at home, then, rather than give any sanction to restraint or gross neglect, the removal of the patient should be insisted on, even though he may not require the appliances of an asylum for his safety and care. Not a small proportion of the 21 cases just detailed is made up of cases of this nature, and, by views such as I have now described, I am guided in the recommendations which follow reports on such cases.

As an illustration of what has been said regarding the discontinuance of restraint without removal to an asylum, I may cite the two following cases, in one of which both the guardian and residence were changed and in the other not :—

Case 1.—A. M'L.—*Dementia—Cruel restraint.*—This man was for thirty years chained to his bed. Removal to an asylum was ordered in 1858 ; but it happened at the time that the staple by which the chain was secured to the bed-frame got loose and came out, and it was observed that he never attempted to leave his bed, or otherwise to give trouble. Accordingly, on application, the order for removal was withdrawn and *dispensation* granted, on condition that he should be removed to a comfortable house and placed under the care of a suitable guardian. This was done, and he remained there for five years, till his death, at the age of 75, in 1863—favourable reports regarding his condition during these five years being always sent to the Board.

Case 2.—J. L.—*Dementia—Restraint.*—In 1858 it was found that this woman was frequently under mechanical restraint.

All restraint, however, was discontinued, and a satisfactory arrangement made for her care without removal to an asylum.

She is still in good health, and is reported on in favourable terms by all who visit her.

I shall conclude my remarks on this subject with a note regarding another case—the most distressing instance of prolonged restraint which the investigations of the Visiting Commissioners have disclosed, and the only one in which the efforts of the Board to ameliorate the patient's condition were finally defeated. I allude here to this case because the patient died shortly after the last effort made by the Board to accomplish her removal. Had that effort been successful, she would probably have died at the time she did, which would have been soon after entering the asylum, and she would thus have been added to the eight cases detailed in this report.

M. M'A.—*Chronic mania—Cruel and greatly prolonged restraint.*—This woman was for a dozen of years in a strait jacket without intermission. In addition to this, she was laced down to a bed. The constant restraint had permanently stiffened her limbs.

All efforts of the Board to accomplish the removal of the patient were unavailing, though the case was repeatedly brought before the Sheriff-court. This is the most signal defeat which the Board has sustained in its efforts to improve the condition of patients found out of asylums.

The first petition presented to the Sheriff was in 1859. After this followed an appeal, then fresh applications to the Court, and fresh appeals, the last being in 1862. During all this time the restraint was in no degree relaxed. She died in 1863.

This patient never was a pauper, and this leads me to remark that 13 of the 21 patients who have been here referred to were not in receipt of parochial relief when they became known to the Board, and in some of the others dispensation from removal to an asylum had never been granted.

Appendix F.

General Reports on Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

II.—REPORT BY DR. PATERSON

On Single Patients visited by him in 1867, in the Counties of Aberdeen, Argyle, Dumbarton, Forfar, Kincardine, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, and in the Western Isles.

Number of patients visited.

The number of pauper lunatics residing as single patients under the sanction of the Board of Lunacy, visited by me in 1867, amounts to 610, or, if we include asylum patients out on probation, and patients in groups not exceeding 4 in number residing in special licensed houses, to 643. Their distribution, according to sex and the counties in which they reside, is shown in the following table:—

TABLE I.—COUNTIES VISITED, WITH THE NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN EACH COUNTY.

COUNTIES.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Aberdeen,	46	64	110
Argyle,	48	61	109
Dumbarton,	7	10	17
Forfar,	23	36	59
Kincardine,	10	15	25
Perth,	56	68	124
Ross and Cromarty,	33	54	87
Stirling,	11	14	25
Western Isles,	29	25	54
	263	347	610
On Probation,	6	5	11
In Special Licensed Houses,	6	16	22
	275	368	643

Supervision of Single Patients in Scotland.

Some misapprehension appears to exist with regard to the nature, antecedents, and distribution of the class of pauper lunatics, known under the name of single patients in Scotland, as well as the extent of the supervision exercised over them by the Board of Lunacy. Thus, in the last Report of the English Commissioners in Lunacy, it is stated that the practice of placing or boarding out the harmless and incurable insane poor in private houses, has been followed for some years in Scotland, and is considered to work well; and that the application of the system as a means of relieving the asylums in England and Wales of their harmless chronic patients, and thus providing for the reception of recent and curable cases, has been strongly advocated in some quarters: a proposal which they consider, however, to be inapplicable to the circumstances of pauper lunatics in England where they state that there are already upwards of 6600 residing as single patients, whom it is the duty of the parochial medical officers to visit and report upon at stated periods, and any of whom may be re-

moved to asylums if there is reason to suppose that they are neglected or improperly treated. Now if it were to be inferred from the above, that in Scotland the class of single patients is in a great measure kept up and recruited by the practice of drafting them out of asylums into private houses, under the care of parties who are unconnected with them by the ties of natural affection and duty; or that the superintendence and control exercised over them is substantially the same in the two divisions of the kingdom, such an inference would be considerably wide of the mark. It will be seen, by a reference to the following table, that so far from having been placed or boarded out with strangers, the greater number of the single patients whom I have visited are living with their own families or near relatives, and that not more than 17 per cent. of the whole are known ever to have been in asylums at all. The fact is, that the great majority have simply been allowed to remain where we found them; that is to say, under the care of relatives or friends, on our being satisfied that the arrangement was a suitable one, or capable of being made so: and at least 86 per cent. consist of idiotic and demented persons, for whom asylum treatment would have been unsuitable or unnecessary. It is true that the system has been advocated both here and in England with a more extended object, as a means whereby the growing demand for increased asylum accommodation for pauper lunatics may be met, and a number of incurable and harmless patients, who, it is believed, will be fully as well cared for in private dwellings as they would be in association with large numbers of the insane in the wards of asylums, may be disposed of under sufficient guarantees for their safety and wellbeing. But this has scarcely yet become a matter of urgent demand in Scotland, several of the asylums, which were estimated as necessary at the time of the passing of the Scotch Lunacy Act, ten years ago, not being yet erected. The real advantage which the Scotch system can lay claim to in its mode of dealing with single patients, and which is essentially favourable to its still further development in the directions referred to, appears to me to consist not so much in the fact of the residence of a certain proportion of pauper lunatics with their own families or with strangers, as in the necessity for the sanction of the Board of Lunacy being given in each case before such residence can be permitted, and in the visits which it is the duty of parochial medical officers and inspectors of poor to pay to the patients at regular periods being supplemented by those of accredited representatives of the Board of Lunacy, who are charged to inquire into the suitableness of the case for domestic care, and into the sufficiency of the guardianship, allowances, clothing, and general accommodation, and on whose unfavourable report the sanction may be withdrawn and the patients sent to an asylum.

The following table, exhibiting the character of the disease and the nature of the connexion between the patients and their guardians in the 610 single patients visited by me, together with the proportion ascertained to have been previously in asylums, will serve to illustrate the foregoing observations:—

Table II.—Character of Disease and Connexion between Single Patients and their Guardians, with Proportion previously in Asylums.

Number of Single Patients visited in 1867, . . .	610		
Of whom—			
Idiots, ...	409		
Demented, ...	119	or 86.5	per cent.
Maniacal—*i.e.*, chiefly cases of chronic mania, melancholia, etc., not rendering the patient unfit to live under domestic care, .	82	or 13.4	per cent.
With relatives, ...	438	or 71.8	per cent.
With strangers, ...	154	or 25.2	per cent.
Alone, ...	18	or 2.9	per cent.
Ascertained to have been previously in asylums,	104	or 17	per cent.

Appendix F.

General Reports on Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Special Licensed Houses.

TABLE III.—PAUPER LUNATICS IN SPECIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	No. of Houses.	No. of Patients.			Nature of Disease.		
		M.	F.	Total.	Idiotic.	Demented.	Maniacal.
Kincardine, . . .	1	...	2	2	...	2	...
Stirling, . . .	7	2	10	12	3	5	4
Perth, ...	5	4	4	8	...	7	1
	13	6	16	22	3	14	5

If the system of boarding out in private houses and with strangers, of lunatics discharged from asylums, is destined to prevail to any extent in Scotland, it will probably develop itself in this direction. The Board of Lunacy has, accordingly, been careful to fence it about with well-considered checks and regulations. Under the provisions of the Lunacy Acts, a license can be granted by the Board free of charge, and in the case of pauper lunatics, on the application of the Inspector of Poor, to some respectable householder for the reception of not more than four pauper lunatics. In the generality of licenses granted as yet, the number of patients in each house has been restricted to two. The character of the applicant and suitableness of the house, are duly inquired into by the Board before granting the license, and the sanction of the Board, founded on a medical certificate of the patient's fitness to be placed in a special licensed house, is further required for each case. Rules and regulations for the conduct and management of the house are also enforced, the non-observance of which may involve a forfeiture of the license—and the houses are, in addition, periodically visited by one of the medical commissioners or deputy-commissioners. Such is the nature of the special license, and such the checks devised against any possible abuses that may arise from it. There has been a slight addition to the number of special licensed houses and their inmates in the district during the past year, but, as will be seen on referring back to the Table, however valuable and important an auxiliary they may become in the future, they have not yet attained such proportions as materially to affect the numbers in asylums.

Non-pauper Lunatics in Private Houses.

There is considerable danger, however, of abuses occurring in connexion with another class of single patients—those namely, possessed of some amount of means, who may be kept by private parties for gain, in evasion or contravention of the law. The number of private lunatics so situated in Scotland and not reported to the Board of Lunacy, nor under any official supervision and control, is, we have reason to suspect, far from inconsiderable. In many instances it is due, as we have satisfied ourselves upon inquiry, rather to ignorance and misconception of the law, or of what constitutes lunacy in the eye of the law, than to wilful disregard of its provisions on the part of those having the charge of these cases. But in either event, the parties, whether knowingly or not, are subjecting themselves to pecuniary penalties: and the enactment enabling the Board of Lunacy to grant special licenses, free of charge, for the reception of not more than 4 lunatics into any private house, while it takes away all excuse from such as are disposed to be contumacious and to act in defiance of the law, will, there is reason to hope, enable the Board gradually to bring all such houses and their inmates under its control and supervision. Several cases of this kind have come to my knowledge during the past year in the course of my visitation in different parts of the country, and the knowledge thus acquired will, I trust, lay the foundation for measures calculated to make the requirements of the law more widely known, and to place the Board in a position to enforce it where wilfully disregarded.

Admissions and Removals from Roll since previous Visitation.

TABLE IV.—CHANGES FOUND TO HAVE OCCURRED AMONG SINGLE PATIENTS SINCE PREVIOUS VISIT.

COUNTIES.	ADDED TO ROLL.			REMOVED FROM ROLL.				
	New Cases.	On Probation.	Total.	Recovered	Died.	Sent to Asylums.	Removed by other Causes.	Total.
Aberdeen, . .	12	3	15	1	4	7	...	12
Argyle, . .	4	4	8	2	15	4	...	21
Dumbarton, . .	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3
Forfar, . . .	2	...	2	...	5	2	1	8
Kincardine, . .	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Perth, . . .	6	4	10	...	10	2	2	14
Ross and Cromarty,	7	...	7	...	8	1	...	9
Stirling, . .	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	5
Western Isles, .	5	...	5	1	3	2	...	6
	39	11	50	4	52	18	4	78

It will been seen from the above Table of admissions and removals from the roll, that there have been 39 cases visited for the first time as single patients in my district during the year. Of these, 3 had been previously in asylums. Eleven had been removed from asylums on probation—making a total of 50 new cases, of whom 14 had been in asylums. Against these we have to set 78 removed from the roll by death, transference to asylums, recovery, or other causes—the transferences to asylums amounting to 18. It appears, therefore, that the tendency to a decrease in the number of single patients noticed in previous Reports continues, while the interchange of cases between asylums and single patients in my district, has been slightly in favour of the former. Removal to an asylum or death are almost the only modes by which we can look for vacancies to occur in the numbers of single patients. The prevailing form of the disease precludes the expectation of a cure, except in a small proportion of cases, while the pauperism is not an evil likely to diminish with the advancing years of the patient. An individual, therefore, who has once appeared upon the roll as a single patient, may generally, unless afterwards removed to an asylum, be expected to continue there until removed by death, and hence the deaths must always account for a large proportion of removals. Such will be found to have been the case with respect to the changes that have occurred in the district since my visitation in 1866. Viewed in connexion with the numbers of single patients in the district, the percentage of deaths this year, though not absolutely large, is larger than in former years; but accidental and temporary circumstances of a local nature will always tend to influence this in a manner for which it is not easy to account, and the more limited the numbers to be dealt with, the more will such irregularities manifest themselves. Thus, while the mortality for the whole number of patients in this district was 7·9 per cent., that for the 112 patients in the county of Aberdeen was only 3·5 per cent.; while in Argyle, with 121 patients, or almost the same number as Aberdeen, it was as high as 12·3 per cent. In the Western Isles, again, it was 5·4 per cent., being the same as the general average for the whole of Scotland. And in the small county of Dumbarton, 3 deaths in 19 cases brought up the mortality to the extraordinary proportion of 15.7 per cent.—illustrating very strongly what has been said above with regard to the difficulty of drawing correct inferences in such matters from a limited number of cases. These points will be found more fully brought out in the annexed Table. I may add that the annual mortality among single patients, on the whole cases visited since the establishment of the Board of Lunacy, has amounted to 5·2 per cent.; and that on the average number of single patients in 1866 throughout the whole of Scotland, it is not found to exceed the same remarkably low rate, being 5.5 per cent.

Appendix F.

General Reports on Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

TABLE V.—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH COUNTY VISITED.

COUNTIES.	Average of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage for each County.
Aberdeen,	112	4	3.5
Argyle,	121	15	12.3
Dumbarton,	19	3	15.7
Forfar,	63	5	7.9
Kincardine,	24	...	...
Perth,	135	10	7.4
Ross and Cromarty,	90	8	8.4
Stirling,	36	4	11.1
Western Isles,	55	3	5.4
	655	52	Tot. per cent. of Deaths, 7.9

Assumed Proportion between Lunatics in Asylums and in Private Houses.

It has been attempted to lay down a certain proportion which it is assumed that pauper lunatics in private dwellings ought to bear to those in asylums, or to the whole number of pauper lunatics in the country. Such an estimate must necessarily be conjectural and based on arbitrary grounds. It is not only the nature and form of insanity that has to be taken into account, but the amount and quality of domestic care, the character and trustworthiness of the guardians, and the means of enforcing an effectual system of official inspection and control. Where this last duty is vested in some independent authority, and systematically carried out, the proportion of single patients may properly be allowed to be greater than where it is either wholly neglected or entrusted exclusively to local agents. I am of opinion that nearly all recent cases of insanity occurring among the poor should, in the first instance, be treated in asylums, and, if manifesting symptoms of improvement under such treatment, not removed until a reasonable time has been afforded for testing its probable permanence. The pauperism which insanity so frequently brings in its train should be anticipated, not waited for. I could adduce many instances in which parochial authorities have delayed to interpose, or to assist in placing the patient in an asylum, until the disease had become confirmed, and have thus entailed upon themselves a life-long source of expenditure on behalf of the pauper lunatic and his family. Experience, and the growth of more correct and humane ideas, are, I am happy to say, daily teaching those entrusted with the management of the poor the wisdom of prompt and timely action, and a liberal interpretation of the powers vested in them, in these cases; and the instances consequently are increasingly few in which the duty devolves upon us to take the initiative in recommending the removal of recent and acute cases of pauper lunacy to an asylum.

General Condition of Single Patients.

If it be granted that a certain proportion of pauper lunatics may be permitted to remain under domestic care, it follows that their position cannot be regarded as altogether an unsatisfactory one, if we find them living as the parties under whose care they are placed are accustomed to do, and sharing in the ordinary food and accommodation of the family; supplemented as these will be by such allowances from the parish for sustenance, clothing, and, in certain cases, for nursing and attendance, as the circumstances of the patient demand. In forming a general estimate, therefore, of the condition of single patients throughout the country, it is necessary to take into account the condition and domestic habits of the labouring classes residing in the same district, of whose families those patients are for the most part members, and to whose mode of life they have been trained and accustomed from their earliest years. These will be found to vary greatly in

different parts of the country, so that no fixed and inflexible standard can be laid down. There is no doubt that in every district much still remains to be done to raise the condition of the families of the lower orders, whether as regards house accommodation, means of subsistence, or habits of cleanliness and domestic management; and if this be true regarding such families generally, it must be true likewise regarding their insane inmates. It is to be remembered, however, that over these latter the Board of Lunacy possesses special powers: and that, by the provision secured for him, and the means taken to ascertain that he gets the full benefit of that provision, the pauper lunatic is no longer to be regarded as a mere burden upon his family, but as one for whose comfort and proper treatment they are responsible to the guardians of the public charity who assist them in maintaining him. It is the duty of the Visiting Commissioners to transmit to the Board of Lunacy, as soon as possible after their visits, a specific report upon the condition and requirements of each patient, with such recommendations as appear to them to be called for in the circumstances of the case. On these reports action is at once taken, and, where the condition of the patient is unsatisfactory and appears incapable of improvement under domestic care, the Board is empowered to call for his removal to an asylum. Thus we find that eighteen cases were sent from my district to asylums in the interval between the visitations of 1866 and 1867, chiefly on my recommendation; and similar proceedings are being taken, if they have not already been brought to a conclusion, in regard to patients whose removal I found it my duty to recommend last year. In this way—to say nothing of improvements effected in the condition of those remaining in private dwellings by such suggestions and advice, as well as injunctions of a more authoritative nature, as habitually arise out of our visits—the labours of the Visiting Commissioners have borne good fruits; and, in my opinion, must have been singularly barren of results if we did not feel ourselves in a position to report in generally favourable terms regarding the condition of single patients throughout Scotland.

So many data have been given in various forms in this as well as in previous Reports, whereby to estimate the condition and progress of single patients in Scotland since the first institution of the Board of Lunacy ten years ago, and the nature, extent, and effects of the changes which have resulted from the inspection of the Visiting Commissioners, that it appears to me unnecessary to dwell upon the subject at greater length in the present Report. It may be more to the purpose, in bringing this Report to a conclusion, to refer to one or two practical matters affecting the comfort and wellbeing of this class of lunatics, to which my attention has been directed in the course of my recent visitations.

Practical Observations.

Allowances.—The rate of money allowance for single patients throughout Scotland averages three shillings and sixpence a week, and for the general run of cases this would appear to be an adequate standard. Clothing, in whole or in part, is commonly supplied in addition, and not unfrequently house-rent and fuel. When the patient is lodged with strangers, a higher rate of allowance has commonly to be given than when under the care of his own family. Thus the usual rate in special licensed houses in the district for pauper lunatics is five shillings and sixpence a week, besides clothing. The proposed amount of the allowances has to be stated to the Board of Lunacy by the Inspector of the Poor when applying for dispensation from removing the lunatic to an asylum, and no subsequent alteration in their amount is allowed to take place without intimating the same to the Board. Notwithstanding the general average stated above, we shall find, if we inquire into individual cases, that they differ very considerably in respect of the amount of their allowances. I know of some as high as 7s. 6d., and others as low as 9d. in the week. This variety in the amount of the allowance will be found to depend on a variety of circumstances—such as the special care and attention the patient may require; the means and position of his family; his capacity of being in some measure useful and profitable; the scale of living in the district, etc. Generally speaking, I find that parochial boards are disposed to be fair and liberal in their estimate of what is necessary, and to pay every attention to the recommendations of the Board of Lunacy and the Visiting Commissioners. The most difficult cases to bring up to what we should regard as a satisfactory standard are those

Appendix F. — General Reports on Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

of parishes overburdened with pauperism and lunacy, in which the rates for the relief of the poor are exceptionally high, and the number of individuals upon whom they fall extremely limited. Unless under peculiar circumstances, the usual practice, and the most generally to be recommended, is to pay the allowance for aliment in money rather than in kind. But in some remote districts of the country, or in the few and now exceptional cases where patients are living alone, it is still given in kind, or in the shape of credit to a fixed weekly amount at some neighbouring shop; and, under the special circumstances of the cases in which the practice prevails, I have seen no reason to interfere with the arrangement.

Clothing.—As respects articles of clothing, I am of opinion that the parish should generally furnish the articles required, rather than hand over a fixed sum (which is often found to be far from adequate to the requirements of the case) to the guardian wherewith to purchase them. On this subject I cannot too strongly represent the false economy and short-sightedness of imagining that articles of an inferior quality and texture are good enough for the purpose. I have seen such articles worn out in half the time that a better material would have lasted. In this climate the outer clothing should always be warm, and generally of some woollen material; and I am in the habit of recommending that its renewal should take place at a fixed period of the year, about the beginning of winter, as it does not so much matter if it begins to get thin and worn when the weather becomes warmer. Some lunatics are more destructive of clothes than others, and these will require to be supplied more frequently than once a year. Others, of more sedentary and careful habits, may wear their clothing even longer. But in the great majority of cases an annual renewal is necessary, and may be held as sufficient. The practice, however, of waiting till the clothes are in rags before new ones are given, or of doling them out article by article as they may be asked for, does not work well, and is not to be commended.

Medical Registers.—The new form of medical register, containing specific entries, not only in regard to the mental and bodily health of the lunatic, but also regarding the state of his clothes, bedding, personal cleanliness, and requirements of whatever kind, which the parochial medical officer is required to fill up at each quarterly visit, is a great improvement upon the old system, and cannot fail to afford much assistance to Inspectors of Poor. It is now in very general use, and the strongest proof of their sense of its usefulness, and of the readiness with which the recommendations of the Board of Lunacy are generally received by them, is afforded by the fact that several Inspectors were found to have had books printed, in the form prescribed, for the use of their own parishes. Such books are now to be obtained, with the other forms, from the printers and publishers to the Board.

Residences of Pauper Lunatics.—It appears to me of great importance, especially in extensive and thinly-peopled parishes, that the residences of pauper lunatics should be as near as practicable to those of the medical officer and inspector of poor. The worse the condition of the patient, the greater the attention he requires, and the more backward the state of the population generally, the more necessary does this appear to be. There are not a few parishes in Scotland where remote and outlying districts of considerable extent are separated from the chief centres of population, or of parochial agency, by mountains or arms of the sea, and which are inaccessible even to the local authorities at certain seasons of the year for weeks and months together. In such cases as these, regular supervision is a matter of extreme difficulty and labour, and would be greatly facilitated by bringing the patients' residences within easier reach. I am well aware, at the same time, of the great difficulty that will often be met with in doing so, both on account of the want of suitable residences for patients in such localities, as well as the hardship that may be involved in removing families from the land, etc., on which they are dependent, in a greater or less measure, for their support. But I have thought it might not be without its use to allude to the subject, as one which it is of importance to keep in view and to act upon wherever it may be practicable, so as to increase the facilities and the efficiency of supervision.

Visitation of Western Isles.

As last year was the year appointed for the visitation of the Western Isles, it will be proper, before concluding this Report, to subjoin a tabular view of the con-

dition of single pauper patients in that part of the country; comprehending the two principal divisions of Skye, and the chain of islands known under the name of the Long Island, and forming parts of the counties of Ross and Inverness.

TABLE VI.—TABULAR VIEW OF LUNATICS IN WESTERN ISLES.

	No. of Cases.			New Cases.	Character of Disease.			How placed.			Changes since last Visitation.			
	M.	F.	Total.		Idiots.	Demented.	Maniacal.	With Relations.	With Strangers.	Alone.	Recovered.	Died.	Sent to Asylum.	Total.
SKYE, ...	12	9	21	2	13	2	6	18	2	1	...	...	2	2
LONG ISLAND—														
Lewis, Harris,	13	6	19	3	15	3	1	16	3	...	1	1	...	2
North Uist, South Uist, Barra,	4	10	14	...	10	2	2	11	1	2	...	2	...	2
	29	25	54	5	38	7	9	45	6	3	1	3	2	6

The chief peculiarities to be noticed with regard to the patients included in the above Table are—1. The near equality in the numbers of male and female patients giving a slight excess in favour of males, whereas, among the pauper lunatics in all other parts of Scotland, females preponderate. This, as has been pointed out on previous occasions, is probably to be explained by the unusual preponderance of idiots, among whom it has been found that the males contribute a larger proportion than in other forms of insanity. 2. The stationary condition of this part of the district in respect of numbers, as evidenced by the all but equal number of new cases that have taken the place of vacancies produced by death or other causes. 3. The prevalence, as referred to above, of the idiotic and demented, and more especially of the former, over other forms of insanity, and that to a much greater extent than is the case among single patients in other parts of Scotland. In the Long Island, for instance, it will be seen that the idiots and demented are to those labouring under other forms of insanity as ten to one. 4. The great proportion residing under the care of relatives, no less than 83 per cent., being thus disposed of. 5. Not more than three or four of the single patients in these islands were ascertained to have been previously in asylums. In connexion with this it is to be observed, that while throughout Scotland about 28 per cent. of the pauper lunatics are found to be in private dwellings, as against 72 per cent. in establishments, in these islands the proportions are greatly reversed, there being only 37 per cent. in establishments to 63 in private dwellings. If, again, we compare the distribution of the pauper lunatics belonging to Skye with that of those belonging to the Long Island, it will be found that in the former the numbers in establishments and in private dwellings are nearly equal, while in the latter the single patients are in the proportion of three to one. This great disparity between the distribution of lunatics throughout the whole of Scotland and in the Western Islands on the one hand, and between Skye and the Islands more distant

from the mainland on the other, while undoubtedly due, in some degree, to the greater prevalence of the congenital and incurable forms of lunacy, must also be influenced, to a considerable extent, by the remoteness of both portions of the district, and especially of the westernmost islands, from any asylum, and the consequent difficulty and expense attendant upon the removal of patients. The asylum of the district is situated at Inverness, the means of communication with which are in winter unfrequent, tedious, and uncertain. There is a poorhouse in Skye, but no lunatic wards. In the Long Island there are neither poorhouse nor lunatic wards, though I have reason to know that the necessity for both has been strongly represented in the proper quarters. That this is a great want in these remote parts of the country there can be no question. Those who are acquainted with the condition of the people residing in the district will, I am satisfied, readily allow that there must be not a few cases which could be more satisfactorily provided for in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse than at home, and whose residences are so distant from those of the parochial officers, as to make the regular and frequent supervision, which in their circumstances is so desirable, a matter of considerable difficulty. Another want which a poorhouse with lunatic wards attached to it would supply in such a district, is that of some central and convenient situation in which acute and recent cases might be temporarily lodged while awaiting removal to the asylum; or while under medical care and observation, with a view to determine as to their future disposal.

APPENDIX G.

MINUTE OF AGREEMENT, The District Board of Lunacy for the Counties of Edinburgh and Peebles and the Royal Asylum of Edinburgh.

Appendix G. — Agreement between the Royal Edinburgh Asylum and the District Board for the counties of Edinburgh and Peebles.

It is contracted, agreed, and ended between the parties following, *videlicet* :— The Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, incorporated by Act of Parliament, on the first part, and the District Board of Lunacy for the combined Counties of Edinburgh and Peebles, on the second part, in manner following : That is to say, whereas the said first party (The Managers of the Edinburgh Asylum) have, in their said Asylum, accommodation for such of the pauper lunatics of the said combined district as require treatment in an Asylum, in excess of those who, with the sanction of the General Board of Lunacy, are or can be disposed of in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses within the district, or in Private Dwellings, the parties hereto have resolved to contract as follows, *videlicet*,—That the said first party shall receive accommodation, maintain, and treat, in a manner which shall be satisfactory to the General Board of Lunacy, the pauper lunatics belonging and chargeable to the said combined district, in excess as aforesaid, and who are considered by the said General Board of Lunacy to be fit subjects for treatment in a Lunatic Asylum, and for whose admission application may be made by Inspectors of the Poor, or the competent authorities in the said combined district, at the rates following, viz.—(first), for patients from parishes within the said combined district possessing rights of presentation, at the rate of twenty-three pounds sterling per annum, payable quarterly, and in advance ; and (second) for all other patients from parishes within the said combined district, the sum of twenty-seven pounds sterling per annum, also payable quarterly, and in advance ; which several rates, it is hereby agreed between the parties, shall be held to be in full of all charges for accommodation, maintenance, clothing, and bedding, and every other charge applicable to the said pauper lunatics, or any of them, during their residence in the Asylum ; that the said first party shall, as heretofore, collect from such of the parishes in the combined district as send patients to the Asylum, the rates hereby agreed upon ; and it is hereby stipulated that this agreement shall be held to have commenced as on the 1st day of October 1866, and shall continue in force and be effectual for three years from said date, and thereafter until put an end to by mutual arrangement, or by notice given by the one party to the other of a desire to put an end to the same, or by like notice given by the General Board of Lunacy, which notice shall be given at least six months previous to such termination : It is also agreed that the second party shall have power to visit the Asylum at all times, and to inspect the books and accounts of the Asylum, in so far as the maintenance and management of the pauper lunatics of the district are concerned ; and shall also have power to inspect the register of lunatics and the register of deaths directed to be kept in every Public Asylum ; and the first party shall be bound to furnish the second party with copies of such registers at such times as these may be required by the second party ; and finally, it is agreed that, during the subsistence of this agreement, the first party shall not make any addition to the capital debt affecting the Asylum without the consent of the second party hereto ; and both parties agree to implement and fulfil their respective parts of the premises to each other, under the penalty of one hundred pounds sterling, to be paid by the party failing to the party performing, or willing to perform, over and above performance ; and the parties consent to registration for preservation and execution.—In witness whereof, these presents, written on this and the preceding page of stamped paper by Joseph Adam Morrison, clerk to Adam Morrison, Solicitor in the Supreme Courts of Scotland, residing in Edinburgh, are subscribed by the parties in duplicate, as follows, *videlicet :* by Peter Miller, surgeon in Edinburgh ; George Eliza Russell, residing in Edinburgh ;

Appendix G.

Agreement between the Royal Edinburgh Asylum and the District Board for the counties of Edinburgh and Peebles.

William Skinner and James Macknight, Writers to the Signet in Edinburgh; four and a quorum of the Members of the said District Board of Lunacy at Edinburgh, the 10th day of October in the year 1866, before these witnesses, the said Adam Morrison; and John Dick, one of the city officers of Edinburgh; and by Christopher Douglas, Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh; William Brown, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Alexander Auchie and James Blackadder, both residing in Edinburgh; and Alexander George Home, physician in Edinburgh, being five and a quorum of the Managers of the said Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, and the seal of the said incorporation affixed hereto, all at Edinburgh, the 19th day of said month of October and year last mentioned, before these witnesses, William Barton and John Richard Black Kean, both clerks to Messieurs Scott, Moncrieff, and Dalgety, Writers to the Signet, Edinburgh. (Signed) P. Miller, Geo. E. Russell, Wm. Skinner, James Macknight; Ad. Morrison, *witness;* John Dick, *witness.* (Signed) Chrisr. Douglas, Wm. Brown, Alex. Auchie, James Blackadder, Alex. Geo. Home; Will. Burton, *witness;* John R. B. Kean, *witness.*

MINUTE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PAROCHIAL BOARD of the ABBEY PARISH OF PAISLEY and the PAROCHIAL BOARDS of the PARISHES OF EAGLESHAM, HOUSTON, MEARNS, NEILSTON, LOCHWINNOCH, EASTWOOD, AND CATHCART, for the ACCOMMODATION OF THE PAUPER LUNATICS of these PARISHES, in the ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.

WHEREAS the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, constituted by the Act passed in the twentieth and twenty-first year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, entituled, "An Act for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics, and for the Provision, Maintenance, and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland," which Act was amended by an Act passed in the following Session of Parliament, chapter eighty-nine, have, in virtue of the powers conferred on them by the said Acts, and by another Act passed in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth year of the reign of her said Majesty, entituled, "An Act to make further Provision respecting Lunacy in Scotland," duly licensed a Lunatic asylum adjacent to the poorhouse of the said Abbey parish, and situated at Wester Carriagehill of Paisley, and which asylum belongs to the first party, and is managed in connexion with the said poorhouse: AND WHEREAS the said parties are desirous of having an agreement and arrangement made for the reception and detention of the pauper lunatics of the said parish of in the said asylum; therefore the said parties have agreed, and do hereby agree as follows, subject always to the sanction of the said Board of Commissioners, viz:—

First, The second party shall, during the continuance of this agreement, send into the said asylum all the pauper lunatics of the said parish of requiring care and treatment in a lunatic asylum, and the first party shall receive and detain in their said asylum all the pauper lunatics who may be so sent. Such pauper lunatics being always conveyed to, and delivered within, the said asylum by and at the risk and expense of the second party.

Second, The second party shall pay to the first party for the care, treatment, board, and clothing of each pauper lunatic of the said parish of , during the period of such detention, at the rate of nine shillings and ninepence sterling per week; which rate it shall be in the power of the contracting parties to vary from time to time, and in case of difference between the said parties relative thereto, such difference shall be subject to the decision of the Board.

Third, Either of the said parties to this agreement may, with consent of the Board, terminate the same at any time on giving the other party twelve months' notice of their intention so to do, and at the termination of this agreement, the said pauper lunatics shall be removed from the said asylum by and at the expense and risk of the second party.

Fourth, The Board may terminate the agreement on giving similar notice.—IN WITNESS WHEREOF.